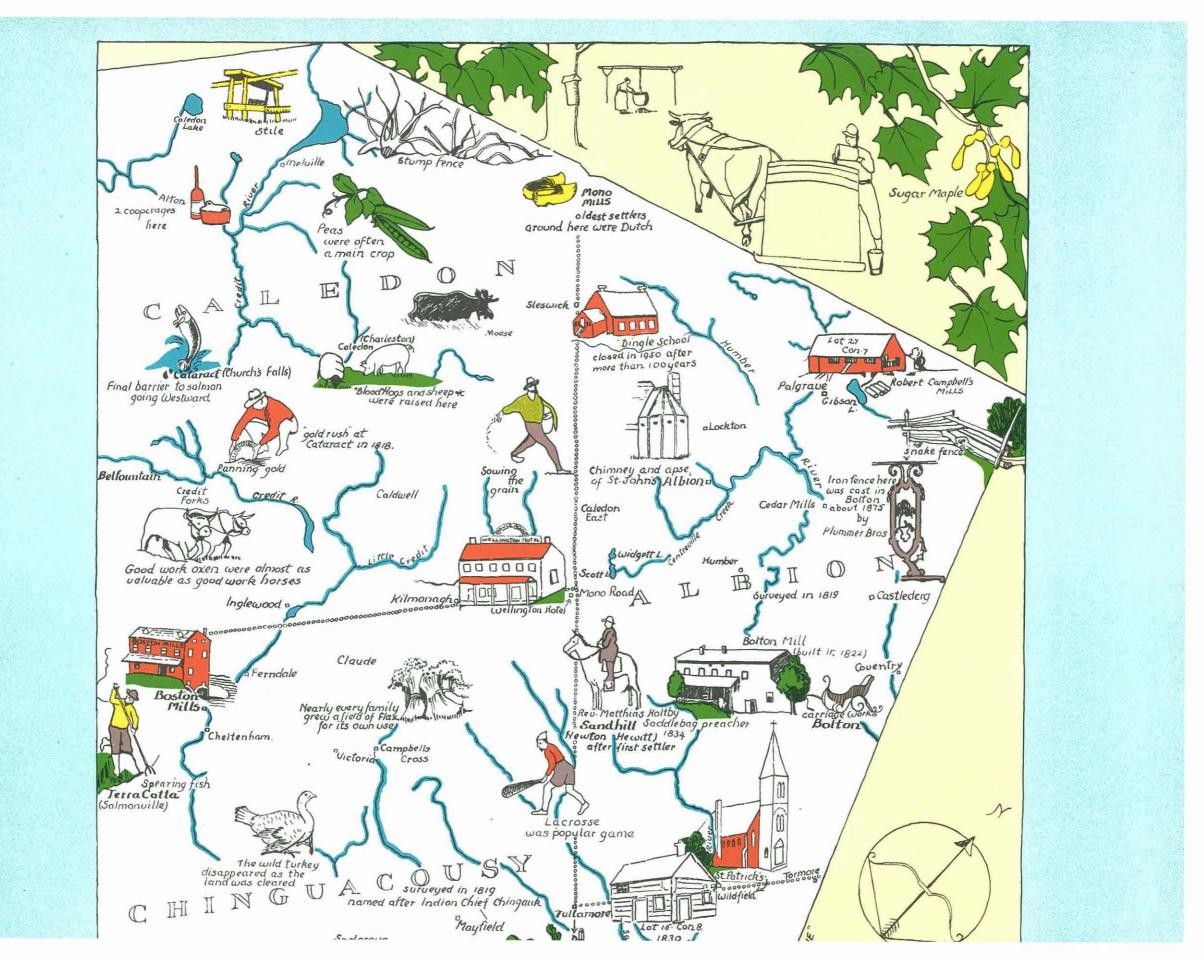


A Kistory of Peel County Jo Mark Str Contenury



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A HISTORY OF PEEL COUNTY

To Mark Its Centenary as a Separate County

1867—1967

Published under the authority and on instructions of THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL November 1967

Appreciation

As Chairman of the Editorial Board entrusted by Peel County Council to produce this volume I feel impelled to express a personal word of thanks to those who have co-operated and given unstintingly of their time and effort over the past two years to make possible this Centennial volume. My sincere appreciation goes to the following individuals and organizations:

- to the five members of the Editorial Board for their faithful and capable services;
- to the twenty-five authors for their painstaking research and interesting stories;
- to Professor T. H. B. Symons and the Perkins Bull Foundation for the generous loan of numerous engravings;
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- to the School Boards, their officials, teaching staffs and pupils for their help in the distribution of promotion material;
- to Mrs. R. J. Honey for her efficient services as Clerical Secretary.

C. V. CHARTERS

Chairman Editorial Board

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Coat of Arms of SIR ROBERT PEEL, Bart.



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

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That Name "PEEL" — Where Did We Get It?





Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P., 1788-1850

"On the 28th day of June, 1850, he had spoken with great eloquence in the debate on Lord Palmerston's Greek policy; but on the following day was thrown from his horse in Hyde Park, and was so much injured that he died on the evening of the 2nd of July." (Chambers, Encyclopaedia)

Although there is no proof positive available in the Dominion Archives, it is much more likely that Peel County got its name from Sir Robert Peel, that great English parliamentarian than from the hero of the hunting song, John Peel. A glance at the map of Ontario shows that this was the usual pattern in Ontario when place names were given, as Haldimand, Essex, Hastings. There was no greater name in English politics in the 19th century than that of Sir Robert Peel who as Home Secretary and Leader of the British House of Commons was able to accomplish the important reforms for which the working people of England were devoted to him. By his repeal of the Corn Laws he had given them "bread unleavened by injustice". He brought unparalleled devotion to his high office. It is a name of which this County and its leaders do well to be worthy.



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

Youngman Carter

JOHN PEEL

The Cumberland Huntsman after whose name some still claim Peel County was named.

The sportsmen of Peel County like to think that the name of their countryside is connected with that hero of the old song D'Ye Ken John Peel? which is also the regimental march of The Lorne Scots, Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment.

D'ye ken John Peel, with his coat so grey?
D'ye ken John Peel at the break o' the day?
D'ye ken John Peel when he's far, far away
With his hounds and his horn in the morning?
'Twas the sound of his horn called me from my bed,
And the cry of his hounds has me oft times led;
For Peel's "View-Halloo!" would awaken the dead,
Or a fox from his lair in the morning.

Since John Peel of the song was a Cumberland huntsman, and the founders of Brampton came from Cumberland, those who favour this source for their County's name have some strong arguments. Of the song itself, Edith Fowke, Canada's outstanding authority on folk song sources, says that the tune can be traced back to 1695 when it was published in Playford's Dancing Master as "Red House." The words derive from a very old song or rant "Whaur would bonnie Annie lie?" and turn up as "D'ye mind John Peel?" in Alfred Williams Folk Songs of the Upper Thames.

Supporters of the John Peel argument also point out that fox hunting was one of the interests of certain early Peel County citizens.

So no matter whose namesake we may be—the name is "PEEL!" for the "Banner County" of Ontario.

Foreword

This book is for the people of Peel County, that every man may be his own historian.

It is being issued to mark the 100th anniversary of Peel assuming "seniority" as a county, as hitherto it had been known as a "junior" county and was associated with York in local government until January 1867. True "Centennial means a lot of things to a lot of people". To Peelites it has a double significance as we observe both our own county's as well as Canada's Centennial and pay deserving tribute to our pioneer

forefathers.

In the fall of 1965 a few citizens met with a committee of County Council to discuss the possibility of compiling an historical record of the County. At first consideration was given to duplicating the 1877 Atlas as a centennial project, but the idea of a History of the County was more favourably received. The Council was unanimous in deciding to make this their Centennial project. An Editorial Board was set up forthwith consisting of Mr. C. V. Charters as chairman, Mr. Alex McKinney, Mr. Russell Cooper, Mrs. J. A. Carroll, Mrs. J. M. Kirkwood and Mrs. B. G. Thomas.

While keeping in touch with County Council, this Board has worked diligently on what proved to be a much larger undertaking than had first been planned. It was difficult, with the wealth of material available, to condense, allot space, and decide on the emphasis that should be placed on the different phases of the County's growth. So much had to be deleted, and the decisions were often arrived at with soul-searching,

and regret.

What was the purpose and aim of the Council when it commissioned

a committee to compile this history?

Lord Tweedsmuir said, "We can only pay our debt to the past by putting the future in debt to ourselves." This history is an offering made in the hope that the next generation, as well as this, will find it profitable. This history does not pretend to be the last word for the expert historian or researcher. This is a book for the common man, and the students of the schools. Their needs are not professional, but the information must be as reliable as good research can make it, concise, well-illustrated, and, it is to be hoped, readable. If they find this book attractive, if pride in the past, and reverence for the industry and courage of the pioneers is engendered, then its aims will have been met.

Time sometimes obscures the facts in getting the true story of the early days but the painstaking research that has been done gives authenticity to this record. The cooperation of professional people, with wide knowledge in their fields, in compiling so comprehensive a book, has

enhanced its value.

The cooperation the writers have had in procuring material and checking facts is evidence of the interest of citizens in the undertaking. The Board wishes to thank all those who have assisted. It is unfortunate that recognition cannot be given to all, but, as they read this book, they

will appreciate the Board's indebtedness to them.

A copy of this History goes into every school and public library in the county as the gift of the County Council. As the years go by it is to be hoped it will prove valuable to new generations, and be an inspiration, as they read the chronicle of the early days of the "Banner County".

Introduction

Local History and the Canadian Consciousness

T IS A GREAT PLEASURE, and an honour, to provide an introduction for this volume marking the Centenary of the County of Peel. I particularly appreciate the invitation because of the long and close association which my family has enjoyed with Peel and also because of my own continuing interest in the history and the development of Peel and the affection which I have for the very considerable and distinctive character of this historic county.

I am grateful for the invitation to write this introduction for a further reason. I feel keenly that there is an urgent need for a more informed and lively historical consciousness in Canada. Such a consciousness, or awareness, must extend far beyond the narrow boundaries of political and constitutional history. The new history must concern itself to an ever increasing degree with our social and cultural antecedents, with the manner of life and patterns of thought which have at different times characterized our past and contributed to our present character and point of view. Within the context of such an approach to national self-knowledge, local histories and related studies of people and issues at the community level will be of the greatest importance and value. I welcome the opportunity to say so in this setting and to suggest some of the implications of such a view.

There is today a dangerous but powerful tendency to regard the past as irrelevant. The conventional wisdom would have us believe that the extraordinary developments in science, technology, and communications in this century have altered so radically the bases and framework of our lives that the concepts and experience of other times are no longer applicable and have nothing to say to us. Yet, ironically, the catastrophic events in terms of warfare and human suffering during these same years of remarkable scientific achievement should refute utterly any comfortable notions of an inevitable progress in human affairs onwards and upwards to better and better things. That is only half the story, perhaps less. In our own century we have seen acts of barbarism, cruelty, and lawlessness, in peace and in war, upon a scale unprecedented in all history. Yet the horror of these events should not make us close our eyes or minds. Perhaps never before in history have we been invited so urgently by events to consider the possibility that those who do not remember the past may be condemned to relive it.

Prodded by these events, historians have in recent decades identified and, for the most part, rejected the historical attitude which looked upon the past as an inevitable process of development, from improvement to improvement, leading towards an agreeable present and — presumably — to a still more agreeable future. If we reject this Whig interpretation of history, as surely we must, then it is apparent that we will need a greater and not lesser appreciation of that history, for we are faced with a future which will not make itself but which must be consciously constructed, a present which may not be the natural, inevitable, or even best alternative that might have been created from the possibilities and choices which existed in the past, and a past which may be our only guide to both. We cannot blunder forward ignorant of our past but rather must seek out its hard-won and costly

The argument on the other side of the coin supports the same conclusion. While history contains the record of our mistakes, it tells also of achievement. On this count, too, it would be more than folly to assume without close examination — that the experience of the past, and the theory and forms of social and political organization which it has produced, are now outmoded. We tend to forget that these concepts, and the institutions and organizations which embody them, are the product of centuries of trial and experience. We forget this at our

The simple fact is that the future presents us with choices both of creation and of destruction. In the same way that an individual could not carry on an intelligible personal life if the slate of his experience were wiped clean, a society, a nation, or an international community cannot hope to build wisely without a full

The Author Professor T. H. B. SYMONS



PROFESSOR THOMAS H. B. SYMONS, the President and Vice-Chancellor of Trent University, is the Historical Adviser to the Peel County Historical Society. He has encouraged and assisted the Society in many ways since its foundation. Descended, on his mother's side, from the Bull family of Brampton,

be has taken a constant interest in Peel County.

In 1961, when Professor Symons was appointed President of Trent, he was the youngest university president in Canada. He is still, in 1967, Canada's youngest university bead.

Trent is a new university which is being planned and developed on the college and tutorial systems. Professor Symons has been responsible for the planning and administration of the University from its

Professor Symons was educated at the University of Toronto where he received his B.A. with first-class honours in Modern History, and at Oxford University which he attended on a Massey Fellowship. He later studied independently in Paris, Rome, and Leyden. He returned to the University of Toronto in 1954 when he was elected to the Cumming Fellowship in History and was appointed Dean of Men at Trinity College.

In 1956, Professor Symons was awarded a Rockefeller Grant for research in Canadian History at

Harvard University. Subsequently he served as Dean of Devonshire House, at the University of Toronto, and was a member of the President's Policy and Planning Committee.

In addition to his presidential duties, Professor Symons engages actively in teaching and research in Canadian History and in the study of contemporary Canadian issues. He was appointed last year to the Advisory Committee to the Prime Minister of Ontario on Confederation, and is a member of the editorial

Advisory Committee to the Prime Minister of Ontario on Confederation, and is a member of the editorial board of the Journal of Canadian Studies.

His other interests include Canadian painting, walking, and detective fiction. He is a member of numerous Boards including those of the Peterborough Red Cross and Community Fund; Trinity College; The Ontario Educational Research Foundation; Lakefield College School; The Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada; World University Service of Canada; The Sir Sandford Fleming College of Applied Arts and Technology; and the Historic Sites Advisory Board of Toronto. He serves in an advisory capacity to a number of foundations, business corporations, and labour organizations.

and lucid understanding of its past. A wise choice is impossible unless the significance of the alternatives is clearly understood. The distinguished British philosopher and historian, R. G. Collingwood, has written: "There is no choice except for a person who knows what both things are between which he is choosing. To choose between two ways of life is impossible unless he knows what they are . . . This he can only do on condition of his knowing what the old way of life was like, that is, having historical knowledge of his society's past while he is actually living in the present he is creating. Only thus can the two ways of life be held together in the same mind for a comparison of their merits, so that a person choosing one and rejecting the other can know what he has gained and what he has lost, and decide that he has chosen the better."

II

If these observations have a general application, they have also a most particular relevance for Canada. Few nations have a greater need for historical understanding than our own.

This need arises from two circumstances. The first of these is simply the fact that our history contains many examples of mistakes which ought not to be repeated. For, no matter how much we may wish to celebrate in this year of the centennial of Confederation, we cannot, in honesty, make Canadian history quite the epic tale of unsullied accomplishments that some of the over-zealous publicists of the Centennial Commission would like us to believe it to be. The bald fact is that our history is, in many ways, a story of opportunities missed and of lessons not yet learned. This is amply borne out by an examination of the relations between French and English Canada, to take but one aspect of our history. Indeed, we have survived as a nation for one hundred years by grace and good fortune, as much as by work and wisdom. We will be crowding our luck if we do not now, at the beginning of this second century of Confederation, turn back to our history to discover our errors and to learn again the conditions of Canadian nationhood.

The second reason that we have an urgent need for a renewed appreciation and understanding of Canadian history is that we are in danger of losing the ability to think as Canadians. As a result of our constant exposure through proximity and the whole paraphernalia of modern communications to the culture of a rich and powerful neighbour which is at a far more advanced stage of economic development and national consolidation, we have come to accept, almost as our own, the American patterns of life and thought and to allow them to displace to a substantial extent our distinctive and indigenous customs and point of view. But the Canadian experience was not identical to that of the United States. It was, in fact, unique. It can only be understood in its own terms, and it is to our history that we must turn in order to rediscover those terms. It is a history and experience unlike any other, one of extraordinary complexity, subtlety, and diversity. Its significance must be sought in the particular values and attitudes to life brought to this country by our fathers and adapted to the particular demands of a northern climate and economy, and to the necessity of seeking harmony and understanding with the other societies of the country and the continent.

We cannot hope to understand ourselves, our way of life, the structure of our society, the nature of our institutions, or the nature of our relations with each other and with our neighbours, unless we first seek to know where these came from, how they worked, why they were valued, and the manner in which they have endured and developed. Unless we understand these things, we cannot make an accurate or thoughtful estimation of their value today, nor can we judge wisely whether they should be retained, adapted, or abandoned, and in what manner or to what degree.

For instance, it would, I think, be a great error on our part to assume, as many people are tending to do, that those of our values and institutions which have European roots are in some way "un-Canadian". On the contrary, they may be a key part of the very essence of Canadianism. In contrast to the United States, the absence of a militant break with European traditions and institutions may be the most significant feature of the Canadian experience for both our French and English cultures, as well as for many of the other cultures which make up the Canadian mosaic. By the same token, it would be foolish to assume that regionalism and cultural diversity are necessarily weaknesses and defects in our national life. It is much more likely that they are among the basic conditions of our nationhood and a source of strength, character, and purpose.

Canadian life, then, as the work of so many of our artists and writers demonstrates, has its own particular character and patterns — a character and patterns to which we must awaken before they are lost. We must seek to identify and to understand the nature of our consciousness, that is the totality of thoughts, values, feelings, and impressions which make up our conscious being and which make Canadians Canadian. We must awaken and explore the slumbering, though nonetheless real, consciousness of the nation before it is destroyed.

III

It is for this reason that I greet with enthusiasm the publication of this book. The examination of local history is one of the most important means which we will have at our disposal for a re-discovery of ourselves. Canadians have an urgent need for histories of the original communities and societies in which are found the roots of Canadian life. Through studies of issues, personalities, institutions, and cultural and social patterns at the community level we may come to understand the patterns and structures which have given meaning and distinctiveness to Canadian life at the national level.

But there is something else as well. Not only will a greater knowledge and understanding of local history give us a larger appreciation of the special character and significance of Canadian history, it should help to make each local community a better place in which to live. Through a knowledge of the history of his or her community an individual may better understand it and may participate in its life and affairs more effectively and happily. Such knowledge can provide a useful andidote to the feelings of alienation, impersonality and irresponsibility which tend to develop as communities grow bigger. It will give to the community, and to its individual inhabitants, an important sense of historical continuity, of being part of a continuing social and cultural tradition reaching forward from the past to illuminate the present and to project that present confidently and meaningfully into the future.

IV

Let us re-examine, then, the histories of our provinces, counties, cities, and towns. But such a re-examination will miss a great deal that is of fundamental importance if it is limited to written sources and to what is usually described as documentary evidence. Our perception needs to be of a much more rich and varied nature. It must include the quality of the landscape, the spirit of our architecture, the shape and stuff of our materials and utensils, the rhythms of our language, and the patterns of our life. It must range over the entire breadth of the intellectual and social roots of our communities, as well as studying their natural and material framework. It must examine and ponder all those factors which shaped the values first of our forbears and now, in turn, of ourselves. For history does not depend upon memory or the written word alone. The historian can rediscover historical facts of which there is no written record or living memory through the judicious and critical use of a piece of evidence. And anything may be used as evidence: a wood carving, a doorway, a nail, a stump fence, a piece of cloth or of pottery, a folk song or poem or riddle, a cultivated field or an abandoned one. As Professor Collingwood has said: "The whole perceptible world, then, is potentially and in principle evidence to this historian.'

The implications for the historian, and for the local historian in particular, are obvious and sizeable. Our communities must undertake with new energy and effectiveness a sensitive re-examination of the nature of their past and of the quality of their life. This study should include numerous and varied kinds of endeavour, for example: oral history programmes, comprehensive architectural conservancy and urban restoration programmes, the establishment of museums and art galleries to house the art and artifacts of the region, as well as special scholarly studies in such areas as sociology, linguistics, and literature. Only through such a comprehensive study of all aspects of its traditions and life, of "the whole perceptible world", will we arrive at a sensitive understanding of the manifold character of the Canadian community.

V

This volume on Peel County illustrates well the importance of local history and its relevance to our self-knowledge and to our wider national life. In the course of its lively history, Peel has made a remarkable contribution to the province and to the nation. It has been a considerable centre for the arts and letters since early times, and it is in consequence now richly endowed in art, architecture and literary endeavour. These frequently complement and give expression to the landscape, the economy, and the physical characteristics of the

County and they have, in turn, often been influenced by them.

The concern from the outset in the community for education, and the respect for thought and scholarship which has characterized it, are reflected in the early development in Peel of interest and high standards of practice in medicine, theology, paedagogy, and other professions. Related to this has been the steady growth of good traditions and standards of public service and of political leadership, through which Peel has made such a notable contribution to Ontario and to the wider Canadian community.

The work done by the Peel County Historical Society in recent years, despite many apparent setbacks and disappointments, has played an important part in making people aware of the scope and value of their community's heritage. It is altogether appropriate that, in this year of Peel's Centenary, and of the Centennial of Canadian Confederation, these endeavours are at last to be crowned by the establishment of a museum. It should not be forgotten that this development, and the increased historical awareness which it reflects, are the result of the undaunted convictions and persistent work of many dedicated people, and of none more than the editor of this volume.

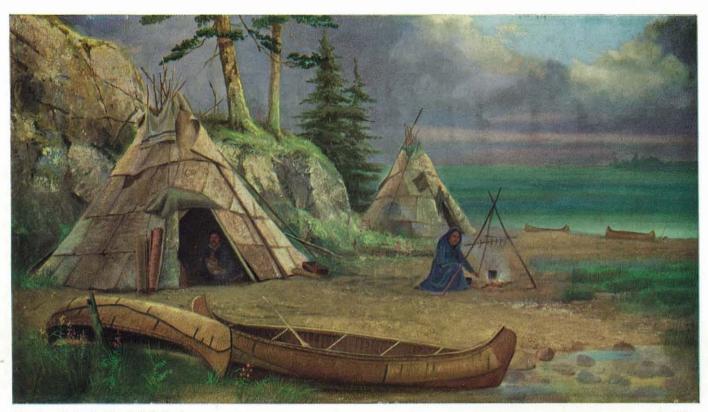
It is to be hoped that the founding of the County Museum is but one of many projects, some already underway and others still only a glint in someone's eye, which can move ahead in Peel in the next few years to advance the opportunities not only for recreation and for scholarship, but for self-knowledge through historical understanding.

VI

The real importance of local history and related studies does not arise from antiquarianism or nostalgia. It arises from the vital and urgent needs of the present in which we are living and of the future which we are now creating. We are confronted by choices of profound significance. We cannot choose wisely, or even adequately, if we do not understand what is to be lost and what is to be gained. No society can afford to remain ignorant of the conditions and qualities of its history and its present life if it is to plan and build well for the future. Indeed, acting in ignorance it may unwittingly destroy that which is most precious to it.

It is for this reason, amongst other impulses of interest and affection, that I welcome the publication of this centennial history of Peel. For such local studies are among the significant elements in a programme of national self-discovery. We cannot hope to survive as a nation, or to deserve survival, unless we are prepared to seek a sensitive and creative appreciation of the structure of the Canadian consciousness.

Dominion Day, 1967.



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

AN INDIAN ENCAMPMENT

Paul Kane

Scenes similar to this were common at the mouth of the Credit in the period just preceding the first purchase from the Mississaugas.



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

George McElroy

Unfurling the Banner

PART I — The First Mississauga Treaty, 1805

EEL'S MODERN STORY BEGAN on the morning of August 2nd, 1805, amid two hundred foot white oaks and towering pines which were part of the primeval forest stretching back from Lake Ontario forever and forever into the Northern wilderness.

The trees looked down that morning, as they had since 1797, upon a tiny clearing in which stood a little salt-box of a house built of squared timbers. There was a centre door, flanked by windows with tiny lights, two to the right, and two to the left. There were three windows along the sides of the dwelling downstairs and one at each of the gable ends upstairs. Smoke rose from the breakfast fire from one of two Credit Valley stone chimneys at each end of the house. The building faced the Indian Lakeshore Trail and backed upon Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Credit River.

It had been a lonely little place since 1797, livened only by a few traders and the military and civilian travellers going to and fro from York to Niagara. It had been built on orders of Governor Simcoe at a cost of three hundred pounds.

This morning the lake gulls were wheeling in alarm and the smaller birds were all atwitter for there had been a most unwonted bustle going on since day-break. Some very important personages had arrived by boat from York. Horsemen were coming down from the present day site of Erindale from the Dundas military road, splashing through the ford and following the Indian trail on the Stavebank of the present day. Some were handsomely dressed civilians, others resplendent in the military uniform of the 49th Regiment. Four Chiefs of the Mississaugas had arrived by canoe and their wigwams were erected near the Government inn. The Indians were accompanied by a large group of their own aides and friends. Never before had the woods resounded to so much movement and noise.

By mid morning a table was placed beneath the trees, equipped with ink-horns, quill pens and bags of sand. A young soldier stood, proudly holding a large and beautiful heavy silken Union Jack. The main actors in this drama now assembled near the table. The Honourable William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, acting on behalf of His Majesty, George III, was seated first, then, beside him, Mr. P. Selby, Assistant Secretary of the Indian Affairs Department. Facing them were the four Chieftains of the Mississauga Tribes.

The Author

MARY FIX

Port Credit

This Chapter Copyrighted 1966



The Assistant Secretary unrolled the document, the Provisional Agreement, by which the Mississaugas agreed to sell to the Crown, for the sum of one thousand pounds (Provincial currency), the southerly part of the Mississauga Tract on the Lakefront, consisting of 70,784 acres, reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of the Dundas. The back of the Mississauga Tract running North to a depth of approximately fifty miles was not involved in this sale. (See maps of the Tract and first purchase on next page).



CHIEF JOSEPH BRANT

There were some areas excepted even from this first purchase, namely, "the flat lands" bordering the Etobicoke, Sixteen - Mile and Twelve Mile Creeks, also a large area running the depth of the lands for one mile's width on each side of the Credit River. Lastly, there was excepted a rectangle of property at the Burlington Bay outlet, which rectangle stretched back from the Lake about five miles and was about two miles wide. This piece of land belonged to "one", Joseph Brant.

The document was read and translated. Mr. Claus signed for the Crown and, in the presence of J. W. Williams, Captain of the 49th., John Brackenbury, Ensign, 49th., P. Selby and J. B. Rousseau, the four Indian Chiefs, in all the

magnificence of their regalia, stepped up, one by one. Chechalk affixed his Band Sign, a strange bird with a short thick beak, Quenippenon affixed his, a long, lean, lizard-like creature with four legs. Up stepped Wabukayne and proudly added his which resembled a very

MRS. FIX (Widow of Albert Fix), whose maiden name was Mary McNulty, was born in Ottawa and educated in Public and Private schools there. She is bilingual, holds the degree of Barrister-at-law, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and was Ottawa's first woman lawyer, having practised law there for two years.

In business she was, for several years, with The T. Eaton Co. Ltd., in New York and Paris, France, as Market Scout and Fashion Reporter and was in charge of the Winnipeg, Toronto, and Montreal buyers in Ladies' Wear in those markets.

Mrs. Fix entered municipal politics in 1952, became Deputy Reeve of Toronto Township for 1953 and 1954 and served as Reeve for four years, 1955-57-58-59. She was elected Warden in 1959, being the only woman to have held that office in Peel County. That same year she was elected President of the Association of Rural and Urban Municipalities of Ontario and Vice-President of the Reeves and Mayors Association of Ontario.

Now living retired, Mrs. Fix continues to serve in a voluntary way in several community service organizations. She is a former Chairman of the Board of the Victorian Order of Nurses, member of the Library Board and the Township Centennial Committee and is President of the Township of Toronto Historical Foundation, Incorporated.

elegant cock pheasant. Last, came Okemapenesse, with his Sign which looked like a dancing sea-gull.

Sand was sprinkled upon the document, then shaken off. The deal was closed.

The white men glanced at one another, triumph in their eyes and dreams for the future. Something else glinted back and forth from eye to eye—profound relief. For this agreement had presented a long and tedious period of negotiation for the past five or more years and the personality which had caused this may have been absent in the flesh that day, but, in each white man's mind, he dominated the whole gathering larger than life. He was none other than that "one," Joseph Brant, who lived on the rectangular property at Burlington.

Joseph Brant was Thayendanegea, the powerful Chief of the Mohawks, probably the most intelligent, astute, charming and persistent man ever to rule among the Indians. He was both admired and feared by the whites, though considered by some of the less patient as a "meddler." For he had constituted himself to be "the man of business" for the Mississauga Tribes. He believed they had been too easy going. They had already sold off all their lands along the lakeshore from Cataraqui (Kingston) to the Etobicoke Creek to a depth of about forty or fifty miles as the shoreline varied. Thayendanegea felt that his friends had been poor bargainers.

The Chief of the Mohawks was born in Ohio. He took the part of the English in the American rebellion and his Mohawks were, consequently, unpopular in the United States. Brant had his tribes moved to the Grand River but he, himself, had been granted a personal domain at Burlington, where he erected a mansion in colonial clapboard which was the show-piece of the whole lake region. He dressed sometimes as a white man, sometimes as an Indian. His horses and carriages were quite spectacular. (See Brant Museum, his Burlington house.)

In 1776, Thayendanegea went to England. With great dignity, he refused to kiss the hand of King George III as he considered himself to be equally a ruler but he offered the friendship and allegiance of his tribe and gallantly said that, as a man, he would be honoured to be permitted to kiss the lovely hand of Queen Charlotte. He was the toast of London and was initiated into Free Masonry in "The Falcon Lodge" in Princess Street, Lei-

cester Fields, London. He received his masonic apron from the hand of King George III himself.

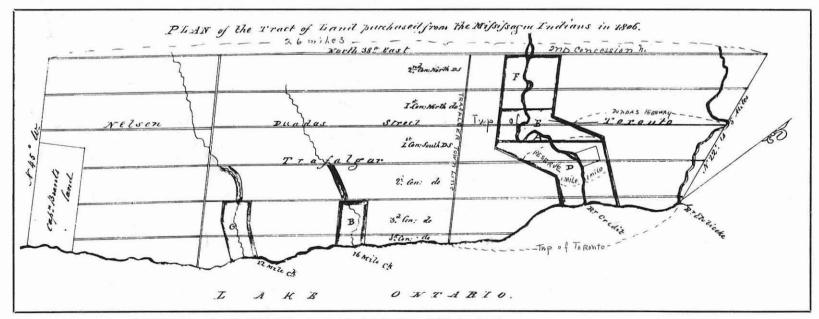
Brant's sister, Mollie, married by Indian rite Sir William Johnson, an Irish Baron who came to America in 1738. Sir William did an outstanding piece of work in winning Indian friendship for the British.

Lady Simcoe, in her famous Diary, describes a ball held on the King's birthday at Niagara, June 4th, 1791 at Navy Hall, Niagara. She remarked that visiting American officers were greatly impressed with the fact that two of the belles of the ball, the Misses Johnson, Mollie's daughters, had Indian blood in their veins. They marvelled too at the lovely London ball gowns these two ladies wore and how they mingled so gracefully with the aristocratic assembly where never an eyebrow was raised. Indeed such an indiscretion would have been unthinkable.

Small wonder that, under the trees, at the Credit mouth, the whites breathed a sigh of relief that they had made an agreement which was a good bargain and, above all, fully acceptable to that great, powerful personage, Thayendanegea, Chief of the Mohawks and friend of the Mississaugas.

The minds of the Indians, too, that 2nd of August, were filled with recollections of both personal and second-hand stories drifting down from a long association with other white men not so prim and starchy, men more like themselves, full of songs and jokes, adventure and daring — Les Canadiens.

Even in the Iroquois days, prior to the Mississauga occupation of these lands, there were stories from 1720 onward how a lone Indian, hunting or fishing in the vicinity of present day Erindale, would, suddenly, hear among the towering pines of the Indian Trail (now the Dundas), a rollicking voice raised in song. The woods echoed with the tune of "Les Trois Filles d'un Prince" and, then, a Frenchman, en route from Fort Frontenac to the French fort at Little Niagara, or perhaps to the French fort where Detroit now stands, would emerge from the woods. He might stop over with them to exchange stories or fish with them and rest for a day. These Canadiens were a jolly lot who knew the Indian dialects tolerably well and who often dressed very much like Indians. With their heavily tanned complexions and dark hair, they



OFFICIAL MAP SHOWING AREA OF LAND PURCHASED 1805 — CONFIRMED 1806

even looked like Indians and many of them had Indian wives.

There was a sad memory of the soldier, LaLime, on his way from Niagara to Fort Rouille (later York) in the depths of winter, flying along on his snow shoes, his ceinture (sash) flechée drawn tight about him, his red, white and blue tuque colourful against the snow. He was killed by wolves and found by the Indians somewhere in the vicinity of Clarkson, only identifiable by a few relics of clothing picked up by the Indians and delivered to his French colleagues at Fort Rouille.



THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE

On the banks of the Credit River, from a sketch in Robertson's "Landmarks of Toronto" based on descriptions by the last owners. It was destroyed by fire in 1861.

There were happier memories, when, at the mouth of the Credit, the thirty-foot birch bark canoes, manned by twelve paddlers, pulled in, their blades dipping to the rhythm of old Breton and Norman folk songs. Lake Ontario was then Lac St. Louis. There was no Ontario, either Lake or Province, in those days. The whole area was part of the Province of Quebec and remained so until 1791.

Some of these paddlers were Verendrye's men from Trois Rivières, early French explorers, bound for the Mississippi or the great untracked Canadian West. These were the men who were the first to set foot in Winnipeg and in Wyoming in the United States.

Some were with Ducreux, the map-maker, who mapped the Credit in 1660, some, with Raffeix who mapped it in greater detail in 1668 and some were with Boucher de la Brocque, another cartographer who named the River on his map as "Rivière du Credit", a French translation of the Indians' name for the River — "Missinike," mean-

ing "trusting river", a good indication of trading post activity. The Credit, in those days, before the cutting of the timber and the resultant evaporation which occurred, was a much deeper, wider stream, a proud stream with numerous picturesque falls and rapids, a river compared to which the Don, the Humber and the Etobicoke were puny streams indeed. Some of these early maps indicated an Indian Village called "Taiagon" and also a Fort Toronto at the mouth of the River. As all these very early forts were flimsy shelters and wooden palisades, no trace remains except the record of the French maps.

To the Indians' minds, the most interesting paddlers who pulled in to visit them were the early traders. For they sometimes came in Autumn and wintered over with the Indians at their village where the Mississauga Golf Club now stands. These traders brought merriment along with their rum and trade goods. They made purchases of Indian corn, dried whortleberry cakes, delicious when stewed in water and sweetened with the Indians' maple syrup or sugar. They also bought the dough-like concoction made by the women from pounded bulbs of certain water plants, also the ginseng roots, valued as medicine by the Mississaugas of that day just as they are by the Chinese today. Around the fires they drank the Spruce tea to ward off scurvy and, with the guests' rum, the atmosphere was easy-going and convivial under the protection of the great rock on the late Mr. B. H. L. Symme's place where dwelt the Great Spirit of the Indians.

The thoughts of Indians and whites, alike, on that 2nd day of August were interrupted by the Inn's host, Mr. Thomas Ingersoll, announcing dinner. His second wife and his daughter, Elizabeth, helped to spread the tables out in the open. Mr. Ingersoll had another little daughter, Sarah, to be born in 1807, with the honour of being the first child born in the new Township. By his previous marriage he had a daughter, Laura, Mrs. Ingersoll Secord, who lived in Niagara and was to become Canada's heroine in 1812.

A truly grand feast was laid out. Ingersoll had never before catered to such a crowd but he and his wife did themselves proud. There was red salmon from the river, quantities of pigeon pies, dozens of roast pheasants and partridges along with blueberry pies galore. The King was toasted, Upper Canada was toasted, the Mississaugas were toasted, the agreement was toasted, even the absent Thayendanegea was toasted in good wine brought from the Town of York for the occasion. The party all ate and drank with gusto.

PART II — The Survey, Structure of Pioneer Government, First Military Road, and the Naming of the Township of Toronto

THE SURVEY: The ink was scarcely dry on the Treaty before Mr. John Wilcox was set to work to survey the area of the purchase. He completed the job in 1806 about the time the Treaty received its official ratification.

During that time, would-be settlers were queued up in York frantically besieging the Upper Canada officials to grant them Patents of the land in the new township of Toronto.

Let us leave these people, straining at the wire, while we consider the structure of Government under which they will be living for some years to come and also the most important physical feature of their area. STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT: Until 1791 the District of Nassau extended from the Trent River to Long Point on Lake Erie and was governed from Quebec City and was part of Quebec Province. On December 20th, 1791, the Governor-General, at Quebec, declared a separation, provided for by The Quebec Act. Quebec was divided into Upper Canada (the future Ontario) and Lower Canada (the Province of Quebec as we know it today).

Sir John Simcoe was appointed to be Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada with headquarters at Niagara.

He was a man of energy and vision. Promptly, he divided Nassau into smaller districts. York and Ontario

Townships, as well as the Township of Toronto, were part of what was known as the "Home District" centred on York. Magistrates and Justices of the Peace were appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor with a fair recognition of population claims to representation in the Courts, known as Quarter Sessions Courts which determined the local rates of taxation and how and where the money was to be spent. It was Stephen Jarvis who became Toronto Township's first Magistrate. He received Patent to lots 31 and 32, 3rd concession south of Dundas in 1810. Later, his neighbour, Colonel William Thompson, holder of the adjoining lots 33 and 34, was appointed a Justice.

Local officials, tax collectors, pathmasters (road supervisors) and constables were then appointed by the Quarter Sessions Court, sometimes with, and sometimes without the recommendations of householders.

THE MILITARY ROAD: Another important move made by Lord Simcoe was to open a military road on the old inland Indian Trail. The Queen's Rangers were busy as bees on the Township of Toronto stretch as early as 1794. The Dundas was planned from Pointe au Baudet on the North bank of the St. Lawrence, through Kingston and York and on to the head of the Lake. Thence it went through Woodstock and London to Detroit. It was named "Dundas" after Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, Britain's Secretary-at-War in the Duke of Portland's cabinet.

NAMING OF THE TOWNSHIP: The Township of Toronto came by its name, legally and officially, late in 1805. The Honourable Alexander Grant was a member of the First Executive and Legislative Council of Upper Canada. He became Administrator on September 11, 1805, and served until August 24, 1806, during an interval between Lieutenant-Governor Hunter and Lieutenant-Governor Gore. Grant's first idea was to name the three townships of the Mississauga Purchase, Toronto, Alexander and Grant. The latter two names were insisted upon by admiring friends but Grant quickly stepped down in favour of naming them Trafalgar and Nelson when the news of the glorious Trafalgar victory arrived. About the first name, Toronto, there was no question. It was retained.

Undoubtedly the Honourable Alexander Grant was fully aware that the French cartographers knew what

they were doing in siteing their own Forts upon the territory which was theirs. They were no novices at the game of map-making. He knew about the Taiagon Village and the Fort Toronto as they had been marked at the mouth of the Credit. He evidently felt the name to be historically appropriate. This, in spite of the fact that he must have been equally aware that Governor Simcoe had, in 1793, been toying with the idea of using the name, Toronto, for the town which the Surveyor Aiken was laying out as York.

It is not likely that anyone with a grain of military or trading sense would place a Fort at the Etobicoke creek. It seems more logical that the early French maps were correct in placing Fort Toronto at the mouth of the Credit, unless they were mad enough to have two Forts — Rouille and Toronto — at the Humber. These early French forts were flimsy wooden palisades and shelters of which no present trace remains.

York was named York officially amid great ceremonial fanfare on August 27th, 1793, in spite of the Simcoes' feelings. Twenty-one guns boomed out to celebrate the event which also did honour to a great military victory by the Duke of York in which he saved Holland from the invasion of France. Chief "Great Sail" of the Ojibway Indians held little Francis Simcoe in his arms to listen to the guns.

In 1834 York became incorporated as a City and appropriated the name of Toronto for its name, leaving the Township of Toronto, in this century, to face a great and expensive embarassment. One hundred thousand people of the Township, now seeking Town status and looking to City Status shortly, have had the rug pulled from under them in the matter of a name.

York, or the City of Toronto as it is now known, has had many informal, descriptive and, sometimes uncomplimentary, names assigned to it and it seems regretable that the people of Toronto Township must now perforce choose another than their own legal name. Let us hope it will roll off the tongue as melodiously as the word Toronto.

This seemingly inexplicable outrage to the Township was perpetrated while the Home District Courts were still in operation and, apparently, there was no voice raised in protest, no one to champion the people who will now have to face fantastic expense and inconvenience to residents and industries.

PART III - First Settlers in Peel County

The first recorded Patent, dated August 11, 1806, was awarded to Captain Samuel Smith. It covered a large grant on the West side of the Etobicoke Creek and touched the Lake. The usual conditions regarding settlement required the building of a cabin 16 ft. x 20 ft. and the clearing of timber from the road allowance. Now Captain Smith had a large property on the East side of the Creek and a house which was reputed to be quite large and elegant for those times. He evidently did nothing to his property on the Toronto Township side of the Creek as a traveller on horseback in 1809 bitterly complains of the ghastly state of the Lakeshore Indian trail in the vicinity of the Smith lands. As a military man, Smith was exempt from settlers' duties. There was a dispute between the Indians and the Upper Canada Government as to what the "flat lands" exempted from the purchase comprised, so, until after the Indians surrendered these flat lands and also the mile-wide strip on the Credit in 1820, Smith evidently let the matter lie. He had then become the Honourable Samuel Smith and, with Sir John Beverley Robinson, became a trustee for the surrendered Indian lands. He also built a lumber and grist mill on the East side of the Etobicoke where he constructed a dam. He and the Silverthorns who had a dam and mill just below the Dundas were blamed for ruining the fishing, such as it was, in the Etobicoke. Presumably he took off all his large timber before selling his holdings in the 1850's.

Let us focus our sights very definitely on the Dundas Road where our settlers were panting with eagerness to come in.

A lady in York, named Sarah Grant, received the earliest land grant on May 19, 1807. She probably never set foot in the Township. An energetic gentleman, named

Philip Cody, performed her settler's duties and built a house. Mrs. Grant made a deed to him, on May 27th, 1807. It was for two hundred acres, Lot 10, 1st concession south Dundas, So the lady has the honour of being the first speculator who turned eyes toward the Township and Cody appears to be our very first settler.

Cody promptly opened an inn for settlers and travellers and he was crowded to the roof very shortly. The first guest was Joseph Silverthorn who stayed with Cody while building his cabin and performing duties on his own Lot 11, North Dundas, concession 1, the site of the future mansion, "Cherry Hill". The Silverthorns were well-to-do.





JOSEPH SILVERTHORN

MRS. SILVERTHORN



"CHERRY HILL" — DUNDAS STREET, COOKSVILLE

The old homestead of Joseph Silverthorn, his wife Jane Chisholm, and their family of twelve children (nine boys and three girls). Built in 1822, this was their third home on the same property, as they first settled on lot 11, Dundas Street in 1807. In April 1877, the Silverthorns, then an aged couple, marked their 70th wedding anniversary, not a common occurrence to-day and most unusual in those early days.

Joseph received his Patent on November 6th, 1807. He then brought his young bride from Lundy's Lane, Niagara, into what she shuddered to find a howling wilderness, literally howling, with wolves who stole from young Joseph's first little stock of live-stock. Joseph was barely twenty. His father, John Silverthorn came along to settle near his son at Summerville and it is said that Joseph's industrious young bride was, within one year's time, bringing wool, carded and spun from her own sheep, to weave it on her mother-in-law's loom.

Cody had the star of success upon his forehead. As settlers flocked in, his inn flourished. There is a tale about him which is not too well authenticated but we can take it or leave it with a question mark. Rumour has been bruited about, even in recent years, that many years after Cody came to the Township he had a visit from his brother and sister-in-law from Iowa in the

United States. Their infant son was with them. The tale is that young baby Cody developed a raging ailment and was rushed for baptism to the visiting Anglican clergyman who served that future Dixie area. The dénouement is said to have been a happy one. Whether due to the physical effects of the pine-scented, salubrious air of the Township or the refreshing experience of baptism on his spirit, the baby lived and grew to be that great American hero of the Western Plains, Buffalo Bill Cody. The initials on the register show a small variation which rouses the suspicion of those who are meticulous about research. However, truth or fiction, let us shine for a moment in the reflected glory.

By 1809, the settlers had been flocking in. Thomas Ridout, Census Taker and Assessor for the Home District of York, returned his rolls for the Township of Toronto in March, 1809, at one hundred and eighty-five souls, thirty-seven men; twenty-six women; sixty-five males under sixteen and fifty-seven females under sixteen.

It would be boring to read a complete roster of names and very difficult to draw a line as to who is "early" and who is "late early" and surely this does not matter too seriously. However it may be interesting to look at some of the very earliest settlers' names to see who brought our County into being.

Aside from those previously mentioned, were the following: Daniel Harris, near the future Cooksville; Allen Robinett; William Barber and Absolom Wilcox. These were spread along the Dundas Road. Wilcox had a son, Allan, who, in 1837, was to accompany William Lyon Mackenzie on his flight to the United States after the collapse of the rebellion of 1837. There was another settler, not so early in, but of romantic interest. His patent was issued in 1818. He was Daniel Pickett who courted and won for his wife the lovely Elizabeth Ingersoll of Government Inn at the Credit. She was the girl who probably made the pies for the Treaty feast. Daniel died early and the widow Pickett married a Mr. Polley who settled South of the Dundas in what we know as Eastern Lakeview. Mr. Polley was an ancestor of the late Reverend Garnet Lynd who played such an important part in recent years in the development of our modern educational system. Then, in Lakeview area, South of Dundas, we have Joseph Cawthra, a York merchant, ancestor of Anthony Adamson, an architect and author of note, who was Reeve of the Township of Toronto in 1953 and 1954.

On the West of the Credit River, Peter Covenhoven was one of the first. He opened a tavern inn for travellers. His descendant, Colonel R. V. Conover, is a well-known figure in present day Peel. The first family to receive a Patent in the Dundas-Clarkson area was that of John Gable who was an absentee. Sebastian Greeniaus who located on the town line between Toronto and Trafalgar was the first permanent settler. There was also a Stephen Jarvis and, later, Colonel Thompson, while, down at the Lake in Clarkson, the Merigolds and Lewis Bradley settled in. The latter received his Patent in 1811 and his second house, built for his son about 1830, has recently been restored by The Township of Toronto Historical Foundation, Incorporated, with volunteer assistance from the Mississauga Historical Association. This house is to be opened in Centennial Year as a pioneer museum.

Having seen this galaxy of brave names, let's do what all good citizens should do, that is, attend a few

meetings of the Quarter Sessions Courts to find out what some of the problems of our ancestors were.

Well now, here we are, slipping in to a back bench at a meeting held in York on April 10th, 1806. We scarcely expect to see anyone we know as settlement in the Township has not yet begun.

We are bit late and Court is in session. There is a gentleman up front speaking to the Magistrate but we cannot hear a word he says because of the buzz of whispered chatter from the front benches. These strangers, all of York, are there for their own affairs and are not a bit interested in the proceedings.

The magistrate raps his gavel on the table sharply. "Silence, please, gentlemen," he says severely.

The man up front turns slightly and we gladly recognize our old friend, Thomas Ingersoll, Inn-keeper at the Credit.

Leaning forward the Magistrate addresses him. "Now, Mr. Ingersoll, as I understand it, you are proposing to give personal surety of fifty pounds (£50) and two others will give surety for twenty-five pounds each (£25) and you will undertake to build, before July 11th, 1806, a sufficient flat or scow twenty-three feet (23 ft.) in length by eight feet (8 ft.) in breadth. You want approval now of your suggested tariffs."

Ingersoll nods.

"H'm, let's see," says the Magistrate, "seven and a half shillings for foot passengers, seven and a half for a horse, one shilling, thruppence for sleighs or waggons and so on and so on . . . ahem, this seems reasonable. We grant approval."

(It may be noted that some indignant persons protested later and succeeded in having the fees reduced on October 13th, 1807.)

"May it please the Court," says Ingersoll, "to consider my second proposal now?"

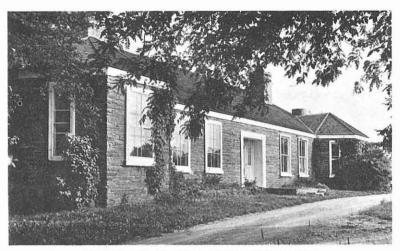
"Proceed," answers the magistrate.

Ingersoll proceeds. "I will guarantee, under surety of one hundred pounds (100 L) with fifty pounds (50 L) each from two sureties to cut and clear a road, one mile each side of the Credit River for sixty-five dollars (\$65.00) per mile; make bridges ten shillings (10s) (Halifax) or sixteen shillings (16s) (New York); rod and make causeways for seven shillings, five pence (7s 5d) (Halifax) or twelve shillings (12s) (New York); rod and complete before November 15th, 1806, causeways eighteen (18 ft.) feet wide of good and sufficient logs laid on the ground and well covered with earth for a breadth of seven (7 ft.) feet in the centre."

A splendid, progressive idea," says the Magistrate. "My horse got badly mired out there not long since. What with increasing travel, that Indian Trail is a muddy mess."

Glance in a two more meetings of the Court, one held at York on January 12th, 1808. Nothing much of interest occurs except that our energetic business man, Philip Cody, is appointed and sworn in as Pathmaster for the Townships of Toronto and Tralfalgar.

The next meeting is on April 13th, 1811. We arrive early and find that nearly all our Dundas Road friends are lined up on the benches. Sneaking in at the back, we note the strain upon their faces, their nervousness betrayed by shuffling feet. The Magistrate enters with dignity. All stand and, then, sit.



TORONTO HOUSE NEAR ERINDALE

Built not long after 1820 by Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Adamson this house seems to show the influence of the "General's" service in Spain and Portugal. Arranged in a single story around three sides of a court it is quite unlike most Canadian houses of the time. The two bays are an English Regency feature. Unfortunately this grand old pioneer home was burned to the ground two years ago.

"We are concerned to-day," says the Magistrate, "with the appointment of Constables for the Townships of Toronto and Trafalgar. Any recommendations, gentlemen?"

A dead silence ensues. "Let me warn you, gentlemen, that the Court has power to appoint in the absence of nominations and," he added meaningfully, "the power to fine for refusal to act if assigned to duty."

Still as a mouse was everybody in the room.

"Very well then, gentlemen, I do hereby appoint John Utter and John Malott to be constables. Will they step up and be sworn?"

On the way out we hear an enlightening conversation.

Tough luck for Utter and Malott!" says one. "Indeed, yes," says another. "What with chores from morning to night and hauling our grain by horse or 'shanks mare' all the way to Lambton or Sixteen Mile Creek to the grist mill, none of us had time to be playing constable. We're going to have to get together and give those two fellows a hand with their chores."

Light dawns upon us when we remember that the Mississaugas had reserved a mile each side of the Credit. No early grist mills could be built thereon until the Indians surrendered this reserve in 1820. Hence, the long and difficult trek to early grist mills.

So much for early meetings! And, now, let us pay a last, fond farewell to our early settlers of the Dundas for we are going to be obliged to take a long leap forward all the way to the year 1844, by which time the Second Mississauga Purchase will have been made, the Township of Toronto will have stretched another six miles to the North, encompassing a flourishing village of Streetsville and the first mad stampede of new settlers into Chinguacousy, Caledon, Albion and Toronto Gore will have eased down. The reason why we must take this leap in time is that the settlement of the North end of the Township of Toronto is so intimately tied in with the balance of Peel, that we must consider that whole area as a unit.

With a sigh, cast one backward glance at those busy Dundas Road people, the men, hewing the giant timbers, cutting up firewood, building fences and out-houses, burning the trash for potash and banging away with their guns at marauding wolves. Leave the little ladies banging their sauce-pans to shoo off foxes seeking to relieve them of their precious poultry, mixing their "salt-rising" bread or, in the afternoons enjoying a weaving or quilting bee down at Mrs. John Silverthorn's spacious house. Leave all these wonderful people sitting around their fire-places of an evening reading the Bible and earnestly praying God to give them fortitude to face their continuing assault on the wilderness.

It is now 1844 and the Home District Court is sitting at the Telegraph Inn in Streetsville which is still part of the Township. They have called what was known as a "town meeting" for all interested inhabitants of the Township to consider the idea of allowing Toronto Township to have its own elected Council. True, the idea,

passed that even by resolution, did not take form until the first Monday in January, 1850 when, at what is noted as "an extra meeting", the Home District divided the Township into five wards and the following gentlemen were chosen to be the Township's first Council: Ward 1, Wm. Thompson, Esq., Ward 2, Charles E. Romaine, Esq., Ward 3, Christopher Row, Esq., Ward 4, Joseph Wright, Esq., Ward 5, Samuel Price, Esq.

These Councillors now sat at the same place on January 21st, 1850 and selected Joseph Wright as Reeve, Samuel Price as Deputy Reeve. The Council then, by motion duly carried, appointed John Embleton to be the Clerk with instructions to him to bring in a Bill for the appointment of Township Officers.

The Village of Streetsville was incorporated as a municipality in 1857. Fifty-seven years later Port Credit became an Incorporated Village.

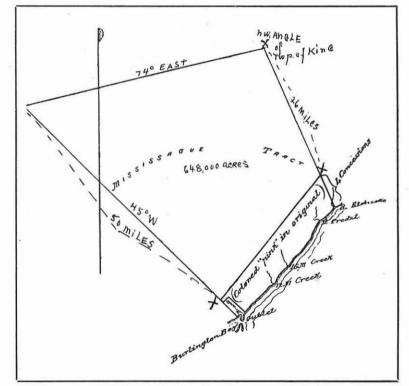
PART IV — The Second Purchase

Articles of Provisional Agreement were entered into on Wednesday, October 28th, 1818. The Honourable William Claus acted for His Majesty, as Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Chiefs Weggishgomin, Cabibonike, Pagitaniquatoibe and Kawahkitaquibe, principal men of the Mississauga Tribes signed for the Indians.

The balance of the Mississauga Tract, consisting of 648,000 acres, was sold in consideration of the yearly sum of five hundred and twenty-two pounds, ten shillings (22£ 10s) Provincial currency in goods at the Montreal price to be paid each year forever. The huge tract extended back from Burlington Bay, North 45° East for fifty miles, thence North 74° East to the North-west corner of King Township. It adjoined, on the South, the strip of land sold under the 1805 agreement. It contained, on the East, all of the balance of the future County of Peel, that is, the north half of the Township of Toronto, the whole of Chinguacousy, Albion, Toronto Gore and Caledon, plus the outside Township of Erin. (See map of whole Mississauga Tract next column)

ADDITIONAL SURRENDER OF RESERVES

The Indians had suffered from various serious illnesses and had become restless with the close contact to settlers and a way of life foreign to them. So it came about that, on February 28th, 1820, they were ready and willing to surrender the lands which they had retained for their own hunting and fishing under the Treaty of 1805. Only a small piece sited on the present Mississauga Golf Club grounds, was now retained for a Government sponsored housing plan for the Mississaugas. The balance was to be sold by the Trustees, the Honourable Samuel Smith and John Beverley Robinson, some to pay for improving the Dundas, the balance for the benefit of the Indians. It was thus that, in 1826 and 1827 that the great "Racey" speculation to build houses and mills started in the area now known as Erindale as well as down on the "Indian Village reservation". Mr. Racey over-reached himself financially and was in trouble by 1827. Although a survey map dated 1830 actually shows the lay-out under the name "VILLAGE OF TORONTO", the whole deal fizzled out with even its name disappearing when The Town of York was incorporated in 1834 and appropriated the name "Toronto". (This survey is in the possession of the Township of Toronto's Department of Surveys. See next page)



THE MISSISSAUGA'S SECOND PURCHASE - 1818

THE NEW SURVEY

Immediately following the surrender of the main tract in 1818, the Government of Upper Canada called for bids to make surveys. A Mr. Timothy Street, of Niagara Township, Saddler, while not a surveyor himself, seems to have known all "the right people" to clinch the contract. He teamed up with a partner, Richard Bristol, who was a qualified surveyor and who did the actual work. Modern political lobbyists may take the hats off to this pioneer saddler, Mr. Street.

By October 1st, 1819 Mr. Bristol had completed the so-called New Survey of the North half of the Township of Toronto and all of Chinguacousy, besides the neighbouring Township of Trafalgar (North part) and Esquesing (South part).

A Mr. James Chewett did Caledon East and Mr. Ryckman did Caledon West. The surveyors of Albion and Toronto Gore were said to have worked largely with

a chain and tripod and a jug of whiskey so we shall draw a discreet veil over their operations.

Some idea of what these Surveyors made out of their work can be gathered from Mr. Street's share of 1000 acres of land and Bristol's share of 600 acres in the Township of Toronto alone. Allotments of land were given in payment to surveyors in those early days.

Chinguacousy was opened for settlement in 1819. One legend is favoured as to why the name was chosen. It is said to have been named for "Chinguacouse," a young Indian Chief who distinguished himself in the war of 1812. However that may be, the fact is that on April 2nd, 1819, a Mr. Hiller officially informed Mr. Ridout, Assessor and Census Taker of the Home District that His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, had de-

cided that "the name to be given the Township be Chinguacousy, Indian name of the principal river therein." Peter Jones, the famous missionary, refers to the Ojibway name, "Shingwaw-koon-see-be" meaning Young Pine River which is one of the names the Indians applied to the Credit in its upper reaches. Let us be thankful that this was simplified to be that very pretty name—Chinguacousy.

It is not difficult to guess how Albion and Caledon and the neighbouring Township outside Caledon to the North-west, came to be named as they were—Albion for England, Caledon for Scotland and Erin for Ireland. In the lonely wildnerness the very sound of these loved names meant much to the settlers from the British Isles. Toronto Gore was named very unromantically for its pie-shaped aspect upon the map.

PART V — Settlers of The New Survey

In this opening chapter it will be necessary to touch only the highlights of the actual "beginnings" in each of the future components of Peel County. Separate chapters, such as "Pioneer and Modern Industrial Development" and separate chapters on various municipalities will treat in specific detail the development of each of the areas.

It will be our endeavour to record only especially remarkable events or characteristics which influenced the future and to provide a glimpse of the nature of the peoples who were pioneers, also the geographic and the man-made physical features of the landscape which pointed the course of the future County.

All settlers, everywhere, in those days went into the wilderness to literally hack out their clearings. All endured hardships almost unbelievable. A recitation of names and a repetition of the same types of experience would be too lengthy and, perhaps, quite boring.

This chapter, it is to be hoped, will whet the appetite of the reader to delve deeper and, it is with regret that piles of notes, anecdotes and documents, some myth and some fact, must be relinquished. They are all interesting but too voluminous to be digested in one gulp.

These people all lived in the Home District centred on York. The structure of Government described in connection with the Old Survey applies equally to the New Survey and the Quarter Sessions Courts were still in the picture.

A man named Malcolm McKinnon received Lot No. 1 Concession VI, West Centre Road. He was the first to receive a grant in the new survey but he had actually been settled for quite some months previous to the survey's completion. This is why his lot, when settled, was tentatively set down as Lot 35, Concession 111, North Dundas Street. The fact that the "Street-Bristol" or New Survey laid out the lots as running East and West from Centre Road (Hurontario St.) accounts for the re-numbering of this lot and gives away the fact that it is fairly futile to stand on too much pointless speculation as to "first Settlers". The settlers, in many cases, had jumped the gun and were actually on the land. Many were squatters who later received grants. Dozens were waiting and their grants were made in batches as soon as the settlement was open so that the dates on the grants do not have too much meaning. Old County immigrants mingled with United Empire Loyalists, a good sprinkling of New Brunswickers and the now grown children of the settlers in the Old Survey.

A large group of Irish from New York City, sick and tired of the jibes of their United States fellow citizens following the 1812 war, were anxious to find fresh fields and pastures new among British people. We all know the Irish feel free to criticize England but let some brash stranger say a word "agin" the old land and you can watch for shillelahs aflying. So it was that a cavalcade of twenty-six waggons, each containing a family, arrived in 1819. Among these the Beattys, Reids and Grahams were prominent and they were promptly settled in two groups, the Beatty group in Meadowvale and the other group in the Malton-Grahamsville area spilling over into Chinguacousy.

Streetsville's first settler was John Glendenning, closely followed by Frank Lightheart and John Barnhart. Churchville's first recorded grant of land went to Mr. Jacob Brill on July 20th, 1821. Chinguacousy's first settler who actually did settler's duties was probably John Bagot although John Scott was in on lease on a "Crown Reserve" very early in the game.

In this opening chapter, we shall pass over lightly, Port Credit, Streetsville, Churchville, Meadowvale. Malton and Brampton for the strange and contradictory reason that they are the focal points of Peel. Each has played a distinctive part in the pioneer and modern history of industry in Peel and so each will be spot-lighted in the Chapter on "Pioneer and Modern Industry in Peel." Each began as a tiny point on a surveyor's map and it took from ten to twenty years from the 1818 Mississauga Purchase until each of these settlements took on its own individual characteristics and learned to exploit the special gifts each received from Heaven.

Let us take a broader view, therefore, of what settlement really meant to these early pioneers. This is best done by taking a look at actual documents.

It is interesting to scan the contents of a thin, worn, hard-covered book, written by hand by William Johnson, the first permanent "town clerk" chosen by the inhabitants of Chinguacousy. The writing in India ink is clear and the letters so beautifully formed that they show the importance, in those early days, of writing a good hand as a mark of the better educated man.

The Townships in the Home District held "town meetings" meaning merely gatherings of the inhabitants. Mr. Johnson records on opening his minute book record in 1822 on the 2nd of January that no town meeting was held in 1821. As a result, he notes from the Quarter Sessions records that "the inhabitant house-holders having neglected to hold their town meeting on the 1st Monday of January, 1821, according to law, the following officers were appointed by the Justices of the Peace for this District in Quarter Sessions." Mr. Johnson gives the list of clerk, assessors, a collector and four pathmasters. A Mr. John Scott was appointed Clerk. These officers were to serve until January, 1822.

Trust Chinguacousy never to be caught napping again! In 1822 the inhabitants turned out in force and selected thirteen pathmasters. They filled all the other offices too. Over a period of years they passed laws forbidding the right of free commons to entire horses over one year, bulls over one year, rams and boars over three months. Stiff fines were prescribed for infringement. The cattle of our pioneers all pastured amicably together.

The list of early pathmasters in Chinguacousy grew longer and longer over the years and perhaps this can be accounted for by the fact that Chinguacousy had the benefit of the Credit River on only a small part of her Western boundary. There were, therefore, very few

mill-sites. The Etobicoke, which flowed through the centre and struck sharply to the East near the future Brampton, was a most unreliable stream. And so it came about that ROADS, roads and more roads became Chinguacousy's life-lines binding her own people and resources together and affording the out-lets to the world around her. Seeing this early obsession regarding roads and understanding on what survival logic it was based, we of modern days may understand more easily why the "Roads Committee of Peel County Council" of the present day is still the Committee for which every representative of Chinguacousy is drawn as the compass needle to the North Star. Roads meant everything to Chinguacousy's pioneers and they did not have the advantage of a military road, such as the Dundas, to guarantee their lines of communication. They made their own.

Early Assessors, too, in such a wide-spread area as Chinguacousy, had a formidable job. Horses, cattle and other domestic animals were listed as were all vehicles. Luxuries, such as additional chimneys, added storeys on houses, framing or brick, waggons for pleasure, were all noted and taxed one penny and a half in the pound.

Picture an early Assessor, his roll in one hand, a roll being a sheet of paper to which sheet after sheet was pasted. In his pocket he probably had a list of the brands for the cattle, for each farmer had his own recorded mark. In his other hand the Assessor carried a stick or a riding crop for personal protection from overly emotional inhabitants, savage dogs, angry ganders and cranky cows.

See him as he appears at one farm. True, the farmer's wife, a sweet little woman, offers him buttermilk and home-made corn-bread but the farmer seems anything but overjoyed to see him. He has obviously been building an extra chimney and that means more taxes. "Yes", reports our farmer morosely, "I got four black and white cows on the commons, all very frisky, and one tan cow, named Daisy who is "ornery' and would give a person the horn as quick as she'd look at you!"

Watch the poor Assessor out there on the commons. Myriads of black and white cows seem to be flying before his eyes. Frisky, they surely are! He tries to sort out the likely ones by brand but just try getting close enough to see whether the mark is a hole with a slit or a hole with a fork. Ha! Suddenly he finds himself eyeball to eyeball with a mean looking tan critter with one horn menacingly



THE LEWIS BRADLEY HOUSE AS RESTORED — 1967 In the foreground Mrs. W. E. Archer, appropriately gowned in her great-grandmother's dress.

lowered. "Daisy!" he roars, waving his stick and just in time too. Off dashes Daisy, kicking up her heels and holding her tail high in the air as she gallops madly across the Commons. Yes indeed those early Assessors had no picnic. One could well parody Gilbert and Sullivan's ditty and sing "An Assessor's life was not a happy one!"

From John Lynch's Agricultural report of 1853, we see the Chinguacousy population rose from 1821 when the total was four hundred and twelve souls, to a figure of seven thousand, four hundred and sixty-nine in 1851. The Townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore, which operated together until the latter separated in 1831, were the greatest wheat producers in Upper Canada and Port Credit, away down South at the Credit mouth, shipped a great deal of this, becoming the third largest shipping point on the Great Lakes for wheat.

In 1850, the first Municipal Council met at Rutledge's Inn at Edmonton (now Snelgrove) and Chinguacousy began to operate with an elected Council of its own for five wards, Mr. George Wright being the Reeve and Mr. James Hamilton, the Deputy-reeve. The Council elected from among themselves at "town meeting" at this time and it was not until 1867 that elections were held from the Township at large. The name "Snelgrove" was chosen by a unique sort of popularity contest. A new name had to be selected as there was an Edmonton in Canada's West. It was agreed that the name to be substituted for "Edmonton" was to be the name of the inhabitant receiving the largest quantity of mail in a given time. Mr. Snell, a breeder of blooded hogs was the man whose name topped the list.

Brampton was of such small importance in the lives of our very early pioneers that we shall leave her slumbering as we proceed clockwise into Caledon, Albion and Gore to return to her when she shall have arisen with some of her future glories plainly indicated.

PART VI — The Townships Became Established

CALEDON TOWNSHIP

The story of one early settler, an elderly man named John McDonald, typifies the problems which confronted the pioneers. A soldier in his youth and father of a large family, he set out for Canada in "The Young Norval", a sailing ship of less than one hundred tons register, from Greenock about April 1st, 1820. He was accompanied by all his sons and their wives, his daughters and their husbands, his grandchildren and a goodly number of friends. After six weeks of ocean voyage, they came up the St. Lawrence in the large flat looking Durham boats to Brockville, thence by schooner to York.

A descendant of one of the McDonald party wrote bitterly that the Commissioner of Crown Lands, taking them for innocents, directed them to "mountainous, rocky, stony Caledon" which, in that year, was far beyond the settled areas to the South.

Imagine these poor souls, old and young, guided only by surveyors' trails or certain "blaze" marks in the forest primeval, wending their arduous way from York. They reached Rochside in South-west Caledon early in 1820.

With crude, hand-forged tools brought from Scotland, and with no oxen, they cut timber, rolled it with hand-spikes and built their cabins. Man power was used to carry those heavy timbers. The first yield of grain in the virgin soil was good and it was cut with sickles, beaten over a coarse sheet, the chaff being carried off by the breeze. It was pounded into flour or meal in a hollowed stump with an improvised pestle.

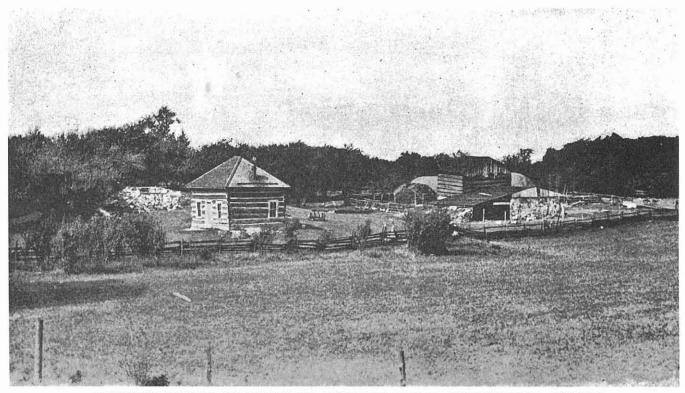
These people had to trek out for supplies all the way to York, Dundas or Ancaster.

A Miss Bessie Kirkwood, contemplating the tiny grave-yard on Lot 3, 4th Concession, West, was inspired to write a poem. Let us bow our heads over these old graves as we listen to her lovely lines on "The Pioneers' Churchyard"

"We Westerns rear no Abbey towers Neath whose illustrious shade With Latin script and marble bust The honoured dead are laid. Yet best I like our simple way Beneath the open sky Where snows and grasses come and go And free winds whisper by." On the extreme East of Caledon Township, a tiny settlement sprang into being. Its first settler was Elisha Tarbox, a United Empire Loyalist. Right on the border between Caledon and Albion, this little settlement was strategically situated to become a lively pioneer commercial centre. Until 1859, it was known as "Paisley" and in its early days boasted a blacksmith shop, a cabinet-maker and very soon a carriage-maker. Under the name Caledon East this little village remained an integral part of Caledon Township until late in this present century.

All of Caledon Township was part of the Home District and early municipal records are scanty. The earliest public meetings of the inhabitants were held in Albion, the neighbouring Township on the East in the years 1822 and 1823. The first meeting held in Caledon itself was in January, 1824, at the house of Matthew Crooks, Lot 14, Concession IV, Caledon West. But all these meetings were the early town meetings with Quarter Sessions Court still looming protectively over them. It was not until 1850 that a modern Township system, as we know it, was set up.

The name of Matthew Crooks brings back to mind one of the very exciting and romantic bits in Caledon's history. Mr. Crooks, a merchant of Ancaster, had a house near the Cataract (sometimes known as Church's Falls). His house was on a property first granted as a military grant, that is, privileged and free of ordinary settler's duties. It was held by an absentee for a time and then deeded to Crooks. The lot has a history. At some time prior to 1819, Matthew Crooks had in his Ancaster store a young clerk named John Grant who was bitten with "gold rush fever". Some early wandering hunter in the Caledon area — and there were several — thought the glittering substance in the rocks was gold. Grant, among others, rushed in. The gold turned out to be iron pryates but he did find a salt well or spring on what was soon to be his employer's lot. Grant, a poor young fellow, persuaded Crooks to buy the lot and to exploit the salt spring. Visions of wealth danced in his head, but, alas, the spring did not turn out to be profitable. However, this native salt may have been the salt about which Caledon people were said to have boasted. They always claimed to have the "best salt on earth" up there and they may have been right at that. One thing we do know



CROWDED LIVING QUARTERS OF PIONEERS, LOT 29, CONCESSION 3, ALBION

Such congestion in living conditions in the early days was partly responsible for the rapid spread of virulent disease.

in retrospect is that, while the Caledon hills yielded only "fool's gold" at that time, the tourist gold of the present day is very real indeed. Caledon, with its melodious names, is so suggestive of fountains and falls, picturesque hills and cosy valleys. The names of "Caledon" itself, its "Cataract", its "Belfountain", its "Inglewood" and many others evoke a vision of entrancing beauty which was and is Caledon's golden asset.

ALBION

Moving clockwise out of Caledon, we come into beautiful Albion in the North-east corner of Peel. Albion was blessed with splendid land for farming and plentiful sites for grist and saw-mills. It is watered generously by the Humber which winds through it with many small tributary streams. Everything was here provided for a pioneer's dream of self-sufficiency.

Mr. William Downey was the first to reach his land and build his house in 1819. He was closely followed by the Roadhouses and Mr. Joseph Hudson. Mr. James Bolton came in about the same time and was the first to choose a spot near the future village of Bolton. His brother, George Bolton arrived in 1824 and, immediately, the two brothers built a grist mill. This was a tremendous boon to settlers.

It is said that those very early arrivals could have filled a recipe book with recipes for potatoes. These hearty vegetables were boiled for breakfast, baked in a Dutch oven for dinner and roasted in hot coals for supper. Potatoes, with wild game and fish, constituted most of their diet, with an occasional piece of coarse corn bread as a treat.

These men were from England and had led a gentler life. But, nothing daunted, they blistered their hands and strained their muscles to conquer a wilderness and make it home.

BOLTON VILLAGE

This village soon became a hive of industry and in 1872 became an incorporated municipal entity parted from Albion. The early settlers of Bolton, remembering the gardens of England, soon made beauty spots of homes already enjoying the advantage of a lovely site nestled among the hills and watered by a branch of the Humber.

TORONTO GORE

Toronto Gore, next door to Albion on the South, was small in size and pie-shaped as we have noted. It, too, was blessed with land which brought the Township into prominence in mid-century as a prolific grain producer.

Until 1831, the Gore operated jointly with Chinguacousy but, in that year, selected her own Municipal Council and took to her own wings as a separate entity in the future Peel.

There is a wonderful story about the Gore's first settler, Alexander McVean. He came to Canada with his children and, as he was a surveyor, he helped to lay out the roads which his eldest son helped to build. Mr. Mc-Vean also built the first saw and grist mill and appears to have been well-to-do. He settled near what is even to-day the tiny hamlet of Wildfield, formerly known as Gribben and before that again as just a cross-road.

Mr. McVean furnishes us with an example of honour and integrity which is quite unique. His wife, who had been a Roman Catholic, died before he left the old land. Mr. McVean, himself a devout Protestant, had promised her to bring up their children as Roman Catholics. St. Patrick's church at Wildfield is a monument to this man's faithfulness to his undertaking. He built the original church of St. Patrick's. This adherence to a vow gives us a marvellous idea of the broadmindedness and tolerance which characterized so many of our early citizens who all worked together to build a County and a Country.

BRAMPTON

We have come full circle now to a spot at the junction of Hurontario Street and No. 5 Sideroad.

While we have been seeing settlement going on like mad in other parts of Peel, there was not a sign of activity in 1819 at this spot which is now the very heart centre of the County.

The reason will be apparent as we turn back the clock of time to the year 1819 to watch two young men of the Street-Bristol survey team. They are treading warily, sometimes almost up to their hips in water. They are looking for Mr. Bristol's marker at this point.

"There it is!" cries one. "See, just beyond that patch of lily pad and wild Iris."

Sloshing along through the pale green leeks which gave forth their strong garlicky odour, his partner joined him in mid-stream.

"This Centre Road (Hurontario Street) base line of Mr. Bristol's isn't the most comfortable spot in the world to work," commented the one called Ted. "This pesky creek they call Etobicoke comes right down Hurontario, crossing and re-crossing every which way. It seems to go fair crazy looking for a way to go Easterly to the main creek bed. It is bad enough now, but imagine it in a Spring flood!"

"Yes," said his partner, "and did you notice that these lots No. 5, 1st. concession E.; lot 5, 2nd concession W.; lot 6, concession 1, E.; and lot 6, 2nd concession W. which we are to lay out, are all Crown Reserve? Reserve for what I wonder. The pheasants over West on the knoll in the pine grove seem to like the place. Just look at all those cocks strutting around in the sunshine with their harems and chicks! But I am willing to bet that the beavers working up the creek will cut down more timber than any settler will cut around here for many a day. Somebody is going to have to do a real drainage job on this spot before it will be fit to settle!"

These pessimistic lads would have been interested to know that it would be another hundred and thirty-five years before this wayward, whimsical creek would be "straight-jacketed" in cement and firmly led out of town and down to Lake Ontario by way of a more disciplined channel.

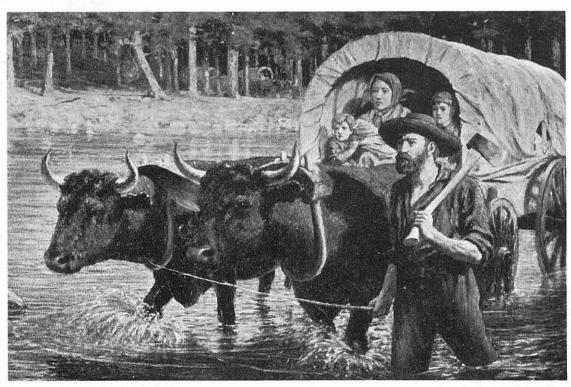
Luckily there were more optimists than pessimists in the early days. The pioneers regarded difficulties as a challenge to be accepted and overcome. So it came about that John Scott, brave soul that he was, promptly leased one of the Crown Reserve lots.

By 1832, there was no sign of a town, or even a hamlet, here in the heart of the future Brampton. There was some sporadic settlement however. Archibald Pickard had taken up Lot 8, 1st concession East. He had an arrangement with one, Martin Salisbury, for the use of the frontage and Salisbury opened an inn which rapidly became a popular gathering place for the regular market fairs and the Chinguacousy farmers who had business to transact.

Crown Reserve Lot 5, 1st Concession East, was thrown open for settlement and Samuel Kenney bought it. He was evidently a speculator but, early in the eighteen twenties, the lot was purchased by John Elliott. By 1827, Elliott had cleared almost half his land, owned two horses; four oxen; four cows and three horned cattle. He was a well-to-do primitive Methodist and a hard worker. This lot of his is of particular interest to us as its Hurontario Street frontage was to be the site of the future County buildings.

John Elliott was really quite puritanical and it was with horror that he viewed the setting up of a tavern by one, Buffy, close to the corner of No. 5 Sideroad and Hurontario.

Actually, William Buffy, according to report, ran a very respectable establishment but Mr. Elliott viewed with alarm the ever increasing number of Chinguacousy



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

Geo. A. Reid, R.C.A., O.S.A.

farmers who were foregathering there. Hearing them refer to the place where he, Mr. Elliott, had made his home as "Buffy's Corners" was a bit too much. To have this dispensary of strong drink immortalized as the name of the settlement caused the milk-drinking John Elliott to groan inwardly.

Fortunately, Mr. Elliott had a visitor from his native Brampton, England. This visitor was William Lawson, one of England's early and powerful preachers of primitive Methodism. Mr. Lawson had had a great influence on Mr. Elliott's religious life in their younger days, so the re-union was a very happy one. Over their mugs of good, fresh milk and their cups of sassafras tea, they discussed the menace of this Buffy business and the horrors of strong drink. Mr. Lawson bought half Mr. Elliott's farm and moved out from York. The two of them made an immediate move to have the village named Brampton.

In Brampton, England, in the Methodist Church, both Mr. Elliott and Mr. Lawson are commemorated by tablets mentioning that they were the founders of Brampton, Canada. Poor Mr. Buffy was forgotten except in the hearts of his faithful customers and their descendants some of whom have been so bold as to say that he was also one of Brampton's founding fathers.

By the end of the thirties, the farmers had cleared extensive areas and had done much to improve the drainage situation. Although beset by severe floods every so often, the whole Chinguacousy-Toronto Gore area was the richest agricultural land in the whole "Home District" and the shadow of dramatic events spread over the land.

The Rebellion of 1837 was the culmination of a growing unrest among settlers who found that appointed representatives in the Quarter Sessions Courts were not doing an adequate job in dealing with local problems. Democracy became vocal and quite ferocious. The Rebellion itself, with many Peel supporters, ended in a fiasco with the flight of William Lyon Mackenzie, but Lord Durham was asked to make a report on the causes of the discontent.

The District Councils Act of 1841 followed his report and Home District Councillors were the democratic choice of their own localities from that day forward.

A further step was taken in 1849 when a Council was set up, under enabling legislation, to govern the affairs of the United Counties of York, Peel and Ontario. The various Townships were represented in that United Council very much as they are to-day in the County.

In 1850, as we have seen, Chinguacousy set up its own Township Council at Rutledge's Inn at Edmonton (now Snelgrove).

Men like John Lynch and John Scott of Brampton were men of great vision. They foresaw that the cumbersome regional "United Counties" must soon fall apart as a result of their own unwieldiness. They foresaw that Brampton's star was in the ascendancy for she was centrally located and, as a result of that constant pre-occupation of Chinguacousy with Roads, roads, roads, Brampton was now in the most fortunate of locations for all roads led to Brampton. While the population was less than one hundred in Brampton proper, rumour was rife that a railroad was to come in with a large station and warehousing facilities. Lynch and Scott promptly moved for the incorporation of Brampton as a separate village in 1853.

In 1851, the Statutes of the Province of Canada, 14th-15th Year of the reign of Victoria, Chapter 5, enacted that "The County of Peel shall consist of the Townships of Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Toronto and Toronto Gore."

Ontario County soon broke away from the regional "United Counties" leaving Peel and York to continue as a dual county government. Soon Peel as the "Junior County" began contemplating separation and in October 1856 succeeded in having set up its first Provisional Council for the County, with the same elected representatives as served on the United Counties Council.

That year the electors of Peel, voted in favor of separation from York, but it took almost another ten years to resolve matters as it was not until early in 1866 that separation became a reality and about one year later Peel actually had its own separate municipal county government.

One can readily understand the desire to be free from a vast area where the problems of Peel were lost in a sea of problems of York. Also one can well imagine the inconvenience of driving a horse and buggy from, say Caledon, to meet at Toronto with the York representatives and one can well picture the boredom of York representatives listening with wide yawns to Caledon's problems. So it was no surprise that all three counties eventually agreed that regional government on such a large scale was not truly representative or practical.

It was a decade of heated discussion, controversy, and petty wrangling at the Provisional Council level and to a lesser degree at the sessions of the United Counties, but it was finally decided to make the Village of Brampton the county capital of Peel and to erect the necessary Court House and gaol there. (For more complete details of the numerous difficulties encountered in accomplishing separation see Chapter on—"County Government")

There were two sets of bruised egos when the choice finally rested on Brampton, but, as sometimes happens when everyone gets into the democratic act, the decision was later admitted to be sensible. Malton was too far to the East, Streetsville too far to the West and Brampton was dead centre. The hopes of Lynch and Scott, ever Brampton's enthusiastic champions were justified. The roads were there, the railway came in and Brampton prospered so speedily that, in 1874, she became an incorporated town.

In the Council Chambers of the County at Brampton, on the 22nd of January, 1867, the representatives of the various Peel municipalities met for the first time as a full-fledged County Council and chose Dr. John Barnhart to be their first warden.

Let us turn our eyes back to that day and do honour to that first Council in our hearts. Let us raise a Centennial toast, whether it be a beaker of aqua pura, a mug of milk or a glass of champagne to those gallant and foresighted Peel pioneers whose wisdom and vision set us on the path to greatness. May they continue to live in our memory as an inspiration!

NOTE: This Chapter is written with thankful acknowledgement of many original documents and clippings from Mr. Alex McKinney of Chinguacousy. My thanks also go to Mr. Robert S. Holmes and the Misses Betty Boyle, C. Akins and D. Coverdale for assistance in archives research and to Mrs. John Carroll for valuable material on Caledon and to Mr. C. V. Charters for the loan of many old books of records.



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

William Firth MacGregor

AN EARLY SETTLER'S FIRST HOUSE

On lot 15, con. 8, N.D., The Gore of Toronto; owned and occupied by Jas. H. Carberry, grandson of Jas. Carberry I, who built the house "about 1830", perhaps even before formally purchasing land from Canada Company in 1836

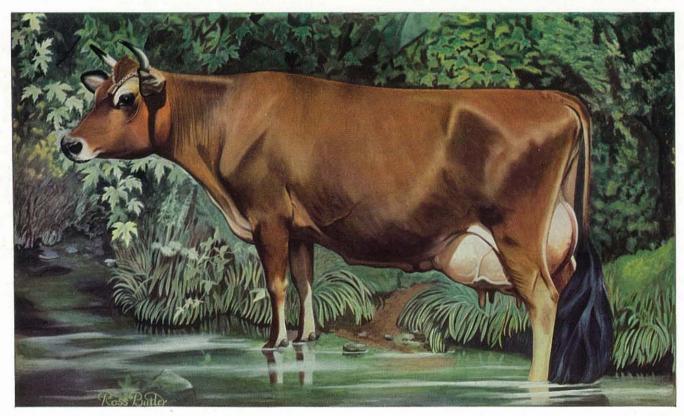


Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

Harold W. McCrea, O.S.A.

"HOW JOCUND DID THEY DRIVE THEIR TEAM AFIELD"

The two-horse reaper came midway in the progress of mechanization from the cradle to the combine.



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

Ross Butler

BRAMPTON BASILUA

Imported from Jersey in 1929. Produced a World's record in 1933 with 19.012 lbs. of milk at 6.90% and 1313 lbs. of fat in 365 days on 3 times a day milking. In several years she held the world's record over all breeds. She died in 1944 in her 18th year.

Agriculture

From Humble Beginnings to International Fame

A BRIEF PREAMBLE

HE INVITATION TO WRITE the Agricultural Section of this book was accepted as a pleasure and challenge.

It was deemed a pleasure due to personal interest and conviction of the importance of recording the progress of Peel Agriculture from humble beginnings to its present stature among the leading Counties of Canada.

It was a challenge to cover 150 years of achievement in limited space and with restricted time for research. There was an added difficulty in reviewing the activities of the past fifty years, the period with which I was most familiar. Progress has been so widespread and rapid, it was precarious to select the items which might be agreed to be of most importance. In spite of care some may feel projects in which the writer had more personal interest have been favoured. It is regretted that much important achievement could not be included.

While doing this work an opinion has been emphasized that while many of us are interested in the past, few realize that history is being made now. It was found difficult to pin down accurate dates for important "firsts", as recently as the 1920's. For several organizations formed since that time, secretaries' record books have been found missing. It is gratifying to understand that an Archives Room will be included in the new Peel Museum where records of organization may be stored for reference when the period of their active use has passed.

Thanks are extended to older citizens, the officers of organizations and other community minded and cooperative citizens who have assisted in this compilation of text and pictures.

PART I - Settlement Period to 1850

GEOGRAPHICAL

Agriculturally Peel has been favoured by a central location, a variety of productive soils and a moderate climate.

Lake Ontario provided water access for settlement and a port for marketing.

As Toronto developed with packing plants, dairies and farmers' markets, Peel producers had obvious advantages.

The extension of the Niagara Escarpment divides the County in two distinct types of terrain, soil and climate. With a total of 300,100 acres nearly 60% lies south of the mountain. The surface in this area is gently rolling and a rich clay loam prevails except along the lake where a sandy loam is dominant. Similar soil borders along creeks and rivers, particularly the Credit.

Nearly all of Caledon and about half of Albion is above or affected by the Escarpment hills. There is more

broken land and greater variety in both terrain and soil. The latter is primarily a rich sand loam with gravel loam

sections, stony areas and some sand hills. Drainage is seldom a problem except for low pockets.

The effect of Lake Ontario has provided a climate for 15 miles north not greatly different from sections much farther south, bordering Lake Erie. There is a marked difference in the higher area. Lake Ontario is 214 feet above sea level, Brampton 715 but the highest point in Caledon is 1600 feet. The growing season above the Mountain is shorter, the winters colder and the snow usually deeper.



EARLY PEEL HISTORIANS John Lynch and A. F. Scott.

The Author J. A. CARROLL



JOHN ARTHUR CARROLL, B.S.A., P.Ag., F.A.I.C.

"Jack" spent his boyhood on an Elgin County farm, which has been in the family for over 120 years. He was graduated B.S.A. by University of Toronto (Ontario Agricultural College) in 1914, and became Peel County's Agricultural Representative later that year.

became Peel County's Agricultural Representative later that year.

In 1915 be went on active service with the Canadian and Imperial Army as Lieutenant R.H.A. On returning home in 1919 be again resumed his position as the local Agricultural Representative.

In 1924 be was transferred to the Department of Agriculture at Queen's Park where he held several responsible positions including the first Director of Crops Branch, Superintendent of Exhibitions, Manager International Plowing Match. Appointed Asst. Dep. Minister in 1951, he held that position until 1956.

Mr. Carroll is a charter member of the Agricultural Institute of Canada and a past president of the Central Ontario Branch of that Institute. He is also past president of the Ontario Agricultural College Alumni Association. He was the first president of the World Ploughing Organization.

Residing in Brampton since 1914 he has served his local community as Chairman of the Town Planning Board; Member of Session Grace United Church, and Brampton District High School Board; Past President Board of Governors Peel Memorial Hospital and also Brampton Golf Club; Past Master, Masonic Lodge, Brampton, and is the 1967 President Brampton and District Chamber of Commerce. Masonic Lodge, Brampton, and is the 1967 President Brampton and District Chamber of Commerce. In 1956 he was appointed Manager of the Brampton office, Halton & Peel Trust & Savings Company,

with which he is still connected.

SETTLEMENT

JOHN LYNCH'S ESSAY

In 1853, John Lynch, a Chinguacousy pioneer wrote a prize winning essay on the early settlement of Peel farms. It was published in volume one "Journal and Transactions of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, 1856", from which we quote.

"For wheat growing this area is perhaps not excelled in any part of Canada. Other crops successfully cultivated are peas, barley, oats, and all the common grasses. Good crops of timothy and clover are grown. Root crops are not so much cultivated as they should be.

Potatoes were formerly grown in great abundance in all parts of the County but the disease has greatly



IT TOOK STRONG ARMS TO SWING A CRADLE

diminished cultivation. They generally have pretty good crops in Caledon. Rye, buckwheat and Indian corn were grown to a considerable extent but have been pretty well abandoned.

In the early settlement almost every farmer cultivated a small field of flax and furnished the family with a good supply of linen—and such linen—without any expense whatever. The manner of it for this wise. The good man and the boys would cultivate, harvest and press the flax during their 'leisure' hours or when they were resting themselves after dinner and the wife and girls would spin it while they were doing nothing else. The weaver was paid by 'changing work' and thus the family were annually supplied with any quantity of good linen for nothing. This branch of industry has, however, been almost wholly abandoned. The boys, as they waxed big and tall, found this home-made linen too coarse and strong for them and the girls somehow or other lost their taste for spinning and I am afraid the girls of Peel of to-day are sadly deficient in this useful accomplishment.

As you ascend the mountain you come upon a country differing widely from the lower region. The difference is so striking that a person on first ascending the mountain feels as if he were suddenly transported into some distant country. He can scarcely believe that he is only a half hour's journey from the level, monotonous country through which he has just passed. The soil is chiefly a rich, sandy loam, in some places inclining much to pure sand. The air is clear, the climate colder and perhaps more healthy.

Wheat is the stable export of the County and as such receives the principal attention. In 1851 there were 37,000 acres or 2/7 of the whole land under cultivation, which is a very large proportion and must, if persevered, cause the soil to deteriorate. The preparation for nearly three quarters of the whole wheat crop is naked summer fallow, ploughed three times and kept well harrowed. Early sowing is preferred soon after the first of September as possible. A small quantity is put in with drill machines but the benefit is not so apparent as to bring them into anything like general use. The harvesting is generally done with the cradle although reaping machines have been advantageously used by some and the high wages of harvest labourers would warrant their more extended use. Wheat is seldom stacked out, the barns being generally sufficient to contain the crop and the greater part of it is threshed immediately and the straw stacked in the barn yard to be fed out to cattle and trampled into manure.

Census Returns 1850-land value:

	Cultivated	Uncultivated
Toronto Gore	£6 13s 3d	£5 12s
Toronto	£5 16s	£5 9s
Chinguacousy	£4 13s	£2 12s
Albion	£2 17s 6d	£1 16s 3d
Caledon	£2 5s	£1

It should be noted these values are on land only. If buildings were included the figure for Toronto Township would be higher than Toronto Gore. "The ordinary selling price of a 200 acre farm with about three quarters under cultivation and good farm buildings and fences in the front section of the County would range from £1500 to £2000 and less than half that in the northern section."

ANOTHER EARLY SETTLER'S ADVICE:

"It may not be amiss to give a few hints re settlement in the bush. This will, however, vary according to the amount of means of the settler. We will suppose a man to have £100, to make a beginning, after having his land paid for although this will be found a small sum to procure everything he wants, yet it is much more than the majority of settlers in the backwoods have. In the first place he must procure a yoke of oxen, yoke, logging chain and dray, which will cost £20—2 cows and a couple of pigs £8—one year's provisions £22; Total: £50 leaving £50 for building, hiring for chopping, logging and contingencies.

The best time for entering upon new land is in the latter part of the winter. Your attention must first be directed to building a house but you must not neglect to chop and clear at least two or three acres by or before the first of June for potatoes, Indian corn and turnips. These are the crops that thrive best in new ground and make the quickest return. They will also be found very useful not only for yourself and family but for feeding your cattle. You should also prepare a good vegetable garden.

To plant your potatoes get a strong, heavy hoe. With this hoe which should be kept almost as sharp as your axe you can cut surface roots and cover potatoes in large hills. As soon as the spring crop is in the ground you must chop a fallow for fall wheat.

While your brush is drying you should finish off your dwelling house. The house will, of course, depend much on the state of your finances but if you have from £15 to £20 besides your own labour you can build a very good log house in which to live comfortably for many years.

A. F. SCOTT'S ESSAY, 1853

The second prize essay on Peel County was won by A. F. Scott another Bramptonian, and it was also given publicity in the same Journal as Lynch's. Here is a brief quote from it:

"In the front townships there are many fine orchards. In the rear there are not so many but many farmers are planting out young trees. Apples are the principal fruit crop. Of late years more attention has been given to improve fruits. Many of the old orchards were raised from seed and consequently the quality of fruit was inferior.

Pear trees are scarce. Common blue plum is in great abundance but there are few trees of the finer fruits. A few peaches and nectarines are raised and common red cherries are plentiful but the finer fruits are scarce.

111	crage yiel			
Wheat	18.3	bushels	per	acre
Barley	29.45	bushels	per	acre
Oats	26.35	bushels	per	acre
Potatoes	74	bushels	per	acre."

"PIONEERS OF OLD ONTARIO"

This was the title of the book published in 1923 by W. L. Smith, a former editor of the old Farmer's Sun. Earlier as a Brampton resident he was on the staff of The Conservator. Following are excerpts from his Peel story:

"Few men witnessed more varying stages of the pioneer period than did Abraham Campbell whom I met at lot twenty-eight on the first concession of Chinguacousy in July, 1899. Mr. Campbell spent his life on the farm on which he was born when Chinguacousy was the farthest settlement north of the lake. As a child and youth he saw other pioneers pass his door on their way to the virgin forests of Dufferin, Grey and Bruce. He was witness of the annual summer pilgrimage of the men from the newer lands of the north to the older settlements of the south in search of employment in which they might earn bread for the winter. As the forests of the northland were pushed back before the attack of the axe-men, he viewed the winter procession of teams by which the grain of the north country was hauled toward lake ports. To all this Mr. Campbell was able to add what his father had told him of days prior to the period covered by his own recollection, the period when even the Niagara district was young. His father as a youth was at Queenston Heights, Stoney Creek, and Lundy's Lane and one of the most prized possessions of the Campbell homestead, when I was there in 1899, was an iron pot, eighteen inches in diameter, captured from the American forces at Stoney Creek, and still doing duty in the Campbell homestead over eighty years later.

Mr. Campbell's father and six brothers took up one thousand acres in Chinguacousy about 1820, after having journeyed from the old family home in Lincoln County by an ox-team. From Cooksville to their locations, the way led over a road made through the bush with their own axes. A quarter of a century later Campbell's Cross, on the highway connecting north and south, was a scene of bustling life.

There was a tavern there containing eighteen rooms," said Mr. Campbell, "and in those rooms I have known twenty or thirty people to be accommodated over night. As late as two o'clock in the morning I have seen the barroom so full of people that one could not get near the bar itself. There were three stores in the village at that time, and they were all busy places. Whence did the business

come? Largely from the north country, which by that time had begun to produce a surplus. I have seen as many as one hundred teams arrive with grain in a single day. Part of the grain was bought by local merchants and teamed by them to Port Credit for shipment by water. Some of the farmers hauled their own grain all the way to the lake port.

Teaming this grain was real labour. Between Chinguacousy and the north, hauling was possible only in winter, and even then twenty-five to thirty bushels made a load. In coming down the Caledon mountain it was necessary to put a drag on the sleighs. Those who did their own teaming to Toronto or Port Credit frequently used ox-teams and sleighs to Campbell's Cross and then borrowed wagons for the journeys to Toronto. On some of these journeys the snow was up to the backs of the oxen when north of the Caledon mountain, while south of our place the animals wallowed to their bellies in slush and mud. Some of these northern farmers came from as far back as Owen Sound with grass seed, venison, and pork for sale, the round trip occupying well over a week. At times the nights were spent in the bush while sleet or rain beat in through the partial covering afforded by the forest. But the people were happy with it all. Return cargoes usually consisted of groceries and half-barrel of whiskey, and as long as the latter kept the interior warm, exterior cold did not matter much to the hardy men of that day.

At the period covered by my earliest recollection bears and wolves were common in Chinguacousy. I have more than once seen cows come home with flanks and udders so badly torn that the animals had to be killed. During the 'thirties, 'forties, and 'fifties, the father of Kenneth Chisholm, who for years represented Peel in the Legislature, made staves from the oaks that then covered a good deal of the township. The staves were hauled to the Credit by oxen, floated down the stream to the Port, and thence shipped to England. About 1860, while I was assisting in removing an old oak stump, we unearthed a tool that had been used in splitting staves.

Robert W. Brock, whom I met at Belfountain about the same time that I had the interview with Mr. Campbell, gave some further information of early days in Peel and Dufferin. "At the time of my earliest recollections," Mr. Brock said, "the Centre Road had displaced the first concession of Chinguacousy as the leading highway to the



Courtesy International Nickel Company of Canada Limited
HORSE POWER UNITS
Used to operate the first little threshing machines.

north. In the late 'sixties, I have seen that road black with teams, and traffic going on day and night. This continued until the old narrow gauge T. G. & B. was built to Owen Sound, and markets were opened at Orangeville, Shelburne, and Dundalk. Then the glory of Churchville and Streetsville began to wane.

Many years before the opening of the railway, a man named Frank had a grist-mill at Belfountain and people from as far north as Meaford and Owen Sound brought their grists to the mill on jumpers or home-made sleighs hauled by oxen. Much of the way was over a blazed trail and the journey could be made only in summer, the roads being impassable in winter.

A third story was supplied by Peter Spiers, of May-field, with Peter's maternal grandfather, John Bleakley, as the central figure in the tale. Mr. Bleakley was with Sir John Moore at Corunna, and with Wellington at Salamanca. Like a number of other old Peninsular and Water-loo veterans, Bleakley came to Canada when his fighting days were over, and he was one of the first settlers in Chinguacousy, locating on lot seven on the fifth concession.

"When my grandfather settled here," Mr. Spiers said, "it was a common thing for settlers to get lost in the bush, and to guide the lost ones in finding their way out of the forest, my grandfather was often asked to sound a call on the trumpet he had carried with the Royal Artillery in Spain. At a later date he used his trumpet for another purpose. When taking a load of chickens, butter, and garden truck to Toronto he would carry his trumpet along, and with this he would sound the 'assemble' on nearing the old fort where a British garrison was then maintained. The soldiers, thinking that it was their own trumpeter, would rush to the parade ground. Catching sight of the wagon they would shout "Oh, it is our old friend Jack!" and the load of provisions was soon disposed of to them."

SELECTING LANDS IN PEEL

"Here is another case of a farm being in possession of the same family continuously since the early days of Ontario, and in the male line at that, the present owner being the Honourable Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for the province from 1919 to 1923.

A peculiar circumstance, showing how much there is in luck after all, was connected with the choice of location made by Bernard Doherty, the great-grandfather of the minister of to-day. When the first of the family arrived at Muddy York in 1812, he was offered a "farm" on the land now bounded by Queen, Yonge, University Avenue and College Street, in the City of Toronto. But this location, now in the very heart of a city of over half a million people was scornfully rejected as being too low and wet to be suitable for agricultural purposes. Instead of accepting this property, Mr. Doherty went out to the vicinity of what is now Dixie, in the County of Peel, where five hundred acres were taken up.

After the first crop of wheat had been harvested on the place," Mr. Doherty said, "My great-grandfather took a couple of bags on horseback to be ground at the old mill on the Humber. There was no paved highway to Toronto in those days, and the journey was made over a blazed trail through the original forest. For many years after that all the grain crops were cut with a sickle, and when in the time of my grandfather the first cradle was introduced, it

was thought that the last word had been pronounced in labour-saving implements."

The first house on the place, Mr. Doherty went on, as he continued the story of the early days, "was of logs and and was still standing when the rebellion of 1837 occurred. There was a huge hearthstone in front of the open fire-place, and this was taken up and a hole dug beneath in which all the money in the house, put into a covered pail, was buried until the trouble was over. A new house was built in 1844, the walls being of stone and twenty-four inches through. A few years ago, when some improvements were being made, an old sill was recoved. The timber was thirteen inches square, of white pine, without a blemish; and although it had been in place for three quarters of a century, the wood was still as sound as when cut from the surrounding forest."

JOHN CLARK'S LETTER

Following are some extracts from a letter written in December, 1841, by John Clark, grandfather of Mrs. Alex (Ida) McKinney.

"Wheat this season holds from 5s and 8d to 6s and 8d per bushel of 60 lbs. and all other things are low, as yet. 300 bushel of wheat threshed in one day with a threshing machine and some get more. We sold 23 hundred of pork this season at 16s and 5d per cwt. Beef much the same. Land is so much taken up here that it is getting much higher in price. It sells for about 2 pounds per acre. There is a tract of land given out to immigrants. They get 50 acres for nothing if they go and live on it, and we hear it is settling fast. People in this country have to work very hard at first when they are on land, but when they get some clearing done they are not so much hurried, except in certain seasons of the year. We have enough cleared on our end of the farm and have given Hugh Mathews 12 pounds for chopping ten acres on the other farm. He has a farm of his own but has not gone to live on it yet, as he is not married.

"The way young men become farmers in this country, they hire out 2 or 3 years. They get about 25 pounds a year. This enables them to buy land and when they make a payment or two they get 3 or 4 years to pay the remainder.

"It may be well to give you some idea of the expenses that immigrants must be at before they can be said to be



THE OLD DOHERTY HOMESTEAD

Located on lot 4, 2nd line east, Toronto Township. Built in 1844, with stone walls two feet thick and cellar floor of basic shale.

at all comfortable in their new abode. At the present time it will cost the immigrant pretty nearly as follows:

For buildings, a log house with a shade for his oxen and pig sty, 7 pounds 10s. For this price his house may have two apartments, a stone chimney and hearth with two glazed sash windows.

For clearing and sowing 5 acres of land, if he has to pay cash for it, will cost him about 15 pounds.

For seed for the first crop, with the price of two axes, 2 hoes, 2 brushooks, 2 forks and one spade and one shovel - 4

A yoke of oxen, land chain, from 10 to 15 pounds. An oxsleigh — 1 pound 10s; 2 ewes with lamb, 10s each. Some necessary articles of household furniture, 10s. Putting up a log barn, 5 pounds. Two kettles for making sugar, 3 pounds.

In all, 66 pounds 10s.

"Although there are several in this neighborhood who

came here having no money they have now good farms and are living comfortable, (sic). We would say to the immigrant who is about to come to this country to bring no furniture, the carriage of which will cost more than it is worth. In country, Anthony, every woman should bring a good spinning wheel and men should be provided with good substantial wearing clothes with coarse lining trousers and shirting for the summer and flannel for the winter, which is mostly worn in this country in that season."



JOHN CLARK Early Chinguacousy settler.

THE BAGWELL LETTERS

John Bagwell, the writer emigrated to America with the intention of working at his trade in New York, but found conditions so bad he decided to trek northwards and settle in Upper Canada. As a grant of land he was located on Lot 14, Con. 4, East Chiguacousy. In 1825 he was appointed Justice of the Peace for the County of Peel and in 1830 he was appointed Captain of the Militia.

His first letter in 1819 was headed "York, Upper

Canada, British America".

"When I wrote you my last letter, 1st of June, from New York in the States, I was in full expectation of constant work for the winter through the medium of a friend," he begins, "but alas?! my prospects were soon blasted, for I worked only a fortnight, at which time several banks and great mercantile houses stopped payment, which instantly produced a total stagnation of all trade throughout the whole city and surrounding country. Our master immediately discharged 40 of his men, and me, as being a newcomer, amongst the rest.

"Finding no better times likely to occur I was almost distracted and what to do I did not know. I was well aware that if I went down to Ohio, a distance of one thousand miles, it would swallow up all my money in getting there, and I should not have any left for to buy land. Hearing that the British Government gave 100 acres of land to every British subject (that could produce a certificate of his leaving England for no crime) I determined as my resource to proceed to Upper Canada,

which was but 500 miles from New York, which was accomplished in three weeks. I walked all the way to Sackett's Harbor and Lucy and the children walked sometimes and rode in the wagon at other times that conveyed our goods. We then crossed Lake Ontario, and in our way saw the great Falls of Niagara, one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world.

"On our landing at York, Upper Canada, I applied to his excellency the governor for a grant of land, obtained 100 acres 25 miles from York, in the township of Chinguacousy, No. 14, on the 4th Concession. It is good land and I am building a small log house thereon, to get up my family from York this winter and clear a few acres by spring, to sow some wheat, potatoes, Indian corn, etc., for our future support."

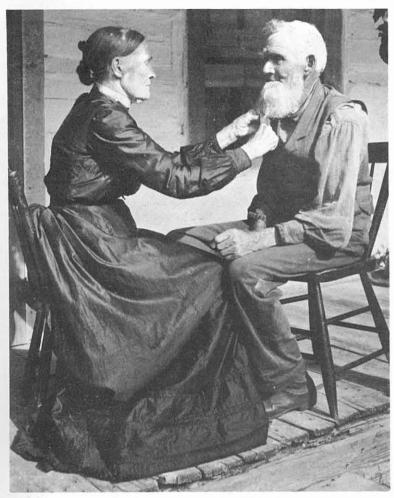
SECOND LETTER 1821

"My prospects here are far better than I could ever hope to obtain in England," he declares. "It is true work is hard here and we cannot enjoy those luxuries which you do in the old world, but we shall shortly grow everything (within ourselves) that nature required who then (permit me to ask) can wish to be better situated? I do not think anything would induce me to change situations with a more opulent farmer in England. Our winters are long and severe but beautifully fine and the summers generally fine. I got a crop last year of oats, viz; one acre about 40 bushels of potatoes, and considerable Indian corn. This is a most elegant crop on the ground and every kind of stock eat it with avidity. My going to my land so late in the season last year put it out of my power to get much cleared off in time for a larger crop as the planting season is very short here and vegetation rapid; I have now 13 acres cleared off - have worked so very hard in chopping that I have considerably injured my health by forcing nature beyond its strength".

LATER LETTER

"Tis true many are the difficulties to be surmounted, as well as hardships to be endured; the natural result of a sea voyage, yet he who tempers the winds to the shorn lamb will enable you to overcome them — I never should have faced so great dangers had not the welfare of my children lain like a glowing coal at my breast. Here land is cheap and of excellent quality, will produce good crops of wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, in short anything you put into it. This enables a man to provide well for his family and he can do it at a small expense, as he can raise everything his family consumes within himself, tea excepted. I will venture to say the man that goes to day labour here lives better and partakes of more dainties every day than many tradesmen do in England for months together. The farmer having no rent and scarcely any taxes to pay and no tyths, all he can raise from his land after the expense of clearing it is net profit. This enables him to go cheerfully without his mind being agonized or looking on his rising progeny with dismay. Wheat reaches half a dollar per bushel, which without rent or tyths or taxes shall be better than 6s at home. I shood (sic) not advise you to purchase if you come where Mr. Shepherd has done. I am told by those who were at the sale he gave an exorbitant price of seven dollars an acre for wood land without any particular local advantages attached to it. I am bold to say no part of Canada can boast better land than what I purchased, and plenty more may be had for two or three dollars an acre close to mine, distance only 20 miles from York Market, 14 from Lake Ontario. Should you come would it not be prudent to delegate some person to purchase 100 or more acres, get 10 or 15 cleared and sowed to wheat that on your arrival you may have a source without buying.

"I can't say much in favour of buying a cleared farm for they are generally worked out and cost so much to bring it into heart and cleared land, they say, generally sells from five to six dollars an acre. The disadvantage



A NEAT TRIM FOR SUNDAY By the best barber available for the job.

attending us is the badness of the roads, spring and fall, that we have no chance of getting to market with a load of grain only in winter when sleighing is good. Then of course, the market is glutted which the merchants know how to take advantage of, but should a canal be opened from Lake Erie into Ontario and the St. Lawrence (there is a surveyor from London now planning it) the Upper province may then serve the lower one which has hither to been served by the United States and grain will consequently find a better market.

"Our stock increases viz, 12 head of horned cattle, 1 horse, 12 pigs and poultry, 23 acres cleared and fenced, 5 acres sown to wheat. 2½ to corn, 13 of it to grass and the other 10 I mean to sow to grass soon as my corn, oats, potatoes, turnips, pumpkins and squashes and water melons are off this winter, If God permit I intend chopping 10 acres more for next fall fallow of wheat. Wheat is at a good price, 1 dollar per bushel cash. This will pay well. If I could get in 10 acres next fall I could sell 200 bushels. 50 bushels per year will bread our family so that I can sell next year out of 5 acres, 100 bushels, so that in time I hope to get a little money from my farm. This, my dear brother, is encouragement to work as we have little to pay back in taxes."

CHINGUACOUSY "RECORD OF MARKS - 1821"

This record included forty names of settlers with a different livestock mark assigned to each. Here are half a dozen examples:

John Scott—a round hole punched in the middle of the right ear about 3/4 inch diameter and a slit on the point of the same ear.

William Johnston—A square crop off the left ear and . slit in the right.

John Campbell—A crop off each ear.

Robert Campbell—A hole in the centre of each ear. Amos Stafford—A swallow tail in the left ear. Daniel C. Johnson—in hogs the tail cut off.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Insofar as we have been able to learn, Peel, like the rest of Upper Canada, was served by only one type of Agricultural organization previous to 1850 and that was the Agricultural Society. The following extract from the Lynch essay reports the first Society activity.

"As Peel is but a junior County and has but recently become a County even in name it has never had any County Agricultural Society until the present year. There has been, however, a branch of the Home District Society, which was established in the autumn of 1844 in the Township of Chinguacousy which has been of much benefit not only to Chinguacousy but to all the Townships of the County. A semi-annual fair and cattle show has been held in Brampton at which premiums were given for the best specimens of horses, cattle, etc., to the amount of 25 pounds to 55 pounds per annum. These fairs were numerously attended by persons from all parts of the County and much buying and selling of horses, cattle, etc. was transacted. Annual ploughing matches were also held and premiums awarded. These ploughing matches, besides the advantages of creating an emulation among farmers and especially the young men for whom a separate premium was awarded — had the effect of improving the description of plough. There are excellent ploughs of various patterns manufactured in many parts of the County and there are many imported iron ploughs."

Early fairs were also held at Graham's Corners— (Steele's Ave. and Airport Road) and at Cooksville in 1839.

BUILDINGS AND FENCES

Following is another brief extract from A. F. Scott's prize winning essay of 1853:

"The farm buildings are commodious and comfortable. The barns are generally sufficient to contain the greater part of the crop and have good stables and sheds in connection with them. The log houses of the early settlers have, in a great measure, given place to neat frame buildings or more substantial structures of brick and stone.

"There is less improvement in fences than in any other part of farm management. The common rail fence is in general use and must continue so on account of the cheapness as long as the rail timber can be had in sufficient quantity. The sorts of timber used for rails are pine, cedar, oak, ash, hickory and basswood. A few farmers in Caledon have built a considerable quantity of stone wall which answers admirably, forming the most durable of all fences and at the same time ridding the land of a troublesome encumberance. On some farms there are fine hedges of English thorn but their use is very limited and their success somewhat problematical."

MARKETS

In this settlement era subsistence farming prevailed and the principal market was the home and farm. The first objective was to get sufficient food and secondly to get land cleared and to use labour and farm resources in the erection of buildings and fences.

The "holding" provided all fuel. For clothing there was wool and in the early days flax was grown. Soap was home made and the woods and garden were depended on for medications.

Wheat was the principal production for sale and livestock was kept primarily for home use, oxen and horses for work, cows for milk and butter, hens for eggs, sheep for wool and other animals for meat. The maple trees and bees provided sweetening.

Wheat yields were declining due to midge rust and lack of crop rotation. Prices were low due to an economic recession. Better days were soon to follow.

RURAL LIVING

If early to bed, early to rise — plain living and hard physical labour produces healthy bodies and wholesome attitudes, the Peel settler families should have had full measure.

Food and other necessities had to come from land, to be cleared by long arduous work aided only by oxen. Grain was cut by cradle followed by women and children raking, binding and shocking. It had to be threshed by flail or tramped out and then winnowed. For grinding, wheat was carried on shoulders, on horseback or as, to Belfountain, by "Jumpers or home made sleighs hauled by oxen" or for some by horses.

There then was no need for women and young people not to feel needed — the suggestion of psychiatrists for modern ills. All food was farm produced, processed and, for winter, preserved. Practically all clothing was woman made. There were no home conveniences.

The social life was confined to visiting when time could be found, religious meetings and bees. The latter for logging, building, threshing, apple paring and in more advanced neighbourhoods, quilting. Initial courting was



THAWING THE PUMP
A frequent morning chore in winter time.

frequently done at bees while peeling and coring apples and stringing them to dry for winter use.

If their mental health should have been good it was not always as the steady grind of hard work and isolation broke the nerves of some immigrants, particularly pioneer wives. As to physical casualties, the names of so many young on the stones in old cemeteries record the toll of diseases since conquered and almost unknown today.

PART II — Transition Period, 1850 to 1900

The trend from subsistence to Commercial Agriculture was stimulated after 1850 by three factors:

- 1. A marked increase in farm income due to high prices in the U.S. as a result of gold discovery in California, 1849, and the railway and construction boom. The Crimean War, 1854-1856, carried prices to a peak in 1855 when wheat sold as high as \$2.40 a bushel.
- 2. The application of animal power to a cutter bar in mowers and reapers.
- 3. The improvement of farm practice as promoted by the Provincial Agricultural Association organized in 1846. In 1850 Parliament also gave recognition and support to improved agriculture by passing "an act to establish a Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada."

PRODUCTION TRENDS

The effect of U.S. demand on Canadian markets and Agricultural practice is indicated by this quote from The Canadian Farmer November, 1865;

"For some weeks herds of cattle have been making

their way to various railway depots and trains have largely consisted of cattle trucks. There has been a regular exodus from all parts of the land. Hogs, too, have been on the tramp.

"This will have a beneficial tendency by encouraging farmers to pay more attention to stock raising. Neglect of this has been a weak point of Canadian agriculture—stock must be kept on a farm if there is to be a proper supply of manure.

"Many circumstances point to increase the tendency to stock raising. The exhaustion of numerous farms by too many white crops—the necessity of placing less dependence on wheat—the better demand and higher price for stock, all give promise of a change in this respect.

"The present is not only a good time to raise stock but to improve its quality."

The demands of the U.S. for livestock hastened the transition from wheat which apart from timber had been the only agricultural export product. One crop farming had also brought its evils of midge, weavil, rust and soil exhaustion.

MECHANIZATION

In recent times mechanization has been heralded as the chief contributing factor to increasing farm efficiency but it is submitted that the greatest breakthrough since the invention of the wheel came in the 1850s when mechanical mowers and reapers became common and the burden was shifted from men's arms to oxen and horses.

Previously even on the most developed farms the amount of crop was limited to the number of harvest hands available. As there is a migration now to harvest tobacco so in early days there was a trek from new settlements "out to the front" for harvest. It has been reported when wheat prices doubled during the Crimean War the cost of harvest help was cut in half by the cutter bar.

In the 1860s horse pull hay forks were being introduced but on most farms pitch forks and human muscle continued long after that for hay and sheaf crops.

The next important step in mechanization was the self binder which reached Peel farms in the 1880s. It has been estimated this reduced harvesting hours by 25%.

Other implements were improved gradually but horse power units were still used for threshing until the portable steam engines came in about 1880. In the memory of men still living horse power was still used for lighter jobs such as cutting straw and corn and sawing wood. CANADA FARMER 1864

"In our Township there are at least thirty 8-horse and 10-horse power separators capable of threshing 300 to 500 bushels of wheat a day."

"The getting of water is the trouble with steam. I think horse power is the cheapest. I charge 3 cents a bushel for wheat, barley and peas and 2 cents for oats. Some thresh by the day at \$6 to \$8."

Letter to the Canada Farmer in 1864 by T. Brett, Mono Mills:

"The machines in use in this section of the country are of 10 horsepower at about \$335.00. A machine of this description can be procured from Mr. John Abel of Berwick, Vaughan. Messrs. Haggert, of Brampton, also build a very powerful and good machine.

From 300 to 500 bushels can be threshed in a short winter's

day, requiring about 16 hands to stack the straw and attend the machine. It takes one man to feed, one to cut bands, one to hand in the sheaves, one to put in the boxes, one to take the boxes out and empty them, the rest being employed on the straw stack."

Feeding these gangs provided a challenge to farm women, most of whom were most jealous of their reputations. Usually the thresher and two hands were accommodated for at least one night. Two large meals were given the gangs and generally there was a break for tea in the afternoon. Some "second milers" also provided a snack in mid-morning.

Windmills became more common in the 1880s primarily for pumping water. A few were mounted on barns and used for grinding corn, pumping water, and cutting feed. This power was cheap but also undependable particularly in still, frosty weather. A story is told of a well-to-do farmer who usually hired men and sometimes had a bad temper. On one occasion when without help there was no wind for grinding corn or pumping water for his large herd he resorted to dipping water with a rope and pail but with little success. His temper broke and, after kicking the pail around the yard, he said, "Now, will you dip". The same man was accused of



THE SNELL HOMESTEAD FARM

The pioneer house, lot 15, 1st line east, Chinguacousy has stucco interior and was made of mud bricks from clay dug on the farm. The hip roof end-drive barn 120 \times 60 was built in 1886 from the same plan as that at the Ontario Agricultural College.

punishing a balky horse by biting his ears. He was not a typical Peel farmer.

There were a few dog treadmills for light work like churning, some being attached to the old "dash" churns. Few were as fortunate as Cecil Jenkins, of Alton, who had a pipe from a strong spring for cooling milk of sufficient flow to turn a water wheel for churning. Usually this was a boy's job and a boring, frustrating task it was particularly when butter did not come in a half hour. Temperature was very important. From 60 to 66 degrees being desired. As the temperature went up during churning a dash of cold water often "brought the butter". In winter carrot gratings were added to give colour.

PROGRESSIVE LEADERS

Two Peel farmers gave evidence to the Agricultural Commission of Enquiry 1881. Hugh Clarke of Alloa and J. C. Snell of Edmonton (Snelgrove).

Mr. Clarke evidently was a progressive farmer, skilled in machinery in addition to crops and livestock. He designed an early tumbling rake for Haggert Bros. with whom he was connected. He judged machinery at Provincial exhibitions in Ontario and also at similar shows in Pennsylvania and New York State. On these visits to United States he became interested in Jersey cattle and in 1871 he purchased two animals from Walcott and Campbell from Oneida County, New York. These were the first Jerseys imported into the County and M. Clarke made additional importations in 1874 and 1878.

The Snells of Edmonton were early breeders, extensive operators and became Peel's most prominent farmers of the period. J. C. Snell particularly was an outstanding Agricultural leader.

Coming from New Brunswick in 1838 the founder, John, purchased the home farm, the East half of Lot 18, Con. 1 E.; a year later Lot 18, Con. 1 E. was bought for 250 pounds sterling. The holdings were expanded to 500 acres. As the land was cleared grain production was increased to 150 acres of wheat, all reaped by sickle. This was less expensive as strong, skilled men were required to wield cradles. Up to 30 hands were employed in a field.

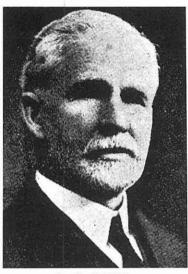
In 1855 a Shorthorn herd was started and Cotswold sheep by the purchase of a ram and ewe at \$350.00. In 1857 he paid \$1,300.00 for a cow and calf. Berkshire swine were added and by the 1860s other breeds were tried including Galloway cattle, Yorkshire and Suffolk swine and Southdown sheep.

Concentrating on the first three breeds chosen they

attained international reputations. The Shorthorns won the sweepstakes at the Provincial Exhibition in 1872. The founder died in that year but the sons, of whom there were five, carried on with reorganization as indicated by his will.

In 1879 Sweepstakes gold medals were won by both Berkshires and Cotswolds. In the years 1878 to 1884 more prizes were won by Snells than any other Canadian exhibitor at Chicago Fat Stock Shows. The services of J. C. and Joseph were requested as judges from all over the Continent.

Importation of top breeding stock was continued and it is recorded that on one occasion when Joseph G. was going to Britain and was short of funds he discussed the problem with a friend, Mr. Duckworth, who lived





J. C. SNELL

HUGH CLARKE

west of Edmonton. He asked, "How much do you need Joe?" The answer, \$35,000. "Alright Joe", said Mr. Duckworth, who promptly made the loan.

J. C. replaced his Shorthorns with Jerseys and was one of the founders of the Canadian Jersey Association. J. C. Snell was President of the County Agricultural Society in 1874-75 and of the Provincial Association from 1887 to 1890. He was appointed Livestock Editor of the Farmers Advocate in 1897.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

There was only one kind of farm organization in the earlier years of this period — the Agricultural Society. The dates of organization are listed:

Peel County	1853	Caledon	1868
Toronto Gore	1855	Toronto Township	1873
Albion (Bolton)	1857	Cooksville	1897

The societies conducted fall and spring fairs and plowing matches. They owned purebred sires and introduced new varieties of grain and other crops. The members got club rates for subscriptions to a farm journal and these were practically the only farm papers coming into the county.

The first county fair was held in Brampton at the corner of Main and Queen Streets. Grain, vegetables and dairy products were displayed on tables and horses and cattle were shown on the road. The first fairgrounds consisting of 4 acres were leased from John Elliott at the corner of Main and Wellington Streets where the court

house now stands. In 1871 seven acres were purchased at the Southeast corner of Wellington and Chapel Streets at \$1,235. In 1884 the property now used, and then a driving club, was purchased at \$3,000. The Wellington Street grounds were sold at auction for \$6,500.

Plowing matches were conducted by the societies and apparently interest was keen as John Ferguson made a diary record in 1880 that a match was being held near Brampton with a large crowd but only 2 men competing for a prize of \$20. He did not say it was a bet.

"The first match in Toronto Gore was held at Richview on November 16, 1864, on the farm of John Davis. It was a decided success — but would have been larger if the weather had been more favourable. The snow of the day previous had to be scraped off. By 12 o'clock they had the field ready for plows, which had been brought to the field on sleighs. There were 20 entries and a class for boys under 18 was included."

Grange lodges infiltrated into Canada from the U.S. where a national Grange was organized after the Civil Wars. In 1877 J. H. Newlove was president and Luther Cheyne secretary of Peel lodge. There were 17 active subordinate granges. Considerable business was done and several of the lodges had stores, one of which was still operating at Huttonville in 1900.

Peel Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1876 and issued its first policy on June 24th of that year. In 1877 the officers were President D. H. Garbutt, Secretary Luther Cheyne and Treasurer John S. Leslie.

Beef rings were organized in later years and spread throughout most rural parts of the County. This was a self help co-operative plan to provide fresh beef during the summer months in days of no refrigeration. Rings had some 20 members who could take a half share or one share. The latter contributed one animal and the half share members made pairs. Great pride was taken to contribute animals of top quality. To rotate cuts the butcher changed name cards on the books for cuts from week to week.

In most areas there were fish pedlars in summer to give more relief from the constant diet of salt pork. Normally, to hard working men meat was served three times daily.

The Farmers' Institute Movement in Ontario had its origin in 1885 and Peel was to the fore by organizing a County unit in 1890. At one time membership reached 500, the largest in the Province. Meetings were held at different points throughout the County to promote improved farming methods. The Institute organized farmers' excursions by train to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph with as many as a thousand going in a year.

MARKETS DEVELOPING

To the year 1900 production for home use was taken for granted as a first necessity. Flour from home grown wheat was gristed at a local mill. On most farms there was a flock of sheep and on many some bee hives. Each farm had a vegetable garden and most had orchards for home use. Fuel came from the wood lot. Milk, cream and butter were staples and in the earlier years cheese was also home produced. Maple syrup and sugar were made on most farms and all made soap. Vinegar was made from cider and maple sap.

Hogs were butchered in the fall and spring and suffi-

cient pork cured as the major meat supply. A beef animal was butchered in the fall. The surplus was sold and the balance stored for winter use—often in a wheat bin.

The following items taken from account books of these thrifty pioneers are revealing:

1. James Rutherford, Mounthurst (Castlederg) around 1850:

BOUGHT	SOLD
Set of harrows \$12.00	Yolk of Oxen \$70.00
plough 10.00	Fence rails per M
sleigh	Board for man a month 5.00
wheelbarrow 1.00	"Gave the man one-half day to go to
barrell of herring	the fair and play the fool."
postage — one letter	•
a gallon of whiskey	
one pound of tobacco 37	

2. David Anderson, Terra Cotta, 1867:

Farm 100 acres	\$1,800.00
School Tax	3.75
Total taxes	15.85
Man for a year	125.00
Lumber per M	7.00

3. James Curry, sawmill operator, Norval:

1851—"One month's house rent—17 shillings, sixpence."
1859—"Edward Hammond began work for the year at \$202.00 with house, garden, firewood or \$220.00 without."

By 1884 Peel had a larger percentage of cleared land than any other County at 78.2% and the Ontario average 49.4. There were no gasoline bills but a large acreage was taken for hay and oats to feed the farm power units by this time principally horses. Oat straw was also a major feed for cattle and horses. Pea straw was prized particularly for sheep. Every good stock man had roots stored in stables, root houses or pits. Mangolds, turnips and for the horses white carrots.

The next most important market outlet for the average farm was the local "store keeper" and for barter. Barter it was and the astute merchant added a safe margin on to the price expected to permit a downward adjustment. Dealing applied even to standard commodities and a common question was "what are you asking for your tea today?"

Credit was important as farm income was uneven and usually low in winter but better in autumn when wheat, seeds and hog carcasses were sold and in spring when winter fed cattle were marketed. Production was seasonal for products like eggs, butter and home made cheese. Hens



A PRIME CROP

Farmers took pride in straightness of rows. Often a sheaf was spread for a "cap" on top to shed rain.

produced only in summer and cows of the dual purpose type for about 6 pasture months. A good credit standing was important and most people qualified by natural honesty but not all as illustrated by this incident. A villager's young daughter, on entering a store at noon, held up a single specimen and said, "Maw wants an egg's worth of sugar."

In later years a number of farmers, particularly at the south end and eastern parts of the County, had stalls at St. Lawrence Market, Toronto. Many farmers made at least one trip a year to market hog carcasses. Some storekeepers made regular trips with eggs, dairy products and, in season, poultry and pork carcasses.

There was an unofficial market at the Peacock Hotel, West Toronto, where butchers, store keepers and dealers met farmers with offers for their produce.

Everard Shaw of Tullamore recalled his first market trip about the turn of the century. "Mother went with me in a light wagon to market geese and turkeys. My aunt went along for the ride. We started in the dark on a cold morning, hoping to make a sale at the Peacock. Not doing so we went on to the St. Lawrence market and got 5 cents a pound for dressed geese and 9 cents for turkeys. A full course dinner was offered at the Clyde hotel for 25 cents but we got a good meal at the Star restaurant for 15 cents. It was a long, cold ride home—25 miles."

DAIRYING

As the era opened all cows were milked and the majority were called "native". This was a misnomer as all traced to imports of original animals from the U.S. and from French settlements. Many were known as "Brindles", suggesting some Channel Island or French blood. In early importations to Upper Canada Devons exceeded Durhams but this latter breed was favoured in Peel as indicated by John Lynch in the 1853 essay.

"The meat cattle are mostly of the common breed. Of late, however, the Durhams have been introduced by enterprising farmers and with good success. They require more care than the common breed but I have no doubt they will repay the additional expense. It was no idle remark of Mr. Hutton that the natives would "stand starvation" better than imported cattle; but the fact is that it is not profitable to starve any kind of cattle."

The breakthrough to dairy breeds came with the importation of Jerseys by Hugh Clarke of Alloa in 1871. He was the only witness representing the Jersey breed before the Ontario Agricultural Commission in 1881. Mr. Clarke was modest in claims for the breed by saying, "For family use or where the sole object is to command a high price for choice butter the Jerseys are a useful breed of very docile and manageable little animals." The renowned B. H. Bull & Son herd was started in a modest way in 1878. The testimony on the Jersey breed in the Commission's report required only three quarters of a page, the Ayrshires seven pages and the Holstein only this statement, "So far as the Commission is aware is not represented by a single beast today."

Peel Holsteins, now famous throughout the livestock world were first introduced by Credit Valley Farms, Churchville — Smith Brothers 1887; Hugh McCaugherty, Streetsville 1888; John Woodhall, Brampton 1888. Two of these herds were soon dispersed but McCaugherty's flourished until urbanization claimed the homestead from the third generation, William H. in 1958.

DAIRY PRODUCTION TABLE

	1851	1861	1901
No. of Cows		9,800	8,370
Lbs of Butter	484,400	751,100	867,435
Lbs. of Cheese	51,055	33,000	112,000

Before 1900 cheese factories served the central and western areas with units at Meadowvale, Huttonville, Norval, Alton, Caledon Village, Snelgrove and Woodhill. Creameries were established at Brampton, Bolton, Orangeville and Streetsville.

The Toronto fluid milk market, which now provides the major portion of agricultural income was reaching into Peel in the last two decades of the Century. In 1885 Hector Death of Dixie hauled daily with a pair of mules. It was claimed mules could navigate better through the "Treacherous roads".

Wilson Garbutt, of Burnhamthorpe, a well-known custom thresher, hauled as a young man for Osmonde Rowe. The maximum load was 33 eight-gallon cans. Starting about 6.30 a.m., he reached the first dairy about



OSMONDE ROWE HAULING MILK for city trade, from Burnhamthorpe in 1888

10.00. Stops were made at 7 of the 300 dairies and dealers operating in Toronto in 1900. Teams were taken to a central stable and the driver went to "Minnie's" for dinner. In the words of Mr. Garbutt, "Minnie was a wonderful woman—what meals she gave us. The bosses paid 25 cents and Minnie kept her aged mother." The price of milk to the farmer in the 1890's was 70 to 75 cents a can.

Rail shipments of milk from more distant parts of the county started in the 1880's. Eli Crawford, of Brampton, shipped in 1883. John Jenkins shipped Jersey milk from Alton East before 1900. Early shipments were made also from Norval and Snelgrove.

OTHER PRODUCTS

In days when cartage and delivery were done with horses when every gentleman who could afford it had a "driver" and livery stables served commercial men, enormous quantities of horse feed were teamed into the city. Peel farmers on the east side below the mountain took advantage of this market. A trip with a load of loose hay was an adventure for a young man but would now be considered arduous. Always there was an early start and on arrival the hay had to be pitched off, usually into a high loft. This story will convey the idea.

The late W. D. Bowles, former Reeve and Clerk of Chinguacousy and a neighbour, John J. McKeown, of Sandhill, started at 2.00 a.m. but, encountering rain they

pulled into the hotel shed at Claireville—no doubt to protect the hay. They promptly went to sleep and when one awakened it was broad daylight, the rain had stopped and valuable time had escaped. On another occasion when Mr. McKeown was returning home with sleighs on a cold night he tied the reins to the rack, wrapped himself in blankets and slept until the horses stopped in the home yard.

Production from uncleared land and the farm woodlot was important throughout the period but particularly in the earlier years. First there was cutting for house fuel and later for steam engine threshing. Considerable wood was marketed for urban use in both stove and cord lengths. Until about 1880 the railway engines were fired by wood. Posts and rails were for fencing. Cedar was best for this and many Peel farmers had farm lots farther north for wood products and later some used them for pasture.

Many new buildings were erected in this period and most of the timber and lumber came from the farm. In later years the first basement barns were erected, also a few silos. The brush and other pioneer fences were replaced usually by rails at a cost of heavy labour. In the pine country stumps were used. It was surprising to be told by the late J. H. Conover that he had erected stump fences on his Huttonville farm and had sold the rails to relatives near Erindale. Wire was available but, requiring cash, was little used. English type hedges were tried but did not become popular. Some board structures were used around buildings and white picket was considered smart for the front yard.

While the growth of towns and cities provided increased markets, farm production increased faster with a surplus for export first to the U.S. and later to Europe, chiefly Great Britain. For this, marketing and processing facilities were needed. The first packing plant, William Davies, was established on Front Street, Toronto, in 1860.

About 1880 the Western Stock Yards were established on Strachan Avenue and cattle were delivered there on the hoof. This meant an early start and many a boy was tired keeping critters from open gates and wrong roads. Then there was a weary ride home—usually on a wagon or sleigh with supplies.

The British Market preferred weights from 12 to 1,500 pounds and 3 and 4-years old. Several Peel students grasped their only chance to travel abroad as attendants on cattle boats. Their passage was well earned. R. J. Williams, who built the home now McKillop's Funeral Parlour, Brampton, was a leading exporter.

FARM LIFE IMPROVING

The diaries of John H. Ferguson, Brampton, give an accurate and detailed description of life on a Peel farm in the late seventies. Though at manual labour steadily and busy as a churchman, school trustee and lodge officer, Mr. Ferguson faithfully recorded the activities of each day, commencing in 1871.

The first impression is how self-contained the farm was. The poultry flock, dairy, good garden and orchard supplemented the diet of home-butchered meat, gristed wheat, and ground corn for Johnny cake. Wild berries were picked and apples crushed for cider. All hands turned in for housecleaning, papering and white washing. Each year there was wood's work for fuel and wood to sell and logs for lumber.

Heavy, steady manual labour was taken for granted. Wood was cut with axe and crosscut saw. Hay was cocked up, pitched on wagons and sometimes pitched off. A horse fork was available for hay and loose barley. The latter was handled loose to avoid beards when hand binding. There would still be itchy arms and backs. By 1881 a self-binder was not used as these items report July 18—"Bound and stooked 6 acres fall wheat. A helper at 75 cents a day and father drove reaper. July 21—Reaped 6 acres barley, 3 acres fall wheat. Had 4 men binding who kept up with reaper."

Each year a field of roots was hoed, hand-thinned, topped with a hoe, hand loaded on wagon and similarly unloaded. Plowing was the choice job but there was plenty of it by single furrow. The summer fallow was thus turned 3 or 4 times. Three horses and a gang were used for cross plowing. There was a seed drill on the farm but barley was "broadcast two ways."

Steam power for threshing was first used in 1879. In 1880 we have this comment: Sept. 28 — Threshing with J. Cation's steamer. In 7 hours threshed all the barley—about 600 bushels. Steam power is much superior to horse power. Two days' work cost \$16.00." (The day before he had a 7-mile horseback ride with team to get engine and water tank.)

Peas, commonly grown then, were threshed by flail in winter spare time. Item—"Fanned 22 bushels of peas today, a little more than a day's threshing." Corn was shelled around the kitchen fire.

In addition to farmyard manure, land plaster and salt were used as fertilizer. Salt at the rate of 200 lbs. an acre.

There were complaints about bad roads in spring and fall and frost and snow were craved for sleighing in winter. Mr. Ferguson lived near Brampton but had some long trips as indicated.

Jan., 1881-Took a trip to Caledon East by sleigh

for lumber. Took from daybreak to nightfall.

Feb. 8, 1881—Drove to Shelburne with a team and sleigh with 12 bags of apples. Sold at 80 cents per bag. Brought back 11 bushels of peas at 60 cents. Left 1 hour before daybreak, arrived at Shelburne 1 p.m.

The lot of the farmer's wife had softened greatly in the half century. Many new homes were built but conveniences as we know them today were few. Mother was still a busy woman and had to be an alert manager with a regular daily, weekly and seasonal routine. Often in winter she would have bread rising near the kitchen range and a crock of cream warming at the other side. On wash days, soft water from cistern or rain barrel was heated in a huge boiler on top of the range. This was constantly stoked from the wood box which the boys were required to have full before the long walk to school. After threshing, the bed ticks were filled with clean oat straw and these had to be loosened up daily with consequent flying of straw bits and dust. This meant a daily sweeping and dusting. The



THE WATER WAS COLD IN MAY
Until about 1920 all sheep were washed before shearing.

lamps were cleaned daily and filled with coal oil as required. Mother's rest was a chance to sit down to darn, to mend, to sew and of course, in spare time to knit. Schoolboys as well as girls wore long woollen stockings. Not only were practically all of women's and children's clothes made in the home but also men's shirts, pants and smocks.

For the more affluent there was help from a "hired girl." If she could be spared, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer could hire out without losing caste, but to be considered lazy was degrading. Often a seamstress came for a week in spring and fall. Itinerant tailors and shoemakers made their rounds and the travelling tinker was still available as the century ended. Pack pedlars on foot brought thrilling interludes as they displayed jewellery, knick-knacks, and other tempting articles. Usually they were Jews or Armenians and many of the large mercantile firms of later times thus got established.

Social life was broadened but still rural made. There were many lodges with their own halls, a number of literary and debating societies and occasional singing schools. Young people still danced with clearly defined parental codes. For most, taverns were out. Some could openly go to halls while others were restricted to house parties only. Men had sparrow and ground hog hunts with the losing side paying for an oyster supper. Popcorn parties were popular.

For most the church was the centre of cultural and social life, sponsoring fowl and oyster suppers, strawberry festivals and taffy pulls, the Christmas Sunday school concert and picnic. Garden parties and concerts with paid talent were emerging.

The quiet rural scene and simple pleasures were soon to change.

PART III — The Application of Science and Business, 1900 to 1967

Making an era division at 1900 is arbitrary. 1914 might have been chosen but 1896 would have been more logical. That year saw an economic upward trend following the long depression from 1873. Contributing to the changes were an increase in the gold supply, investment of capital in Canada, improved U.S. markets and the development of "the West" with a marked increase in immigration. These factors improved prices for Peel farmers and a migration to the west reduced the number

of farmers with consequent increase in size of farms. In 1901 there were 13,687 on Peel farms but the number had decreased to 6600 by 1961.

The 1st Great War, 1914-1918, boosted farm prices to record levels for most products by 1920. Recruitment and industrial demand drastically reduced the number of farm workers and forced attention to labour saving methods and mechanical devices. On many farms subsistence facilities were dropped. The farm garden



ERA SYMBOLS OF FARM POWER

The "off" mare looks gratified and superior to the slow oxen while the "nigh" mare looks with alarm at what has come up to threaten their supremacy.

decreased in size, orchards disappeared, small flocks of sheep and hens disappeared, home churning, soap manufacture and bread making ceased. An office of the Ontario Department of Agriculture was opened, educational programmes were promoted, farmer organizations increased and much more science was applied to agriculture. Production specialization emerged.

MECHANIZATION

About the turn of the century traction steam engines came puffing down Peel roads with threshing outfits. A vehicle from Mars could not have been more exciting for children. The wind stackers or "blowers" came shortly after followed by self feeders. The latter cut one man from the thresher's crew and eliminated the strenuous and dexterous job of sheaf band cutting. The blower released several hands from the straw stack.

Combines made an appearance in the 30's but money was scarce and help plentiful so many farmers were sure they would never fit in Peel Agriculture. Labour scarcity in the World War II period changed their minds and now 75% of the grain is combined and a field of stooks is a curiosity.

Tractors were introduced during World War I by

the Ontario Government as a means of overcoming labour shortage. In 1917, four of these machines were operating in Peel-2 Case-a Rei-Drive, and a Titan. Apparently as with most innovations, there was trouble and resistance as the Agricultural Representative, J. W. Stark, reported, "As a means of increasing production they were not successful — I am pleased to say there are no Government tractors in Peel now." (1918).

The first milking machine in Peel was installed at the Price farm, Erindale, in 1905 but use did not become general until much later when hydro power became available to farms.

HYDRO LIGHT AND POWER

Electricity is not only a major farm labour saving agent but has contributed more than any other factor to the emancipation of farm women and added amenities to rural living.

The first bona-fide farms in Peel and Ontario to be served by hydro power were those of John Smith and William H. Laughlin's lots 15 and 14, 5th Concession West, Caledon. The Cataract Light and Power Company was organized by John M. Deagle at Cataract on the Credit in 1896. To get a right of way to Erin in 1900 across these farms, service was bartered to the owners.

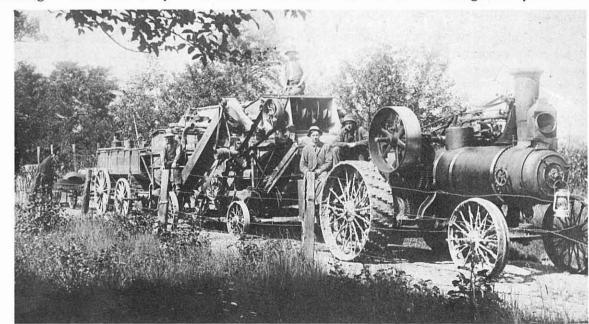
In 1912 the dynamic chairman of the young Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, Sir Adam Beck, was determined that farmers should benefit by hydro. One of the reasons given was a shortage of farm labour.

As part of the programme two caravans were prepared, each composed of a covered motor wagon and a covered transformer wagon. On August 28th, 1912, the first demonstration was held on the farm of Aubrey Might, Lot 7, Con. 1, W.H.S., Toronto township. Present were The Honourable Adam Beck and The Honourable J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, other Members of the Cabinet and Toronto Township officials. Another was held on the nearby O'leary farm.

RURAL HYDRO LINES

Electric service came to farms slowly. While some education on the advantages was necessary and farms had to be adapted to its use, the principal reason was the cost of installation. Because of this an early requirement of three customers to the mile prevented many anxious farmers from getting service.

Like the Caledon men a few others were served by lines erected for urban use. In Toronto Township a few farms were attached in 1913 and in Chinguacousy in 1917.



TRACTION STEAM ENGINE HAULING SEPARATOR WATER TANK AND STRAW CUTTING BOX

Note the horse faithfully following along to take the threshermen home. This photograph taken on the 2nd line W.H.S., lot 2, new survey, Toronto Township. Personnel, left to right: Steven Treanor, Streetsville; Gerald Irvine, Burnhamthorpe; Arthur E. Cook (owner), and William Kee, Cooksville.

The first Ontario Hydro Power became available through rural lines on these dates—

Toronto Township — November 1922 Chinguacousy — October 1923 Toronto Gore — March 1924 Albion — March 1924 Caledon — June 1932

O. H. Downey, who farmed on the 8th Line of Albion has good reason to remember precisely when Hydro reached their farm. The illness of his little daughter, Edith, was diagnosed as appendicitis. Dr. A. F. Reynar and a surgeon came to the farm, the kitchen table was placed under a light to which hydro had just been attached that day, December 28th, 1926.

The effect of mechanization is revealed in Census figures for 1921 and 1961. In 40 years the number of farms declined from 2753 to 1577. In that period 66,600 acres had been lost to other purposes but farms remaining had increased in size, on the average by about 32%. In 1921 capital invested in live stock was valued some 30% more than machinery and equipment but in 1961, in spite of the increase in high priced pure bred animals machinery was appraised higher than live stock. Mechanization and the application of science has enabled a dwindling number of farmers to keep production increasing to parallel population growth. In 1900 the Ontario farmer could feed his family and 7 others. In 1966 the others had increased to over 30.

EXTENSION SERVICE, ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural Representative service was initiated by the appointment of seven "District Representatives" in 1907. Originally, this was jointly sponsored by the Departments of Education and Agriculture. The Representative was on the High School staff and an experimental and demonstration plot was required for each school.

Each Representative was provided with an office down town so that in his off teaching hours he might be available should any farmers wish to come in with their problems.

The success of the experiment spread and requests came in from other Counties. The demands on the office increased so rapidly that soon the Representative did not have time for teaching regular classes in High School. A policy was established of requiring an application from each County desiring the service and a promise of only \$500.00 County grant. This has never been changed but, of course, the Counties and other municipalities have provided additional grants for specific projects.

Peel entered the plan in 1913 with the appointment of W. H. J. Tisdale. His reception was cautious. This attitude had modified little when I was appointed on June 1, 1914. In fact, the then aristocrats, the breeders of pure bred stock, were neutral and most other farmers remained aloof. The attitude may be appraised by the fact that on one occasion when the Agricultural Representative was present, a Member of Parliament stated at a public dinner, "The farmers of Peel don't need a young, white collared man to tell them how to farm".

Under these circumstances public relations were most important and the Representative accepted all respectable opportunities to serve as the Secretary of even small organizations and met other simple requests. Working



HOW THE AUTHOR (THE AGRICULTURE REPRESENTATIVE)
GOT AROUND PEEL IN 1914

with young people was chosen as a safe avenue; it proved most rewarding.

In 1913 transportation was by train to some points but chiefly by livery stable horses. It was a tiresome ride by team and a democrat without a back to the seat from Brampton to Bolton. In 1914 a motor cycle provided thrills on tricky roads dodging live stock. A Ford touring car was purchased in 1915 at a cost of \$610.00. This speeded the work but had annoying deficiencies. One tire had to be replaced at 1000 miles and frequently by day or cold night the driver had to pull to the side for tire repair. Frequently in cold weather a "two by four" or fence rail was used to lift the rear end to allow wheels to spin with gear engaged to get the engine started.

HOME ECONOMICS

The rural homes of Peel have been well served by Women's Institute branches since the early days of the century. Indeed, when I came to the County, in 1914, town branches were equally active. It was natural for the Agricultural Representative to turn to the Institute in matters concerning women and children. In the early days there was a gap as one township was without an Institute. In an effort to correct the situation I consulted a rural male leader, who was active in the Farmers' Institute and asked what he thought about promoting a Women's Institute in the area. He was silent in thought for a few moments and then said, "I don't know. We have a Missionary Society that meets every two weeks and that is often enough for a fellow to have to get his own supper".

Peel had the honour of having the first Home Demonstrator in Canada by the appointment of Miss Katherine F. McIntosh, in May 1918. Her first project was the encouragement of the preservation and conservation of food stressing war time thrift and building up pride in women's war effort. Miss McIntosh has been credited with conducting the first canning competition

of its kind anywhere in Canada.

Miss McIntosh early turned her attention to rural health. It should be remembered that in 1918 there were no school nurses and no hospital in Peel County. Under the sponsorship of the Department of Agriculture medical inspection in each rural and village school was completed. This had a salutary effect but there was an evident need for treatment, especially for tonsils and adenoids. Four clinics were organized at Alton, Port

Credit, Streetsville and Albion. In each case a home was turned into a temporary hospital filled with cots, operating tables and supplies. Two or three doctors performed the operations with the assistance of trained nurses. The Streetsville Review reported, "The first day they began at 9:30 a.m. and worked until 6:00 p.m. operating on 21 patients. On the second day 23 were done by 4:00 p.m. All 44 recovered without inconvenience". The appointment of two school nurses in 1919 was an immediate result of this work.

Miss MacIntosh continued with enthusiasm until she became Mrs. J. M. Dolson in 1931. The Home Economists who continued the work so well begun are listed in the appendix.

SHORT COURSES

In these days when we are hearing so much about re-training and upgrading education it is gratifying to be reminded that the Ontario Department of Agriculture initiated an Adult Educational Program over 50 years ago.

The first course in Peel was held in the old High school in Brampton for 5 weeks commencing in early January. Every township in the County was represented. As cars were scarce the majority used horses, some walked. A number came by train and some of these boarded in town.

The course was planned to be practical and included lectures, practice in public speaking, conducting meetings and judging live stock and products. Little information could be given in a few weeks but interest was aroused and gates were opened to sources of information previously untapped.

Peel had one of the first 3-month courses, which was held in Bolton in 1922. The first course in Home Economics was held in Streetsville in 1916. With the exception of the war years (1940-1946) courses were held annually from 1914 to 1949. The situation had changed radically during 35 years from 1914. Many more were attending high school, much more science was being applied on farms and in homes. Information had become more available from Extension specialists, Breed and other field men, the Press and Radio. Young people were getting training from other sources, particularly the 4H Club movement. There were fewer people on farms and they were more busy in winter.

First Short Course Brampton - 1914

BACK ROW, from left: Charlie Weech, Hoskin Pawley, Roy Ferguson, Max Monkman, Forbes Snyder, Clarence Hutton, Albert McBride, Will Wilson, Milford Cook, Milton Armstrong, Will Salisbury, H. Dolson, Ernest Oldfield.

MIDDLE ROW: Sydney Terry, Hadden Pegg, Herb Oliff, John Salisbury, W. H. J. Tisdale, Gordon Armstrong, Clarence Cunnington, Frank Patterson.

FRONT ROW: Tindale Rutherford, Bob Andrews, Bob Armstrong, Geo. Gray, Wilfred McLean, Oliver Moran. JUNIOR FARMER ORGANIZATION AND JUNIOR INSTITUTES

Short course benefits were greatly extended by these organizations. Peel had one of the first in the Province, organized following the first short course in 1914. The first Junior Institute was formed at Streetsville in 1916. Similar units were born after each short course except where organizations existed previously. The County was well served as 19 communities had Junior organizations.

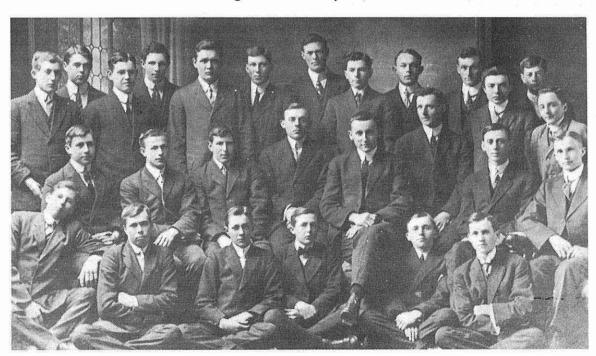
While the girl and boy groups operated distinct programmes they co-operated in projects of equal interest. It was common for each to hold separate meetings and join for a social hour. In 1952 the county Junior Institute and Junior Farmers amalgamated into one organization.

It would be difficult to report the achievement and determine the service rendered by the Juniors during the past fifty odd years. The organizations have promoted every project for rural improvement. The members have been experimenters, demonstrators, leaders and advisers. It was to these young people the Agricultural Representative and Home Economist frequently turned for help.

To Peel Juniors should go the credit for organizing the Peel Musical Festival, which was started in 1928 and conducted by the Juniors under the leadership of the Home Demonstrator, Miss K. F. McIntosh, in that and the two following years.

The cabin, Yellow Briar Lodge, was presented by the Peel Juniors to the Bolton Fresh Air Camp in 1935. Peel Juniors have the distinction of being the only Association with their own Junior Farmers building, which was built with government grant in 1949 on the Peel Agricultural Society property, in Brampton. The majority of agricultural meetings and social affairs as well as many others are now held in the capacious hall.

Three notable Junior Farmer re-unions should be mentioned. In 1951 members of the 1914 class—17 of the originals with their wives met to reminisce and review the 38 intervening years. In 1956 the County organization organized a festive grand re-union at the Brampton Fair grounds. For this an illustrated comprehensive 45-year history was published. Copies may be seen in such libraries as Peel Department of Agriculture and Brampton Public. A successful semi-centenary was held at the Brampton Fair grounds on May 30, 1964.



SCHOOL FAIRS AND 4-H CLUBS

The announced purpose of school fairs was to distribute seeds of good varieties and eggs from better strains and to encourage good cultural practice by giving prizes for gardens and exhibits at fairs. In practice there was another very valuable advantage. When the Representative visited the gardens, the parents were interested in their children's activities and friends and often asked questions and had discussions which led to confidence in their Representative and use of his office.

The first rural school fair in Peel was held at School Section 22, Chinguacousy Township, near Snelgrove, in 1913. The exhibits were all from one school. In 1914 fairs were held at Caledon, Bolton, Brampton and Cooksville. Additional classes were provided at the Fair for colts, calves, lambs, essays, art, manual training, nature collections, including weeds and weed seeds. At one first Fair the latter caused some embarrassment as objection was made to admitting the collections to the hall. I enquired into the matter and told the protesting gentleman that permission had been granted to hold the Fair on the grounds. He replied this was his farm, he had given the Agricultural Society the use of it but certainly not to "encourage children to peddle weed seeds." A compromise was reached by placing the weed and seed exhibits in a little ticket office out on the road.

In 1916 additional fairs were held at Ebenezer and Claude. In 1920 the latter was changed to Inglewood.



EBENEZER SCHOOL FAIR—1919

These annual events were very exciting for the children and many a young person got an interest in better agriculture. Others, by public speaking competitions, were started on the road which led to achievement and satisfaction.

The Fairs were continued until the Second World War when there were so many demands on the time of the Agricultural Representative and others that all the Fairs in Peel were discontinued.

Boys' and girls' clubs in Peel date back to 1918 when a Calf Club with 58 members was organized. A Sheep Club was organized in Caledon with 14 members. Ebenezer Junior Farmers Association in the same year sponsored a Pig Club. The first Calf Club was quite different from those of to-day in that 2-year old heifers were purchased at a cost of from \$63 - \$83 for grades and \$103 - \$171 for pure breds. The members were required to keep records of the amount of feed consumed, the amount and value of production and the profit and

loss of the year's operation. Members were obliged to have milk tested and this introduced cow testing on many farms. In 1966 there were fifteen 4H Clubs with 41 girls and 103 boys completing projects. In addition 395 girls participated in Home making Clubs. There is no comparable training for urban youngsters.

THE CHANGE IN FIFTY YEARS

The position of Agricultural Representatives to-day is directly opposite to the early years. The current problem is not to make contacts but to ration time to the most important requests and projects. The Representatives must be better qualified because farmers generally are better informed. In recognition of this development the Department has appointed District Specialists to handle more acute situations and to keep Representatives up to date with advancing technology. The special services have been made available for Farm Management, Engineering, Fruits and Vegetables and Field Crops.

On the completion of 50 years' Agricultural Representative service in Peel a Golden Anniversary was held on November 27, 1963. For this a history was published which includes more information than can be covered bere

LIVE STOCK IMPROVEMENT

The trend from semisubsistence, general purpose farming has been most evident in Peel's live stock industry. In 1901 the wheat acreage in Peel was 27,300 acres but in 1961 had dropped to 8,000. Hay occupied 17,170 acres in 1901 but increased to 51,250 in 1961 although in the interval farm horses had been replaced by tractors and the city market for hay had practically disappeared. Swine increased from 15,150 in 1901 to 19,000 in 1961.

Specialization encouraged large poultry plants to replace farmer's flocks generally and a similar tendency in swine. With cattle there has been a marked swing from beef to dairy types. Beef herds are now rare in the Townships of Toronto, Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore but more numerous in Albion and Caledon.

THE BETTER BULL CAMPAIGN

The most extensive and effective programme for improvement was this campaign which was initiated with the title, "Scrub Bull" changed to "Better Bull" and refined to "Better Sire". In 1919 the Agricultural Representative reported, "This is a long distance race and it seems to us that the creation of an atmosphere will do more to influence the indifferent farmer than any direct action now".

The report of a survey in 1920 is most revealing as used to appraise the great changes in Peel Agriculture. Of the 385 bulls reported nearly 80% were of beef type. With 105 Toronto township had the largest number and of these only 40% were of dairy breeding. As 142 scrub or at least unregistered bulls had been reported it was assumed that some 45% of sires were grades and it was known some of the pure breds were of poor type.

By 1921 it was felt the "atmosphere" had been developed and time for direct action had come. A programme was promoted in each township and in Chinguacousy an organization was set up in each of 6 blocks covering the township. Each farmer with an unregistered sire was visited. To assist in getting pure breds of good type all such offered in the County were inspected and desirable ones approved. A central sales stable was established on the Ed. Jones property at the corner of Main

and Church Streets, Brampton. Good bulls of different breeds were on display. This also acted as a distribution centre for animals imported into the County and for shipment of surplus out. The Peel organization and programme were cited as models in the Province-wide campaign.

By the end of 5 years the number of grade bulls had been decreased by 50% and the standard elevated of pure breds of all kinds of live stock. On several farms where the first pure bred bull was placed during the campaign "a taste of blood" carried the owners on to the establishment of internationally known herds. The Better Sire Campaign is deemed the greatest forward step in raising Peel to the top echelon of live stock Counties.

LIVE STOCK ORGANIZATIONS

As part of the Better Bull Campaign it was felt if breeders were organized more would improve the quality of their stock and be in a better position to serve the larger market near home.

1921—Peel Shorthorn Club. President A. McCabe, Tottenham; Vice-President A. Goodfellow, Macville; Secretary-Treasurer W. K. Westlake, Bolton. In his report for 1921 the District Representative reported, "It was decided to attempt organization of the shorthorn interests with the hope other breeders would be assured by the example and agitate for organization". So it proved to be.

1922—Brampton Clydesdale Club. President L. J. C. Bull, Brampton; Secretary L. Davidson, Meadowvale.

1923—Peel District Jersey Breeders. President J. M. Dolson, Brampton; Secretary-Treasurer Alex McKinney, Jr., Brampton.

1924—Peel Holstein Breeders Association. President T. L. Leslie, Norval; Secretary-Treasurer — James R. Henderson, Brampton.

Leading breeders of other kinds of cattle, while now without County organization, participate actively in regional and provincial associations. In 1966 such cattle breeders numbered:

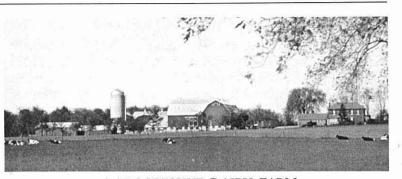
Shorthorns, 14 Herefords, 12 Aberdeen Angus, 8 Ayrshire, 6 Guernsey, 3

1947—The Peel County Hog Producers Association was organized to serve both pure-bred men and Commercial producers. President Gordon Robinson, Bolton; Secretary-Treasurer—Bruce S. Beer, Brampton.

1963—The Peel County Beef Producers Association was formed to serve the Commercial interests of all breeds. President—Tom Jackson, Cooksville; Secretary-Treasurer Keith Monkman, Brampton.

The success of these organizations has waxed or waned with trends in commercial production. The effects of their aggressive programmes are in evidence in breeders' herds and flocks, but more important in the marked upgrading of live stock production in the County and the contribution to a much wider community by the outstanding animals exported far and wide.

1917—The Peel County Milk and Cream Association was organized: President M. W. Doherty; Vice President E. C. Monkman; Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Stark. At that time there were numerous complaints about the variance in butter fat tests. Check tests by the Department of Agriculture revealed inaccuracies. When buyers knew that this service was made available to farmers



A PROGRESSIVE DAIRY FARM

Lot 7, 3rd line west, Chinguacousy—James Eccles the World Champion

cheating by this method became less obvious. From inception the Peel Association co-operated with the Toronto body and more so as the ratio of cream to milk declined. In 1925 E. A. Orr, Clarkson, was President of

the Toronto association and when their pioneering President, E. H. Stonehouse, died Robert McCulloch, Snelgrove, succeeded him. In 1945 a division of Peel was made with Wilfred Leslie, Norval, president of the north and D. S. Dunton, Britannia, of the south. Two important accomplishments of these bodies was replacement of the annoying "Hold back" system by the quota plan in 1933

and the Ontario Milk Control Act in 1934.

TORONTO	MILK PRICES				RE	TAIL	PRICE	
1901	Summer	.85	per	can	.05	per	quart	
	Winter	.95	2.50					
1920	Summer	2.40						
	Winter	3.00						
1932	Feb. 1	1.45						
1940		2.10			.12	"	"	
1966		5.75			.27	"	,,	

ANIMAL HEALTH

Early in the century when tuberculosis was still common in humans, doctors were warning about milk from infected cows. In the early 1920s testing of herds was being recommended by Veterinarians and Agricultural Representatives. More than one farmer who objected to this move changed his mind when some of his own children became infected. To combat bovine tuberculosis the formation of accredited herds was promoted in the 1920s. By 1929 there were 20 qualified herds. By 1937 the number had increased to 237. During 1936 Peel became a restricted area and a county wide test was made in 1937. In the tests 5,030 cattle were found to be infected. Peel County was designated a Brucellosis certified area on October 1, 1959.

Interest became active in artificial insemination in 1946 when a member of Peel Breeders joined the Maple Cattle Breeders Association. In 1947, 86 holstein breeders had joined 88% of the Ayrshire breeders and a few of the Jersey men. In June, 1949, the Toronto Cattle Breeders Association was organized and later united with "Maple". Today a very high percentage of cattle owners are using artificial insemination.

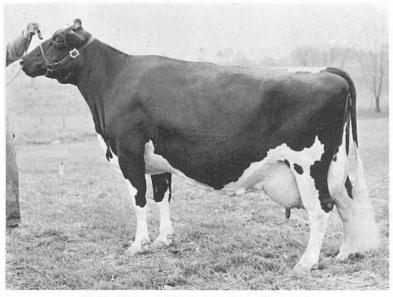
The Babcock testing of milk was encouraged from the opening of the Agricultural Representative's office. In 1933 Peel had 20 herds in R.O.P. (Record of Performance) and 75 in the Peel County Cow Testing Association. Peel Dairy Herd Improvement Association was organized in 1949. In 1965 there were some 80 herds enrolled in R.O.P. and 25 in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

THE HOLSTEIN STORY

The development of this breed in Peel particularly during the past 35 years has been phenomenal. There are more purebred Holsteins in the County now than in the whole of Canada for some years after the turn of the century. In 1900 there were 115 registered in the Canadian Holstein-Freisian herd book and in January, 1966 the little County of Peel was represented by 294 member breeders. Their cattle have been of a quality to win the County-herd prize for 22 consecutive years at the Canadian National Exhibition and numerous awards at other national and international exhibitions. Their show and production records have attracted world wide admiration and large shipments have been exported annually to the U.S., South America, Japan, England and other European countries as far east as Italy and Yugoslavia.

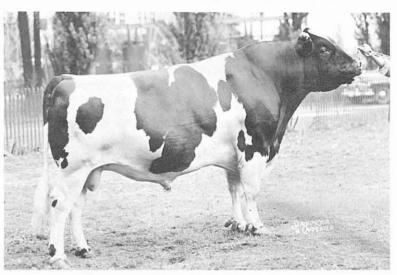
Two of the most noted breeders are J. M. Fraser and D. S. Dunton, whose closely parallel careers had the early influence of Peel Junior Farmers and rose to the Warden's office of the county. Each has been president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, an organization that has honored them with its Master Breeder Shields and appointed them as judges in such far-off countries as Argentina and Australia. Jack Fraser was the 1964-65 President of the Canadian National Exhibition where his Spring Farm herd has won more Premier Breeder and Exhibitor awards than any other. Fraser and his sons still maintain their herd as an international source of seedstock but Douglas Dunton and his sons have been displaced by the city's urban sprawl and their Glenvue herd was dispersed in November, 1966, in a sensationally high bidding auction that took members to six different countries. Son Ralph has purchased a farm near Claude and may be expected to carry on the tradition.

Fraser and Dunton supplied foundation animals for the A.B.C. herd owned by Armstrong Bros., which became the Rosafe herd when purchased by Dr. Hector Astengo of Argentina. A Glenvue-bred cow was the dam of A.B.C. Reflection Sovereign, developed by Astengo to become the sire of more prize winning and high selling animals than any previous bull in America. He was most



GLENVUE NETTIE JEMIMA (Ex-13*)

All-Canadian aged cow and Gold Ribbon producer with lifetime total of 218,215 lbs. milk, 3.75%, 8193 lbs. fat. Three of her sons sold for \$30,000, \$20,100 and \$18,500. Bred by D. S. Dunton and owned by Hector I. Astengo, Brampton.



SPRING FARM FOND HOPE (Ex-St.)

Three-time All-Canadian and sire of 17 All-Canadian offspring. He and his seven-time All-Canadian sister, Spring Farm Juliette (Ex-5*), made a four-time All-Canadian Progeny of dam. Bred and owned by J. M. Fraser, Streetsville, Ont.

successful when mated to Glenvue Nettie Jemima; their four sons have become world famous as breeding bulls. The Rosafe herd was dispersed in 1958, setting a record for a Canadian Holstein auction, the 107 head totalling \$284,325, and averaging \$2,224.

JERSEYS

While Peel's second most popular breed of dairy cattle was represented by a modest 30 breeders in 1965, Peel Jerseys have a far flung reputation. In his book, "The Breeds of Livestock in Canada" Professor J. W. G. MacEwan stated, "Canada has been fortunate in having some of North America's most aggressive importers and of these the firm of B. H. Bull & Son occupies the foremost place."

The pure bred herd was established before the turn of the Century with the home farm being Lot 2 on the First Line East just north of American Motors. Under the aggressive management of Duncan and Lt. Col. Bartley, development was rapid and extensive. The new Hawthorne residence was built on Lot 3 on the east side of No. 10 Highway during World War I. In the capacious home and beautiful grounds agricultural and other prominent people from all over the world have been entertained. The Bulls were not only importers but also breeders, exhibitors and leaders in Jersey Associations and many other fields. Duncan Bull was an early President of the Royal Winter Fair.

Land ownership grew with the herd and after World War II some 1,100 acres were operated. As early as 1925 the herd numbered over 1,100. Cattle were exported to all Provinces of Canada, many of the States to the south, to several South American and other countries. After World War II shipments were headed back toward Jersey to replenish herds in Great Britain.

Of all the notable animals handled mention will be made only of Brampton Basilua. (See coloured picture, page 26)

When Peel Village Incorporated bought Hawthorne Lodge Farms in 1959 a nucleus of the herd was moved to a farm at Norval. With the unfortunate death of the third generation John, in 1965, the mantle fell on his

teen age boys of the fourth generation, Duncan and Bartley, who currently are keenly interested in continuing the heritage.

PEEL'S MOST UNIQUE DAIRY HERD

"Corporation Farm" dairying was tried a long time ago and Peel had one of the first and most famous; Price's Dairy Farm at Erindale.

When Tom Price, a lad of sixteen, was delivering the Toronto News in 1892, he persuaded 32 of his paper route customers to buy milk from him and he started with 4 gallons and a pint size dipper. Housewives came to the street with their jugs to be filled at 5c a quart. Father's horse and wagon were borrowed to cover the route morning and evening in two deliveries a day since few Toronto homes had even ice refrigeration.

The dairy flourished and Tom's brothers joined the firm and soon urged that a farm be purchased to provide good milk. So in 1904 they started to buy land on the north side of Dundas Street near Erindale where Woodlands now stands. The initial purchase was at \$39.00 an acre and they soon acquired over 700 acres. When the last of this farm was transferred from the Price name in 1956 the price was \$3,000.00 an acre. The younger brother Archie took charge of the cattle and soon his advice was being sought by veterinary and agricultural professors. Harry took over the bottling plant and George became the farmer with a profitable sideline in hogs. Sam the youngest was engineer.

The herd quickly grew to some 400 cows with more than 300 in production. They were housed in five single storey stables. Soon Prices had such new-fangled equipment as litter carrier, feed carriers, automatic water bowls, electric lights, and in 1905 a milking machine.

The cows never left their stanchions from beginning to end of their lactations. A neighbour recalled one exception when feed was scarce, the cows were herded up the 3rd line and cleaned the roadsides for several miles with amazing speed and thoroughness.

At the start breeds were mixed, but Holsteins gained the majority with some Jerseys to boost butter fat tests.

Price's Dairy was the first to pasteurize milk in Canada in 1904. City Dairy, the big competitor, countered with signs, "Why boil dirt?" and introduced "Clarified Milk". Price's retaliated with "Certified Milk" which was unpasteurized but produced under such sanitary conditions the bacteria count was kept low. Selling up to 38c a quart Erindale Farms Certified Milk went to children's hospitals and doctors prescribed it for patients. They carried on a programme of advertising and public relations unprecedented in the dairy business. Stephen Price had joined his sons and built a large home complete with ballroom and bar where visitors were entertained and the staff could hold occasional parties. Groups were brought from the city to watch 40 employees go about their work in white overalls, smocks and caps that went through the steam room daily.

Archie entered samples in milk competitions across the continent, winning awards at such points as Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee and San Francisco. Even in this air age, it seems incredible that milk could be shipped thousands of miles to win at contests so heavily based on bacteria count.

Visitors were welcome when they came by horse or train but the motor car crowds led to embarrassment. So many flocked to the farm on Sundays that milk production would drop sharply and it became necessary to bar the stable doors at milking time.

Erindale farm was the pride of Peel in those days and the envy of all hired men because of higher wages and clublike living conditions, though some were annoyed by being required to have to wash their hands so often. They lived in their own hotel on the farm, eating meat butchered on the premises and served by a chef and two cooks. Despite this apparent luxury it was a shortage of trustworthy help that finally ended the days of the herd.

City Dairy, now Bordens, purchased Price's Dairy in 1912. Farm production was continued until 1916.

With characteristic enthusiasm the brothers moved to their next venture, an apple orchard, and planted 12,000 trees covering some 230 acres.

City streets now cover fields once lush with clover and later magnificent orchards.

SHEEP AND SWINE

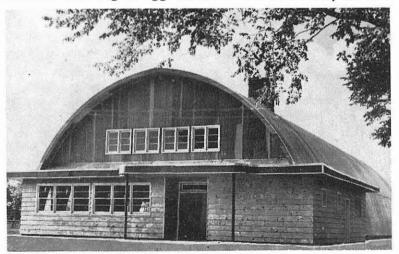
Peel has had some famous herds of purebred swine. William Pinkney and Sons of Cooksville had Yorkshires registered in 1887 and members of the third generation are still prominent prizewinners. The Joseph Featherstone herd was established in 1891 and continued as top breeders and exhibitors of Yorkshires until the farm was claimed by urbanization in 1958. The Duck Brothers of Lakeview were prominent for some years and Sam Dolson of Alloa was a well-known breeder and exhibitor of Berkshires and Tamworths 50 years ago. Harold Parkinson, Brampton, has been a consistent winner in the large shows and a breeder since 1918.

The sheep population in Peel in 1861 was reported to be 28,300. By 1901 this had declined to 6,400. There was an increase to 18,000 in 1931 but a decrease to 5,800 by 1961. Awards at major shows for purebred sheep have been modest as compared with other kinds of stock.

POULTRY

In 1900 every farmer had a flock of hens but little attention was paid to their utility. Prizes at the agricultural fairs concentrated on a great variety of fancy breeds.

With the organization of school fairs in 1914, eggs from O.A.C. bred-to-lay stock were distributed. When the demand exceeded what the College could supply, Breeding Stations were established. One of the earliest was on the farm of Alex McKinney. Alex, Jr. had secured a setting of eggs in 1914. Unfortunately he had



THE JUNIOR FARMER HALL

It was opened in Brampton in September, 1949. The Juniors knew how they got it, as up to thirty worked as volunteers at one time. With seating capacity of up to 350 it serves not only the Agricultural Community but also many urban activities in the County.

only two pullets. His father purchased the first prize pullet at the Fair and from these three Alex, Jr. had sufficient offspring to have the first Peel Breeding Station recognized in 1916.

By 1935 there were 35 approved breeding stations with flocks ranging in size from 75 to 750 birds. In 1900 all chicks were hatched by clucking hens, then came small private incubator, but by 1935 there was ten public hatcheries in Peel. In 1966 there was one which hatched 1,500,000 chicks.

The following figures reflect the marked increase due to specialization, until recent years when urbanization has caused increasing declines. In 1901 there were 102,400 hens and chickens on Peel farms, increased to 723,100 in 1931, but in 1966 the total was down to 361,000. Turkeys were at 7,250 in 1901, up to 102,700 in 1961, but down to 60,000 in 1966. In that year eight producers marketed 540,300 broilers.

Miedema Poultry Farm, lot 8, 5th Line East, Chinguacousy is now the largest producer of eggs in the County. In 1966 10,500 birds were in production.

FIELD CROP IMPROVEMENT

Major crop changes since 1900 have been (1) a switch from wheat and other cash crops to feed production; (2) mechanization has made horse feed available for other stock and has favoured some crops. Corn production is almost completely mechanized and labour on field roots has all but disappeared; (3) a marked increase in production per acre due to chemical fertilizers and improved husbandry; (4) the loss of 66,500 acres chiefly to urbanization.

In 1901 there were 28,400 acres of wheat, reduced to 6,400 in 1964. The yield climbed from about 22 bushels to 41. Hay increased from 17,200 to 57,000 acres but the yield at 2.47 tons was more than double. Oats went up from 13,800 to 26,400 acres but the yield jumped from 32 to 60 bushels. The greatest change has been in pasture, which was at 34,000 acres in 1901 and 51,300 in 1964, but the production is immeasurably higher. There were practically no improved pastures in the earlier years but now on dairy farms pastures are petted and frequently the most productive fields on the farm. Corn for husking has gone from none in 1931 to 2,300 acres in 1965 with a yield of 74 bushels per acre.

Chemical fertilizers were confined to experimental use in 1900 and did not reach substantial amounts until Word War II. Tonnage for 1934 has been estimated at 245 which jumped to 1,900 in 1944, up to 4,790 in 1954 and 6,551 by 1965.

In early years limited leadership was being given to crop improvement. Agricultural Societies did little more than offer prizes at the fairs. Lectures could be heard at Farmers Institute meetings and experiments seen at the Agricultural College on a summer excursion. There were no Crop Associations. After the Ontario Department adopted a Crop Competition policy in 1910 the Agricultural Society distributed good seed — later all registered seed.

ALFALFA

"Peel County has always been known for its fine livestock, but 40 years ago it was not livestock so much as alfalfa that put this County on the Agricultural map and made the name 'Peel' known through the breadth of the land." (Expanding Horizons, issued in 1963 on the

40th anniversary of the Peel Seed Growers' Co-operative).

When I returned to Peel in 1919 a marked increase in alfalfa was noted and it was learned that some stands had been established up to 15 years. It was surprising to find the largest number on the heavy clay land of the Tullamore area but an explanation was found.

In 1904 three neighbors of this community, while visiting Rennies Seed House in Toronto, were encouraged to buy samples of a Switzerland Lucerne Seed. Robert A. Shaw, Thomas Thompson and William T. Wilson each bought enough for three or four acres. In three or four years Mr. Thompson decided to plow up his patch with the equipment then available, a single furrow mould board plow and a team of horses. The going was tough and the job far from satisfactory. A little while later, seeing the alfalfa flourishing from uncut roots Mr. Thompson got the boys busy with hoes to annihilate their vestige. He then went over to his brother-in-law, Mr. Shaw, and said, "Robert, that alfalfa is the worst weed that ever came into Peel County and we brought it in. We should dig out every root."



AN EFFICIENT HAYING STAFF

The Hooper girls, Woodhill — Building load: Alice (Mrs. Wreford Hewson). Driving: little Clara (Mrs. Harvey Clarke). Pitching: Sadie (Mrs. Harvey Gardhouse).

Mr. Wilson, who had a large farm and prolonged haying period, found plants hanging with pods when he reached the last field. A good crop of seed was harvested and some first cut was left for seed each year and this was widely distributed as far distant as Malton.

To help the Peel farmers get the advantage of this hardy seed a Seed Exchange was established in 1919. Distribution was wide throughout the County and since that time alfalfa has been grown to the extent desired with a marked increase in hay production.

To benefit other parts of the Province and procure a wider market for seed a publicity program was promoted, including exhibits at fairs. At the Royal six of

the eight places were won by Peel.

In April, 1923, Peel County Alfalfa Seed Producers Association was organized. President, H. A. Dolson, Secretary, J. A. Carroll. A Seed Pool was organized with Fred C. Irvine as Manager. The Board established strict standards of quality and hardiness. The fields were all inspected for hardy, variegated bloom and seed was classified according to the life of the stand whether 5, 10 or 15 years.

In 1925 exhibits were sent to the Chicago Exhibition when nearly all of the first 25 prizes for the Zone east of the Mississippi were won by Peel. This attracted wide U.S. attention and was probably responsible for a renowned alfalfa expert, L. F. Graber, from Madison, Wisconsin, coming to the County. On observing the fields he remarked, "It can't be done, alfalfa seed cannot be produced east of the Mississippi River, but, darn it, there it is."

The alfalfa continued to seed year after year. The acreage increased and because of its profitability more and more was saved for seed. Several farmers, for the first time, were obliged to pay income taxes. It was agreed that the seed sales of some farms was equal to the value of same. I recall a banker reporting that his Head Office, noticing heavy deposits, sent an Inspector out to seek the cause. Seed production became so profitable that some farmers commenced disposal of livestock. That was alarming to some and particularly to the Agricultural Representative. There was no assurance seed setting would continue.

The alarm was well founded and the Wisconsin authority was justified. In 1927 we learned alfalfa seed setting could not be depended on "east of the Mississippi River." Seed setting has been sparse since and this has been the agricultural enigma of the century. Nobody knows why.

Alsike seed was an important seed crop for some years — often self catching but it too has vanished. Some blame after harvest cultivation made easy by tractors. Others relate it to the alfalfa mystery. For a few years around 1920 sweet clover seed too brought handsome fringe benefits on the sandy farms of North Peel and was considered a bad weed by some but it, too, has declined.

Under drainage was demonstrated in 1913 on the farm of Peter McLeod, Inglewood, with the college ditcher. This aroused some interest. Progress was slow for many years but has increased recently with more farms tiled each year.

PEST CONTROL

Weeds have always been and will continue to be troublesome but methods of control have changed radically. The burden has been shifted from hand pulling, the hoe, and the horse to chemical sprays and tractors.

Like ladies' fashions weeds wax and wane. In 1900 "red root" — (Corn Gromwell) — was hand pulled in wheat fields and Canada Thistle flourished. Goat's Beard was unknown until the 1930s. Leafy Spurge and Yellow Rocket have appeared more recently. In the 1930s Perennial Sow Thistle was taking possession of much low land. Some who feared the loss of farms to Sow Thistle were comforted by a local naturalist, Aaron Laidlaw, who predicted this weed might weaken as others such as the

Canada Thistle had done. Tractors and sprayers have aided the prophesy. Chess has declined with less winter killing of wheat and cleaner seed. Earlier many farmers thought wheat turned into chess.



DRESSED FOR THE IMPORTANT "SCHOOL FAIR PARADE" IN 1940, S.S. NO 19 AND S.S. NO. 1, ALBION

Front Row—Left to Right: Lyman Snell, Hilda Snell (Mrs. Murray Innes), Norma Holtby (Mrs. Jack Turner), Marion Sparrow (Mrs. Jack Klassen), Sarah Early (Mrs. Gordon Riley), Bernice Bath (Mrs. William Solowinski), Lorna Morrison (Mrs. Hartley Davis), Bernard Bath. William Chrsyler, James McCauley.

Bath, William Chrsyler, James McCauley.
Back Row—Left to Right: Arthur Morrison, James Early, Newton Little, Ronald Brush, Doris Waste, Music Sup. (Mrs. Gordon Sharpe), Jean Morrison (Mrs. Ronald Tyler), Kenneth Brush, Edna McCauley (Mrs. Jack Atkins), Miss Elzina Ferguson, Teacher, Frank Gordon, Alan Holtby.

Mr. Laidlaw, who lived on Lot 9, Second Line East Chinguacousy, was the recognized botanical authority and bemusing rural philosopher for many years before his death in 1939. Judges at school fairs had to beware, and professors were frequently victims of his questioning at meetings. If the answer to the first query was accepted, the next one was more difficult and frequently the authority was soon beyond his depth. One assistant representative always headed for the back office to test milk when he saw Mr. Laidlaw coming. Some learned the astute way was to keep questioning Mr. Laidlaw.

His botanizing pal was James Samuel White of Snelgrove and teacher at S.S. 22 for many years. He was a colourful figure with a white beard which covered his manly chest except when speeding on his bicycle. Then, while it did not seem to brake his speed it did provide a wind direction indicator as it wafted in the breeze. When Laidlaw and White found a specimen they could not identify they didn't bother with the Agricultural Representative or even Toronto University but mailed direct to the Gray Herbarium, Harvard.

Insect and disease pests require constant vigilance but farmers are now more familiar with scientific techniques and expert advice is readily available. Some of them also flourish and weaken.

In the early 1930s corn borer losses were heavy and the acreage of this crop was being reduced. This extract from the report of J. A. Simpson, Agricultural Representative, is illuminating. "The corn borer situation has improved: last year the average percentage of infestation in the sweet corn belt was 39, this year it has been cut to 11%. The liberation of 100,000 parasites in 1933 no doubt had a tremendous influence."

The greatest insect excitement was caused by the

Armyworm in 1914. This pest first appeared on the farm of Charles Gardhouse, Toronto Gore. Considerable damage had been done before I, as the newly appointed Representative, was asked for help. On inspection we found damage extensive and severe. One could not place a foot down between the worms, on the march and cutting all crop in their path. A public meeting on the road was attended by 60 excited farmers and that evening 300 attended a meeting in the Claireville hall. There were some extreme demands such as the Council advertising in Toronto papers for 100 men. Mr. Wright of the O.A.C. recommended sprinkling paris green and bran in furrows ahead of the marching worms. That was effective and enhanced the reputation of "Government men".

The Peel Crop Improvement Association was organized in 1939 with Alex McKinney, President, and C. D. Graham, Secretary. This body has promoted a broad and successful program including field tests, demonstration days, crop tours, seed shows and meetings.

FARM LABOUR

The scarcity of farm labour has been given as the reason for the rapid development of mechanization in recent years. It would be more factual to say labour is scarce at a wage farmers feel able to pay. Over 100 years ago shortages were reported.

Help with procuring labour was a major project of the Agricultural Representative office from 1914 until the National Employment Service assumed the burden after World War II. In 1921 a total of 1,576 workers was placed on livestock farms. Of these about a third, 491, were immigrants.

The most acute labour problems came during the two war periods. In 1917 Agricultural Representative J. W. Stark listed farm labour as the most difficult of all problems. He had secured help from many sources including retired farmers, local business men, factory workers, and school pupils. One Brampton factory closed completely so that the staff could help on farms.

The 1939-45 period was equally difficult. Farm commandos were brought from Toronto and placed by the agricultural representative. In 1944 some 1,550 came to Peel. In addition, a number of western farmers were placed in each of the war years. The movement of western workers to Ontario farms was a reversal from the early years of the century when many Peel boys had their first travel adventures on harvesters' excursions to western Canada.

Farm workers are paid much more by the hour now than by the day in 1900. Men with cottages receive more than 10 times as much as the wage paid then.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

Farm land in the southern portion of Toronto Township and the Credit Valley is now almost entirely used for this type of specialized farming. In earlier times every thrifty family in the County had a large kitchen garden and "patch of potatoes". Each farm also had an orchard. It is significant that in 1913 the two farms selected as demonstration orchards were not in the lakeshore area — but one at Britannia on the farm of P. A. Dunton and the other at Caledon East on Dr. Allison's place. Spraying for orchard pests was new then to most communities and scientific pruning was needed. In 1914



HAY LOADERS
Which came in slowly after 1910, replaced hand pitching. Building loads was active, hot work.

a pruning demonstration at Mono Mills was attended by 40 farmers.

The horticultural potential of Peel was recognized in 1913, the year an Agricultural office was opened in Peel. With a grant of \$200 from the County Council a display was exhibited at the old Flower, Fruit and Honey show, held in November in the Horticultural building, C.N.E., Toronto. The 32x20 display showed a map of Peel with townships distinguished by different coloured apples.

Commercial potato production by 1919 was expanding in the northern townships. The Agricultural Representative's report for that year included: "The potato industry in Albion and particularly Caledon is assuming large proportions. Farms with up to 7 acres are common and some 25 are planting from 12 to 18 acres. One man at Palgrave had 35 acres. There is little potato machinery, no planters but some had diggers. There are only 3 sprayers in these townships. Little commercial fertilizer is being used. These men are specializing in acreage only."

For the County the amount of land devoted to fruit and vegetable crops was:

	1901	1931	1960
Vegetable acres	1,251	1,710	1,137
Fruit acres	3,728	4,983	2,770

The decline of orchards in the past 40 years is due in some degree to the elimination of orchards on livestock and mixed farms, but primarily to the advance of urbanization. Production per acre has increased due to more chemical fertilizers and improved cultural practices.

The sandy soil belt, now so productive, was considered a "depressed area" in early years and even in this century had lower land assessment due to lack of fertility. The turning point came with imports of animal manure first from Gooderham and Worts distillery. Early in the century a railway siding was built on the 300 acre Holstein farm of Norman Gooderham on the lakeshore highway, Clarkson. Closed cars were shunted here for manure distribution by wagon or sleigh. A Mr. Marchman did a big business shipping manure from the city at \$15.00 a carload. In reverse hay was carted to the distillery barns

and also to livery stables, cartage firms and private stables. This was from farms that had at least some heavier land.

HORTICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

1895 — The Halton & Peel Beekeepers Association

1907 — Brampton Horticultural Society

1914 - Port Credit Horticultural Society

1911 — Brampton Fruit Growers Association.

1938 — The Dixie Fruit and Vegetable Association was formed.

1909 — The Clarkson Fruit Growers Association was organized and functioned for 18 years. In 1921 this Association sponsored a short course, organized by the Agricultural Representative. All phases of fruit and vegetable production were covered insofar as time would permit.

The Clarkson - Dixie Fruit Growers Co-operative Limited was organized in February, 1927. President C. R. Terry, Vice-President Robert Shook, Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Pinchin.

The chief business of these organizations has been the co-operative purchase of garden and orchard supplies including fertilizers, spray materials, baskets, etc. An important objective was to promote the interest of growers with all levels of Governments and other bodies. Area representatives were appointed to Provincial and Federal Horticultural organizations.

Officers were subject to the tribulation and disappointment usually the experience of those trying to do their best for the group. This story will illustrate the point. The officers had appealed to the railway for lower shipping rates on fruit. A letter arrived from the Traffic Superintendent of the G.T.R. saying that he would be on the train of a specific date and would stop to discuss grievances. Wilson Oughtred, Ed Orr and Reub Lush headed a delegation in their Sunday best to greet him on the Clarkson platform. The train stopped, exchanged the usual cargo and went on its way with no sign of the officer. Disappointment changed to chagrin and in some to anger, with the realization that it was the 1st of April and the letter had been written by Bob Shook, noted for his practical jokes.

Fruit and vegetable production in earlier days was even more arduous than field crops and livestock. Vegetables and strawberries had to be hand hoed and harvesting was hard on the back. Marketing before the days of trucks and modern markets meant an early start.

From the Dixie area horses headed for Toronto about 3 a.m. The first farmers' market was in an open, often muddy and snowy, lot at Lambton. In World War I when produce was scarce, the storekeepers and pedlars would be out to meet farmers before reaching the Humber. About 1916 the market was moved to a lot near West Toronto station. Clarkson men had farther to travel so started at 1 a.m. for a market lot on the Lakeshore road about where the Seaway hotel stands. Veterans like Burton and Dave Terry remember when gardeners arranged to start in pairs so loads could be "doubled up the hill" when roads were bad. Pavement on No. 2, the first modern highway in Ontario, did not reach Clarkson until 1915. In the valley just east of Clarkson, the willows scraped the sides of wide loads and the sand hill presented a heavy pull. A. W. Clarkson, of Dixie, reported Dundas Street

terrible at times until reaching the pavement laid out to what is now Highway 27, to serve the large Eaton Farm. The hard tire, chain drive trucks introduced during World War I were run in low gear to the hard road. The new pavement presented a hazard for teams as Mr. Clarkson learned when he uttered a sharp "Whoa" and both horses skidded and fell.

The modern Humber market established in 1954 provided comfortable facilities. Trucks and good roads permit later starts from farms but stalls are reserved only until 5:45 a.m.

Another development of the mobile society has been a rash of little roadside stands permitting grower to consumer trade. There are also several large country markets.

From Clarkson, the strawberry kingdom of Canada, there has been a wide market distribution with 90% going by express before trucks came; up to 3 carloads a day. By the way, until World War I and the advent of trucks, milk was still being shipped from Clarkson by train.

The light sand areas had little value until the coming of intensified application of manure and chemical fertilizers and irrigation. By 1930 the Oughtreds had 60 acres under irrigation and expansion has been rapid since. At Clarkson Ed Orr sold land at \$150 an acre in 1910. By 1940 good fruit land was up to \$250 an acre and by 1950 fruit production ceased to have much relation to farm sale prices.

Land prices in the early years of the Century were comparable to mixed farm values elsewhere. In 1910 farms sold in the Dixie area at from \$10,000 to \$14,000 for 100 acres with taxes at about \$60. By 1935 prices had increased to a range of \$18,000 to \$20,000. In 1950 up to \$1,000 an acre was being paid as urbanization became the controlling influence.

In fruit production labour has always been important and frequently a problem, particularly in picking time. Indians have always helped and became more important as acreage increased.

Everett Slacer had a large operation on No. 2 Highway where the St. Lawrence Cement works now stand. He reported his father had a number of Indians by 1910 and later employed 8 to 10 throughout the growing season and up to 50 at picking time. Wages started at \$1 a day up to \$1.50 during World War I; \$2 in World War II; \$1 an hour by 1955. Now the rate is \$1.50 an hour but



HENRY ROBINSON, TORONTO GORE

Seen here harvesting a good crop of oats with standard equipment—a strong 3-horse team and self binder.

few are employed. For picking, with many women and children, pay was at 1 cent a quart for strawberries and 1 cent a pint for raspberries. The rates now are up to 10 cents.

In response to appeals for help in World War II the Federal Provincial Farm Labour Committee was established and still operates. To serve the fruit and vegetable industry the Ontario Farm Labour Service, directed by Alex MacLaren, established camps, five of which were in South Peel from Dixie to the western boundary. The majority of the recruits were girls from southern Ontario but those most thrilled came from northern areas where tender fruits were unknown except in expensive small packages.

A day service from Toronto was started before the camps. A pick up point at the corner of Bloor and Jane, was operated by the Joint Governmental Committee with Mrs. Lucille Johnston an efficient and no nonsense official. Workers and farmers alike knew where they stood and



CLAIREVILLE SPRING FAIR ABOUT 60 YEARS AGO

if they didn't like it they could appeal elsewhere — usually in vain. Workers were expected to register in by 6:00 a.m. and growers to make known their needs and provide transportation. The majority of these workers were women and young people. Farmers could pick up helpers to work an eight hour day.

Payment was by the day, hour or piece, depending on the work. Rates have escalated similar to those quoted for Indians. In 1910 apple pickers received \$1.50 a day; up to \$2 by 1940 and now \$10 to \$12 with fringe benefits for an eight hour day.

OTHER PRODUCTS

GINSENG

Peel was one of the few counties which produced this romantic crop. Production was rather expensive as artificial shade was required and there was a lapse of 4 to 5 years from planting to marketing. Export was made in barrels through New York brokers to Chinese people who attributed virility virtues to Ginseng roots. The Communist leaders took a dim view of such ideas and the industry faded.

Jack Nichol pioneered in the Mono Mills district by gathering wild roots from maple and beech bushland on the slopes of the escarpment. Thereafter plants were grown from seed. The roots were washed and carefully dried at a temperature of 90 degrees for 12 days. A sudden change of temperature would cause souring and complete loss. Another hazard was theft as the roots reached top value. The industry had become established in this area by 1910 and some of the other growers were: James Taylor, Thomas McCandless, John Moon, Ernie Jackson, George Clyburn and Murray Brothers. Dr. A. F. Reynar pioneered in the Palgrave area and some of the other growers in that district were Dewitt Boyce, Hiram and Alfred Gibson, David Matson, Dill and George Stewart. At the peak over 20 acres were in production.

In 1931 over 6,000 maple trees produced over 2,000 gallons of syrup but by 1966 little was made except for home use. In that year 126 apiaries had 5,000 colonies of bees with a production of 561,500 pounds of honey. In 1966 the number of colonies was down to 4,016.

WINTER PRODUCTION

Peel has not been a heavy producer of greenhouse vegetable crops. Since the Humber Valley, Etobicoke has gone urban, winter growing has increased, particularly up the Credit Valley. Two main lines have been tomatoes and forced rhubarb.

Little affected by the freezing of summer crops, the highly coloured, flavoursome forced rhubarb, has continued with two crops a winter and a total production of about 150,000 pounds in the Toronto-Hamilton area.

The firm of George & L. H. Leaver of Applewood turned from rhubarb to mushrooms in 1928 and is now the largest producer in Canada. Starting with the fresh trade only, the crop now finds three outlets. Since the 1930's a substantial proportion has gone to a soup company. In 1953 a portion was put in cans and marketing in this form has spread from coast to coast.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Of the six societies active at the turn of the century three are still functioning in an efficient way. These are: The County Society (Brampton), Caledon and Albion. The inroads of urbanization forced the decease of Toronto Gore (Claireville) Cooksville and Streetsville.

The societies have endeavoured to keep pace with a changing agriculture and rural life. Field crop competitions have been conducted based on registered seed. The Juniors, not seen or heard in early days now hold the centre of the stage with 4H club and other features. Horse classes still attract exhibits and spectators but pony, hunter and other pleasure animals have replaced, to a large degree, the magnificent draught classes so dominant when the horse was king on the farm, road and city street. Cattle, formerly tied to the fence receiving only passing glances, now present keen competition from a large number of exhibitors with attendants in smart uniform and ring sides are crowded. Hall classes, too, have been streamlined to support home and agricultural programmes.

There has been a marked improvement in fair grounds with added facilities particularly in Brampton where three community buildings provide ample space. The first was the Junior Farmer Hall, built in 1949. The large skating arena was opened in 1950 and the Curling Club building in 1955.

PLOWING MATCHES

Interest in plowing matches was at a low ebb in the early years of this period. The Agricultural Societies were concentrating more on fairs and there was no provincial leadership until the Ontario Plowman's Association was formed in 1911.

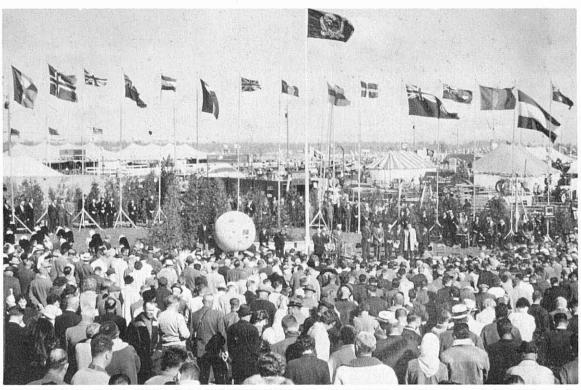
A match was held at Malton in 1916 but that was the last until the Ontario body held an International on the B. H. Bull & Son property in 1924. This aroused enthusiasm and the Peel County Association was formed in 1925. Senior and Junior matches had been held annually since.

Peel has earned a top position by receiving many senior and junior awards and is the only county in Canada with two world champions. James Eccles, Brampton, won at the first world event at Cobourg in 1953 and William Dixon, Brampton, in France in 1961.

In 1963 three matches were combined on the Col. Conn Smythe farms, Caledon. The World, Canadian and International. It was deemed the largest and best ever held anywhere in the world. A "Cairn of Peace" erected by the World Ploughing Organization, stands on the Municipal Grounds at Caledon.

Club was organized in 1919 and it has been customary to have monthly meetings with a joint social hour.

It is in order here to relate this to the general Agrarian Movement in the Province. The Granges referred to earlier were superseded by "The Patrons of Industry", organized in 1885. It was chiefly distinguished by a programme of direct political activity. Farm leaders were still groping and organized the Canadian Farmers Association in 1902. In 1907 The Dominion Grange and Farmers Association were amalgamated and in 1914 the United Farmers of Ontario (U.F.O.) was organized. After the defeat of the U.F.O. Government in 1923 and



THE WORLD, CANADIAN AND INTERNATIONAL PLOWING MATCHES — CALEDON 1963 Unveiling of Global Cairn of Peace by the Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Farmers Institutes were flourishing at the start of this period with winter meetings, two day short courses and excursions to the O.A.C. During World War I they were fading and threw in the sponge in 1920.

The decline and demise of the Institute was due primarily to political activity by the U.F.O. (United Farmers Organization) which, by definite plan, undertook to assimilate the clubs in all parts of the Province. It was suggested as grants were received from the Government they might also be influenced by the party in power and should be weaned away. To a large extent this was successful and the election of a U.F.O. "Farmers" Government in 1919 sealed the doom of Farmers Institutes.

The Farmers Clubs continued—some of them known as U.F.O. Clubs but with varying degrees of political support. Some of the earlier clubs organized were:

Mono Mills 1907 Terra Cotta 1913 Streetsville Macville 1915 1915 1917 Claireville 1917 Elmbank

The following were reported active in 1931: Terra Cotta, Caledon East, Woodhill, Erindale, Cedar Row, Wildfield, Malton, Caledon, Inglewood, Cheltenham. Cheltenham and Terra Cotta are the survivors. Apart from other reasons it may be their mode of operation prolonged life. A Women's Division of the Terra Cotta

the amalgamation of the Progressives with the Liberal Party, at Ottawa, the farm movement was in confusion with the majority losing faith in straight political action to solve the farmers' problems. By 1933 membership in the United Farmers of Ontario had dropped to a discouragingly low point. After much soul searching and discussion the Canadian Federation of Agriculture was organized in 1935 with the Ontario body a year later.

The Peel Federation was formed in 1941 with President A. D. McBride, Belfountain, and Secretary A. E. Innis, Brampton. It has given broad and active leadership since and the parent of several useful organizations including:

The Peel Co-operative Medical Services in 1948—President, J. W. Pawley, Brampton, Secretary, Charles Barrett, Caledon.

The Co-operative Insurance Association (C.I.A.) has been active since that year. The 1966 officers were President, Frank Julian, Inglewood, Secretary, Joseph Gray, Brampton.

Farm Radio Forum Clubs were active from 1945 to 1964.

Other Federation siblings include:

Rural Leadership Forum and Farm Business Management Association, 1956

Wheat Committee 1958 Farm Safety Council, 1960.

PEEL AGRICULTURE TO-DAY

For farmers it is a different world. In 1900 farmers felt secure with increasing prices, more profit and prospects of purchasing farms for their sons most of whom had no thoughts of anything but farming. Few went to high school and contacts with the urban world were limited. All of that has changed. Schooling opens doors, radio and T.V. are just as revealing in a farm home as in a city residence and cars have minimized distance.

Good farmers must still work steadily and hard but in a different way. Physical laziness was the worst that could be said of a farmer half a century ago but now mental laziness is much more serious. Then the expenditure of muscle energy weighed heavily but now management is paramount. Many of the older farmers started on rented farms, a pair of horses and a few implements but to-day investment is heavy. On the top dairy farms of Peel, leaving out speculative land values, investment per worker is over \$35,000.

In 1900, farmers had some hours for relaxing after the fuel for the next year had been cut but in summer there was constant toil with holidays usually confined to a Sunday School picnic and "Fair Day". Dairy cows must still be milked twice daily so a young couple without hired help are "tied" but farmers now do take more days and half days for city visits, motor trips, Crop Field days, Breed meetings and sales.

Then hay was cut by animal power but from there to the mangers was handled and rehandled by human muscles. First into coils, then pitched on a wagon, often pitched off and packed in mows. Now this is all mechanical except in some cases loading bales and moving from an elevator. Corn can be completely mechanizedplanter—sprayer—harvester—silo unloader and auger to feed mangers. From the binder, grain used to be stooked, then pitched on wagons-pitched off-pitched from the mow-bands cut and straw forked on stack and grain carried to the granary. Now all is mechanized. Stable manure used to be forked on a barrow or litter carrierpitched on a wagon— piled in the field and spread by hand-but not now.

In row crops the hoe has been almost excused and scuffling reduced by power weed sprayers. Milking is all by machine, water pumped by hydro and every step well lighted without dangerous kerosene lanterns.

The farm wife is still busy in a vastly different way. Hydro has revolutionized her life and her home is equipped like that of her town cousin. Usually she has the advantage of a large freezer which can be stocked at first cost from the farm or that of neighbors. She has room for a good flower garden and may enjoy lovely landscape views from her kitchen window. Gadgets cost money and purchased food and services demand a price. It has been suggested that if farm wives were as self sufficient as their grandmothers the present day farmers' income would be adequate without tractor protest demonstrations. The sprited answer has been, "Why shouldn't a farm family live like others". The answer is, "Certainly they should and they do".



Agricultural Representative, Peel County, Agricultural Representative, Peel County, September, 1950 to April 1951; Dairy Commissioner, 1951 to 1960; Ass't. Deputy Minister (Marketing) January, 1960 to December, 1961; Deputy Minis-

ter December, 1961.

H. G. NORRY

Appointed Agricultural Representative in Peel, July 1st, 1960. Born in Kent County, he served previously with the Department of Agriculture in Brant, Wellington and Peterborough.

SERVING IN WIDER FIELDS

Peel has provided more Ministers and Deputies to the Ontario Department of Agriculture than any other County.

MINISTERS

. The Honourable Manning Doherty	1919-1923
Colonel The Honourable T. L. Kennedy	1930-1934
+	1943-1953
The Honourable Duncan Marshall	1934-1937

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Mr. W. B. Roadhouse 1912-1932 1946-1961 Dr. C. D. Graham Mr. E. M. Biggs since 1961

ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER Mr. J. A. Carroll, 1951-1956

FARMER LEADERS

Mr. J. M. Fraser, Streetsville President Canadian National Exhibition 1964-1965

Mr. D. O. Bull President Royal Winter Fair 1927-28-29

J. A. Carroll First President World Ploughing Organization 1953 Alex McKinney

Vice-President World Ploughing Organization 1960-67

Space will not permit listing the large number of men, women and Juniors who have served on Provincial, National and International organizations.

PEEL OFFICE, ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVES

W. H. J. Tisdale	June 1913	J. A. Simpson	Oct.	1934
J. A. Carroll	July 1914	C. D. Graham	Mar.	1936
J. W. Stark	Jan. 1916	E. A. Innis	Apr.	1941
J. A. Carroll	Apr. 1919	B. S. Beer	Mar.	1943
J. E. Whitelock	Apr. 1924	E. M. Biggs	Sept.	1950
A. McGugan	Jan. 1928	J. W. McCullough	Apr.	1951
G. E. Paterson	Mar. 1929	H. G. Norry	June	1960
J. C. Shearer	Feb. 1930	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

HOME ECONOMISTS

1101	TL LC	0110111010	
Kate McIntosh (Dolson)	1918	Ruth Hunt Clarke	1951
Alma Wise (Graham)	1930	M. Borgstrom (Tuckett)	1953
Pearl Church (Snider)	1931	Frances Lampman	1960
Betty Wallace (Kemp)	1935	K. Cossom (Mrs.)	1962
Lulu Rose	1943	Mrs. K. Williams	1965
Mary Irvine (Kyle)	1947	Mrs. Pat Squire	1967
Lucille Barber	1949	•	

"Century Farms" in the "Banner County"

Following is a list of the 106 properties in this county which qualify as "Century Farms" according to the records compiled by the Peel Junior Farmers Association. Appropriate Centennial signs are being mounted at the entrance of these farms indicating ownership by direct descendants of the same family since Confederation 1867 or earlier (See photograph next column)

CHINGUACOUSY

- Mrs. E. S. Archdekin, 161 Church St., Brampton, Lot 17, Con. 4E 1856 Oscar C. B. Armstrong, Mono Road 1, Lot 24, Con. 4E 1848 1833 Norman Breadner, Brampton 2, Lot 12, Con. 3W 1850* J. Gordon Campbell, Cheltenham 1, Lot 32, Con. 2W Mrs. Andrew W. Carter, Brampton 1, Lot 11, Con. 1E Gordon Cation, Cheltenham 1, Lot 23, Con. 2W 1849 1861 Claude & Howard Clark, Inglewood 1, Lot 34, Con. 1W 1833* Hugh, Donald & James Clark, Norval 2, Lot 16, Con. 4W Hugh, Donald & James Clark, Norval 2, Lot 15, Con. 4W 1837 1866 John Craig, Brampton 4, Lot 16, Con. 5E 1863* 1833 Douglas Cunnington, Inglewood 1, Lot 23, Con. 3E
- 1830* Alex F. Dean, Mono Road 2, Lot 25, Con. 6E Clure Dolson, Georgetown, Lot 18, Con. 4W Donald Dolson, Norval 2, Lot 16, Con. 5W 1846 1862 1860 Ralph Elliott, Malton 1, Lots 14 & 15, Con. 6E Estate of William Elliott, Malton 1, Lot 13, Con. 5E 1835
- Estate of Roy M. Ferguson, Brampton 3, Lot 12, Con. 1E 1830 Fradol Farms Ltd., Brampton 2, Lot 18, Con. 3W 1861* 1841 John J. Fuller, Norval 2, Lot 14, Con. 4W
- Joseph & Samuel Gray, Brampton 3, Lot 16, Con. 3E 1823* Theodore Haines, Cheltenham, Lot 29, Con. 4W 1820* Andrew Henderson, Cheltenham, Lot 26, Con. 3W 1855 1855 Richard Hewson, Mono Road 1, Lot 18, Con. 5E
- William F. Hunter, Terra Cotta 1, Lot 26, Con. 6W 1860 Mrs. Russell Hutton, Streetsville 3, Lot 4, Con. 3W 1836
- John M. Hyatt, Norval 2, Lot 4, Con. 6W 1843 1828* John T. Ingoldsby, Brampton 1, Lot 15, Con. 3E Mrs. F. D. Julian, Inglewood 1, Lot 27, Con. 3E 1845 Carl H. Laidlaw, Norval 2, Lot 8, Con. 6W Murray Laird, Norval 2, Lot 11, Con. 6W 1850
- 1832 1823* Hugh A. Leslie, Georgetown 4, Lot 20, Con. 6W Thomas Lee Leslie, Georgetown 4, Lot 19, Con. 6W 1854
- John H. Lyons, Cheltenham 1, Lots 23 & 24, Con. 4W 1844 J. Frank Lyons, Cheltenham 1, Lot 29, Con. 4W 1837 1852 James B. Lyons, Cheltenham, Lot 30, Con. 4W
- 1834 Jack & Bob May, Norval 2, Lot 2, Con. 6W N. Douglas McClure, Brampton 2, Lot 14, Con. 3W Harold F. McClure, Brampton 2, Lot 11, Con. 4W 1866 1828
- 1865 James Hyatt McClure, Brampton 2, Lot 9, Con. 2W Weylie McKeown, Mono Road, Lot 28, Con. 6E 1842 Alex McKinney, Brampton 2, Lot 13, Con. 2W 1834
- Robert Carter McLeod, Inglewood 1, Lot 30, Con. 1E 1835* 1845 A. J. Morrison, Mono Road 1, Lot 24, Con. 6E Jack Mountain, Terra Cotta 1, Lots 32 & 33, Con. 4W 1830
- Lorne Nixon, Brampton 1, Lot 20, Con. 4E 1837 1822* Clarence Wilmer Ostrander, Norval 2, Lot 6, Con. 5W
- 1823 James G. Shaw, Mono Road 1, Lot 32, Con. 5E John Sloan, Cheltenham, Lot 28, Con. 2W 1825
- Albert E. Snell, Brampton 3, Lot 18, Con. 1E 1839 1855 George R. Smith, Inglewood 1, Lot 31, Con. 2E
- 1842 Gordon M. Thornton, Brampton 1, Lot 22, Con. 3E

ALBION

- Harold W. Bingham, Palgrave 1, Lot 32, Con. 6 1850 Dixon Brothers, Mono Road 2, Lot 5, Con. 1 1833 Herbert Copithorn, Bolton 4, Lot 20, Con. 5 1838
- Robert Wayne Downey, Bolton, Lot 16, Con. 8 Edgar Goodfellow, Bolton 3, Lot 4, Con. 7 1837 1850
- Bolton Hutchinson, Mono Road 2, Lot 14, Con. 1 1856* John G. Horan, Caledon East 3, Lot 28, Con. 4 1850
- Annie L. Innis, Mono Road, Lot 14, Con. 2 1839 William E. Logan, Bolton 1, Lot 23, Con. 9 1862



RUSSELL GRAFTON proudly erects the Century Farm Sign at his farm lot II, Concession 2, Toronto Township. This farm, founded by the Grafton family, 149 years ago, is the oldest one-family farm recorded in Peel County.

- * Thomas S. Maw, Mono Road 2, Lot 3, Con. 1 1852 Stewart McCabe, Tottenham 4, Lot 23, Con. 11
- 1851 Carson J. Patterson, Caledon East, Lot 36, Con. 3 John Pollard, Bolton 5, Lot 2, Con. 3
- George A. Robinson, Bolton 1, Lot 16, Con. 9 Gordon Robinson, Bolton 1, Lot 21, Con. 9 1850 1830*
- 1850 Kenneth Robinson, Mono Road 2, Lot 16, Con. 1
- Ivan Walton Rowley, Palgrave 1, Lot 29, Con. 8 Norman Taylor, Caledon East 3, Lot 25, Con. 5 1834 1849

CALEDON

- 1841 Lloyd G. Baxter, Caledon 3, Lot 9, Con. 3E
- Bruce Cameron, Alton 1, Lot 17, Con. 4W Harold Cameron, Alton, Lot 17, Con. 4W 1820
- 1839 1820 Lloyd Cameron, Alton, Lot 17, Con. 4W
- Keith Conley, Orangeville, Lot 29, Con. 6W Roy Dawn, Caledon East 1, Lot 19, Con. 6E 1841
- 1824* W. Albert Dodds, Caledon 1, Lot 16, Con. 2E 1834
- Lloyd Duke, Caledon, Lot 20, Con. 3E 1845
- Vincent J. Flaherty, Alton 2, Lot 16, Con. 2W 1865 Thos. F. Foster, Terra Cotta 1, Lot 4, Con. 5W Carl Jenkins, Alton 2, Lot 24, Con. 2W
- 1822 Francis J. McCormick, Caledon 3, Lot 12, Con. 4E
- 1849 John Pinkney, Alton 1, Lot 18, Con. 5W 1824* Roy Dawn, Caledon East 1, Lot 19, Con. 6W
- Raspen Scott (W. E. Scott), Manotick, Lot 26, Con. 1W Gordon Speers, Caledon 1, Lot 21, Con. 3E 1859
- 1841 1831 Victor Speers, Caledon East, Lot 15, Con. 6E
- Fred S. Wilson, Erin 1, Lot 12, Con. 6W 1842

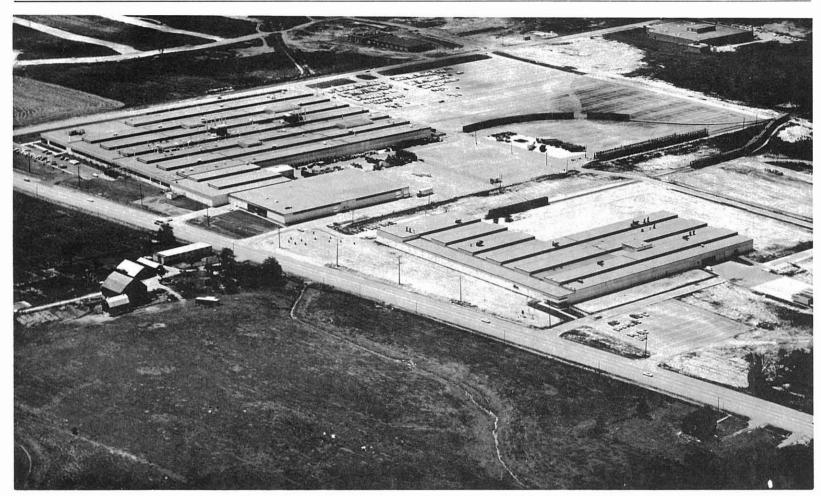
TORONTO GORE

- 1866 John Byrne, Bolton 5, Lot 15, Con. 9
- 1859 Martin Byrne, Bolton 5, Lot 12, Con. 10
- 1835 Russell Erwin, Malton 3, Lot 9, Con. 9
- Alex Johnston, Nashville 1, Lot 11, Con. 11 1842
- Eldred Johnston, Bolton 5, Lot 11, Con. 11 1842
- Lawrie Kersey, Bolton 5, Lot 12, Con. 10 1856
- Norman McCabe, Bolton 3, Lot 17, Con. 12 1852
- Gordon McVean Estate, Malton 3, Lot 7, Con. 8 1819*
- J. Morrison, Mono Road 2, Lot 15, Con. 7 1840
- 1853 John W. Murphy, Bolton 5, Lots 16 & 17, Con. 9 1853 Gladstone Shaw, Mono Road 2, Lot 14, Con. 8 1820* William J. Ward, Malton 1, Lot 7, Con. 7

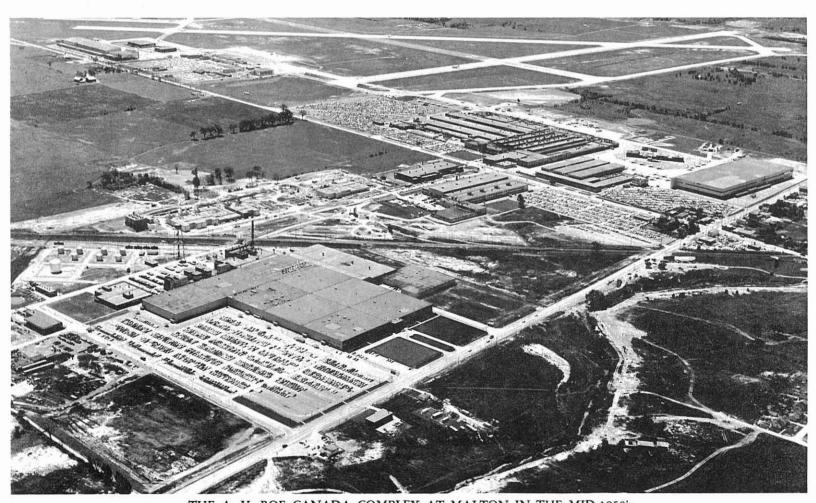
TORONTO

- Wm. Allison, 807 Burnhamthorpe, Lot 10, Con 2E 1850
- Mrs. G. G. Croxon, Clarkson 2, Lot 3, Con. 4W 1867
- 1845 Victor Crozier, Cooksville, Lots 22 & 23, Con. 2E
- W. Ian Davidson, Meadowvale, Lot 13, Con. 3W 1847
- 1818* Russell Grafton, Brampton 5, Lot 11, Con 2E
- 1855 Jos. Albert Rogers, Streetsville, Lot 33, Con. 1W

^{*}Indicates Crown Deed.



AERIAL VIEW OF THE AMERICAN MOTORS, BRAMPTON PLANT The town's largest industry giving employment to upwards of 1700 people.



THE A. V. ROE CANADA COMPLEX AT MALTON IN THE MID-1950's

At that time this was the centre of Canada's aviation industry. Lower left: the Orenda jet engine plant and test cells. Upper right: Avro Aircraft plant. Top left: Toronto airport terminal building as it was at that time.

Commerce and Industry

By MARY FIX

PART I - PIONEER AND MODERN INDUSTRY

E MUST DISTINGUISH BETWEEN Commercial and Industrial development. The two are governed in their behaviour by entirely different factors.

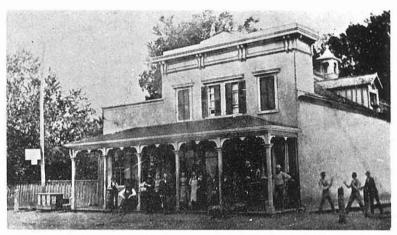
Commerce is a simpler function of society, following people and catering closely to their needs or desires. The course of Commercial activity in Peel is just like it is in any other community, increasing with the population, adapting to surroundings such as transportation or the mobility of the customer and to the customer's economic status.

We see, in early Peel, the itinerant peddler, then the man with the horse-drawn covered cart, a veritable store on wheels, out of which the pioneer housewife could purchase bolts of cashmere or dimity; household cooking pots; tea and coffee and sugar and salt; dishes; sewingkits; scissors and knives; milk pans; axes and saws; lanterns and candle-sticks. Next, came the general store, fore-runner of the modern Departmental store. The reader will browse through one of these in Meadowvale, for, in that charming village, there was a general store which was the quintessence of the charm of all village general stores and could have been a set for a play or a musical. By the end of Victoria's reign, Peel had become more highly sophisticated and much more populous. It boasted specialty shops for meats and millinery, cakes and hardware and many more items besides. At last, about 1950, the super-markets and, gradually, the enormous "general shopping plazas" came into being.

Industry pursued no such even and progressive course in Peel. In fact, Peel's stories of "Boom and Bust" in the eighteen hundreds, the "Sixty-year Doldrums" in 1890 to 1950 and the second "Boom" in the nineteen-fifties afford probably the most dramatic illustration in all of Ontario as to what causes Industry to flourish or to fade and Peel's experiences are unique in that she started off in the eighteen hundreds second to none in Ontario with, apparently, every natural advantage, sank to almost complete oblivion in 1890 and rose like the phoenix from the ashes in the nineteen-fifties to shine again as one of Ontario's most phenomenal developments of this century.

Industry, unlike Commerce, has certain rigid requirements. It is not dependent upon people. Job-seekers will follow Industry almost anywhere. Industry is primarily interested in making a profitable product and is fussy about where it settles down. No subsidies or trick inducements will bring a bona fide Industry to an unpromising location. There must be appropriate transportation by road, rail, ship or aeroplane, perhaps all of these, to bring raw materials in and to distribute the finished product. There must be sanitary facilities adequate to personnel and appropriate to the surrounding community whether urban or rural. There must be, in some cases, raw, cheap water for manufacturing and in all cases pure wells or processed river or lake water for staff. In food and brewing Industries there is a greater degree of fussiness. Not only must water be adequate in supply but it must be of a suitable chemical content. There must be an abundance of reasonably priced electrical power and many Industries require gas. A good Industry is really very selective about sites and has good business reasons for its choosiness.

In 1805 the Mississauga Indians sold the Southern part of Peel and settlement started in 1806. From that time until after the second Mississauga sale in 1819 and



THE OLD GOODERHAM & WORTS STORE
This typical "General Store" in Meadowvale in the early boom days
did a thriving business.

the release of the two mile-wide Credit Indian Reserve in 1820, nothing much happened in the Commercial or Industrial field.

There were two reasons for this: first, the two milewide reserve for the Indians on the lower river precluded its use for mill-sites. This was a mere temporary set-back however. Time cured that. The second was a permanent handicap, but, strangely enough, it was in those days, and even yet, regarded by the thoughtless, as an unmitigated blessing. This was the Dundas Road running East-West, carrying Peel residents to York and Ancaster markets, giving Peel that "East-West Complex" which is still with her and has made her a County of East-West roads, and even railways, bringing prosperity and business to other large centres. This complex resembles the lemmings' suicidal movement towards the sea and appears well-nigh irresistible. Only an overwhelming amount of exportable merchandise can make this East-West movement work to Peel's benefit.

As soon as the Reserve was released in 1820, and the second purchase, 1819, was completed, a concerted rush occurred for Credit River mill-sites. Down from the Credit Forks, the Cataract, Belfountain, Inglewood, Cheltenham, Caslor (sometimes known as Boston), Huttonville, Churchville, Meadowvale, Streetsville and that village successively known as Springfield, then as Erindale, but actually laid out (survey filed in York in 1830) as the real and original "Town of Toronto", every nook and corner of the river suitable for development was pounced upon. Grist and saw mills were established everywhere and the Industrial boom of the Eighteen hundreds was on. It was almost as busy as the Klondike Gold Rush.

To understand what happened to the various communities which emerged as Industrial stars in the firmament of Peel, we may imagine ourselves standing in front of a giant board on which we watch the graph line ascend like a rocket, waver, ascend again, waver and waver again to plunge sharply off for over half a century.

We shall at each change in that graph indicate the economic or physical cause in the jargon of the modern financial analyst and, then, when we turn to scrutinize each individual star, we shall be able to fit into our assessment what happened to each and why. In the end, we may even venture to peer into the next hundred years.

It is a far cry indeed from Silverthorn's first pitiful, little grist mill on the Etobicoke just below the Dundas (circa 1812) to that immense and magnificent presentday Sheridan Industrial Research Centre on the Queen Elizabeth Way in the Township of Toronto, embracing, as it does, nine of the largest industries of their kind on the continent, a place with some of the world's finest research equipment, employing when completed some 6000 scientists, all engaged in looking for the keys of tomorrow.



SHERIDAN PARK RESEARCH COMMUNITY

The Sheridan Park Research Community encloses over 350 acres of fully serviced land, offered to industry at cost. More than 200 acres are currently under development by the Ontario Research Foundation and eight individual firms. In 1964, the Ontario Government passed an act that created the Sheridan Park Corporation to sell Sheridan Park lands on a non-profit basis. Already established and operating at Sheridan Park are: Lower left, British American Research and Development Centre; right centre foreground, Dunlop Research Centre; immediately north of Dunlop, Cominco Product Research Centre (Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada); right foreground, Mallory Battery Company of Canada Limited; north east of Mallory, Warner-Lambert Research Institute of Canada Limited. Well on the way to completion is International Nickel Company, of Canada, Limited immediately east of BWA; the Ontario Research Foundation building at the northern end of landscaped elliptical entryway; far right, Abitibi Research Centre, and immediately north of the tall commercial building, Atomic Energy of Canada has its two-building complex. In all, more than \$31 million worth of research building had been completed by midsummer 1966.

BACK TO OUR GRAPH BOARD

Now let us regard the graph board. We see the line start in 1806 at the lower left-hand corner of our huge imaginary board. It advances almost horizontally to 1820. There is barely an upward tremble for that tiny grist mill previously mentioned or for the black-smith shop bravely started at Summerville and now marked by a Conservation Authority plaque.

When the second settlement began in 1819 and the Southern part of the River was released by the Indians, our graph line shot vertically upward climbing without any serious set-back to about 1850 when it wavered,

almost flattened out, wavered and went on again ver-

tically, though a little less buoyantly.

What happened to cause what we delicately refer to as a recession period which was bluntly labelled by our ancestors as "hard times"? Strangely enough, the temporary causes were on everyone's tongue - disastrous fires in Cooksville and Port Credit and, above all, the end of the Crimean War with its resultant crash in prices. These events were hard on those caught in them but were really temporary. Alas, the permanent causes which were not even noticed or considered at the time were vital changes in the "livingry" and industrial patterns of the century One which was minor but very final was the cessation of the salmon run in the Credit. This was an irreversable loss due to man's reckless pollution of the River. Also final and more completely disastrous was the introduction of steam engines which gave the big centre of Toronto City a compensation for lack of water power and rapidly made her a more and more formidable rival. It took a long time for the idea to sink in that the numerous waterpowered mills on the Credit were obsolete in the face of advancing technology. Only the larger ones survived for any length of time and very few existed beyond 1900.

Another permanent pattern change was hailed in Brampton and Chinguacousy with jubilation. This was the Grand Trunk Railway through Brampton in 1856. It carried agricultural products for the City of Toronto's population and swelled the shipping from her harbour. The City was not in competition with Peel for this produce, so this trade flourished. However, the first toot of the first train bearing that Peel grain to Toronto sounded the knell of Port Credit harbour which had up to this time been the third largest grain shipping port on the Great Lakes. The Railway tied the middle of Peel to the City of Toronto with a rope of steel but left Caledon, Albion, Toronto Gore, and the Townships of Toronto with only the Hurontario Road to link them loosely together. Hurontario, known also as Centre Road, was also called "The Street of Communication". Alas, there was only one such North-South road through Peel! Had there been three, Port Credit would probably now be a bigger City than Toronto and all of Peel would have been welded together so solidly that none could assail it.

Our graph line flattened out in mid century but, in 1860, Peel's industrial morale received a "booster shot". While Streetsville's star was flickering, the great Gooderham and Worts empire moved into Meadowvale and all the Huttonville, Churchville, Meadowvale, Streetsville area took on new life. At this time Brampton and Chinguacousy were making the best possible use of their railway facilities for grain carrying and Brampton was very quick to exploit steam power. The Gooderham shipping from Malton brought Malton into prominence. The graph line strengthened and rose again vertically for a period in which Peel, as a whole was prospering although Port Credit "withered on the vine".

In 1871 another misfortune overtook Peel — another railway, the Credit Valley Railway! It was given a bonus by Peel County amounting to (\$70,000.00) seventythousand dollars and was a marvellous example of a fatal misreading of the industrial trend. The railway came down from the Forks of the Credit through all the little hamlets and villages whose existence, apart from great natural beauty, was only justified by water-powered grist, saw and woollen mills all now fast becoming obsolete. The railway was short of (\$20,000) twenty thousand

dollars which it requested but did not receive for a spur to Port Credit so no spur was built. The railway lurched from Erindale across the Township into the City of Toronto bearing little merchandise and few passengers. So dire was its condition financially that the engineer sometimes paused at the edge of the City to "borrow" a couple scuttles of coal to help the train into the main Toronto station and freight sheds. Complete collapse soon followed. Later the line was purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway and parts of it in upper Peel were abandoned for it was hopeless to breathe the breath of life into the small water-powered hamlets.

The graph we are watching wavered badly now but worse was in store. The Gooderham and Worts empire moved out lock, stock and barrel to Toronto in 1882 to be right beside the docks and rail shipping centre. Our graph took a downward plunge which heralded the greatest industrial "recession" to date in Peel. Boldly put, the bottom dropped out of everything and only a handful of those brave industries of the eighteen hundreds survived to see the beginning of the twentieth century. Very, very few of the old originals are with us today and they will receive special mention later.

The graph dropped down, down and down and Peel, scarcely knowing why and how all this had happened, reverted to reliance upon the gifts which nature had given her. The Northern part of Peel bent more reso-

lutely to the plow. Cattle raising became important and, in the South, below the Dundas escarpment where the land had been denuded of its giant trees, the sandy loam was found to be ideal for fruit trees, strawberries, asparagus and small bush fruits.

After sixty years of the doldrums, the graph suddenly sprang to life again in the nineteen fifties and has startled all of Ontario by its upward surge. From 1954 until the present Centennial year, it has gone up, up, up and it would seem as if nothing could stop it. This is a good time to be wary however for history sometimes repeats itself. Permanent pattern changes in our way of life may lie ahead, some of which will be mentioned at the end of this chapter. Let Peel be quick to recognize them when they show up and be adroit in meeting their challenge.



THE OLD MILL — MEADOWVALE

Part of the original Gooderham & Worts Enterprise in the hey-day of its extensive operation.

PART II — THE INDUSTRIAL STARS OF PEEL

From the moment that the Credit Valley around Streetsville was illuminated by flashes of fire from Timothy Street's huge water-powered grinding stones, dragged by oxen from Mullet Creek, Streetsville took a lead industrially not only in Peel but in all Ontario. We shall consider Streetsville as a central star in a cluster consisting of Churchville, Meadowvale and the, as yet, unnamed hamlet of Barbertown. These hamlets, in 1819, had the finest water power in all Central Ontario and, when Peel became a County under Victoria's statute of 1851, Streetsville was referred to as the acknowledged "Queen of the County".

Street's mill was probably not the first on the Credit.



Barber Brothers built their large stone woolen-mill and brick store south of Streetsville in 1853. Additions were made to both buildings at various dates, but the two-storied front of the store is little altered since 1859. It was here that William Lyon Mackenzie took refuge with the miller, William Comfort, in 1837 when escaping from the fight at Montgomery's Tavern.

Orange Church built a mill in 1831 on land he purchased from Thomas Stolley. No earlier Church appears as a land owner but we do know that when the early roads were being laid out a road had to be deflected around "Church's Mill" about 1821. This was probably on land held on an oral lease and we do know that Amazia Church died at the age of sixty-five September 7th, 1831 and is buried in the Churchville cemetery. Some say he was no relation of Orange Church but this is not certain.

By 1837, Orange Church's mill was the gathering spot for the rebels of Upper Canada. The Irish "Town Line Blazers" gang beat up the Scottish "Forty Fighting Coopers" of Churchville and drove William Lyon Mackenzie off the platform. The Coopers, however, ably covered his retreat with a punishing barrage of Credit River stones.

While speaking of mills and rebellions, let us consider another very remarkable mill near Streetsville in what is now Barbertown. It, too, figured in the Rebellion of 1837. Started early in the Thirties by William Comfort, it was a refuge for William Lyon Mackenzie and his young friend and guide, Alan Wilcox of Dundas Street, on their flight to the United States. Comfort was arrested but later received amnesty. The famous Barber family of Georgetown bought this mill in the early Forties. They had impressive Credit Valley stone mills at Georgetown prior to this and were making woollen and paper products. They added to the Comfort mill and changed it from grist to woollen manufacturing. They installed the largest power loom in all of Canada. In their paper-making they used linen rags and flax. This encouraged flax growing in Caledon and flax mills flourished for a time at Cataract and in Streetsville. About 1870 the Barbers sold the old Comfort mill to the McCarthys. The huge stone mill is most picturesque and is still busily running now as a flour mill and is one of the few surviving industries of the last century.

Another Streetsville mill of note was started by Mr. Barnhart and this early mill was taken over about eighty-five years ago by Mr. Beatty. Today it is still operating as Reid Milling Company. It is still using some water power and is Canada's largest manufacturer of soft wheat flour for the confectionery trade.

Important stores were opened in 1820 by Frank Lightheart and John Barnhart. These did a roaring trade with white settlers and Indians.

Early in the life of the village Smith and Company and a Mr. Hazelton made furniture from the curly and bird's eye maple which grew in the Valley. Pieces of this furniture are now rare treasures of Canadiana. Henry and George Howard operated a carriage works at an early date and this business lasted pretty well to the end of the century.

Mr. McCrary had a dyeing and cloth dressing establishment. There were some knitting and glove making establishments in Springfield (now Erindale) but nothing to vie with the activity of Streetsville.

Cooperages in Streetsville and Churchville were big employers of labour as were stave, shingle and lath mills. This industry showed up in Cooksville and on the Upper Credit but died out by 1900.

Mr. Street had machinery in his mill for tanning hides. A Mr. Walton also had a tannery by 1837. Richard Poynter was in Churchville by 1830.

The Streetsville boot and shoe making industry and the woollen mills generated a demand for "peg and last" and "peg and bobbin" factories, one in Peel being at Cataract in Caledon.

Stone and lime quarrying were active in Northern parts of the Valley especially in Halton County while the Chisholm sandstone quarried at the Forks of the Credit supplied stone for the Ontario Parliament Buildings and many public and private buildings of note.

Streetsville was not famous for these last mentioned products but she is noted for the brick industry. Bricks were burnt in the area from earliest settlement by itinerant brick-makers who burnt the brick for chimneys and houses on the spot. Mr. Street had the first all brick house in the County of Peel. Today two of Canada's largest brickyards are adjacent to Streetsville, namely the F. B.

McFarren Ltd. and Canada Brick Companies in the Township of Toronto.

Streetsville was foresighted enough to diversify its industries from the earliest days. The following list will provide the reader with the picture: Plug hats, by Cartwright, hatter; brooms, tubs and pails, Mr. Street; blacksmith and sling to shoe oxen, Mr. Bennet; lumber and wheat, Barnhart and Patterson; mercantile, Gooderham and Worts; dry goods and grocery, Webb, Falconer and Morgan; grocery and liquor, R. K. Beatty; grocery, Irwin and Embleton; hand-made shoes, Armstrong, Turnstalls, Cuthberts, Torrance, Anderson and William Graydon; foundry, Mr. Jago, maker of the first stoves in this part of the country; cooper shop, James Graham; carriages, H. and G. Howard and, in 1846, the Streetsville Review, the first newspaper in Ontario between Toronto and Windsor.

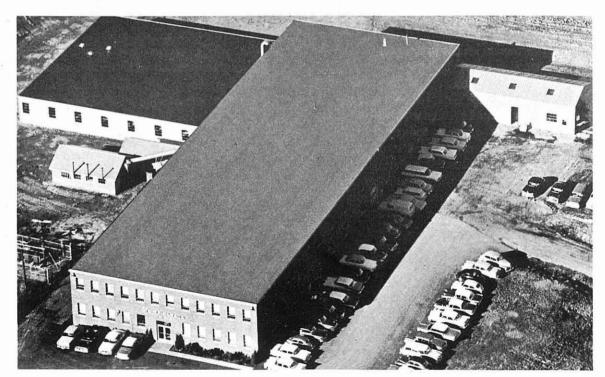
Streetsville fell prey in mid-century to the various disasters listed in Part I of this chapter. Some of these occurrences were not then and are not even now clearly recognized as the limiting factors upon the internal unity and the forward progress of Peel as a whole community healthy in all its parts. In 1858, Streetsville became an incorporated village separated from the Township of Toronto. She had at that time a population of 1,500 which rapidly fell off to 670 and for eighty years never exceeded that figure.

In the nineteen-fifties Streetsville took on a new life. The "C.T.S. of Canada, Ltd." making controls for radio and television equipment, at present the town's major industry, came in and has a staff of 350, or half of the 700 employed in Streetsville. Dominion Sash is another major industry. The Elder Packing Co. Ltd. and the E. C. Packing Co. Ltd. are respectively manufacturers of canned food for cats and dogs and of special diets for pets. Between them, they are the largest source of canned pet food made in Canada. A goodly variety of small industries give the town stability of employment. One of these deserving of special mention is the Tube Benders & Fabricators Limited plant headed by J. A. H. Brocklebank.

When the mid-century blight struck Streetsville, one of her cluster of stars, Meadowvale, began to shine so

CTS OF CANADA LIMITED

Streetsville's largest industrial plant presently employing approximately 350 persons was founded originally in 1929 by C. C. Meredith for the manufacture of test apparatus and special electronic equipment which was just beginning to make its appearance. As the radio industry began to mushroom, and the demand for component parts for radio receiving sets began to mount, C. C. Meredith & Co., moved into the component field making variable resistors. These are required to permit the user to adjust volume, tone and similar functions. The present plant was built in 1964, and has already had three additions built on to it.



brightly that much of the area, as a whole, recovered its importance and prosperity.

Up to 1836 there was nought to mark Meadowvale but a boggy track in the wilderness. This track is now the Derry West Road. John Simpson owned 200 acres on the South side of the road near the present C.P.R. station. He built a dam and ran a carding mill and sawmill. Many a ship's mast came from his magnificent pine forest.

Across the road, on the North side, was Mr. Crawford's 200 acres which he sold in the late Thirties to young Francis Silverthorn, son of pioneer, Joseph, of "Cherry Hill" on the Dundas. Silverthorn built a dam and erected a sawmill and, in 1840, a grist mill. He cut planks (18'x3") for \$4.50 per thousand feet and supplied many of the planks for the Hurontario plank road which was built from Snelgrove to Port Credit, also for the Lakeshore Road and the Port Credit-Streetsville road.

In 1848 he was burnt out and was not insured. He borrowed from the Bank of Upper Canada and built again. His new grist mill was stocked with twelve thousand bushels of wheat at the inflated sales price of \$2.25 a bushel. He had purchased it at \$1 a bushel and stood to make a tidy little fortune. He also had hundreds of barrels of flour ready to ship at \$11 a barrel. At middecade in the fifties there was no cable or Marconi to tell him that the Crimean War had come to an abrupt close, so young Silverthorn faced complete ruin.

The Silverthorn disaster heralded rocket-like progress for Meadowvale for the Bank of Upper Canada which had financed Silverthorn was largely owned by Gooderham and Worts. Mr. Worts, a millwright and a cousin of the Gooderhams, was greatly impressed with the Meadowvale location and influenced Charles Horace Gooderham to take on the Silverthorn mill when the Bank closed down on it. Nineteen-year-old Horace married nineteen-year-old Eliza Folwell of Streetsville in 1862.

Gooderham and Worts built a large flour mill, a mill for crushing and chopping grain, a cooper's shop, a stave and barrel factory, houses for employees, cultivated a 500 acre farm and ran a general store.

This aggregation of industries used Malton as a shipping point and as long as the Gooderham interests flourished, Malton was Peel's earliest and most prominent rail shipping centre.

Gooderham's general store was a remarkable establishment. Probably the largest general store in Ontario, it far surpassed in variety and grandeur that tiny venture on Yonge Street, Toronto, opened in 1869 by a Mr. Timothy Eaton.

The whole area around Meadowvale swarmed in of a Saturday by horse and buggy and on foot. There were five clerks in the store; four tailors and five tailoresses. Then there were three dressmakers and three milliners. The place was a centre of fashion for all Peel. You could buy almost anything your heart desired from biscuits and cheese to lanterns and lamps, dress goods, dishes, cutlery and both tobacco and matches, the latter items being completely "taboo" in the Eaton store even into the present century.

There were numerous other businesses and public houses until the Temperance Movement started by a Mr.

Dick took hold. This gentleman came out from York and held a meeting on Christmas Day, 1844 in the village's only large room, a fifty-foot long loft over Francis Silverthorns' pig pen. The villagers signed the pledge almost to a man.

Early in the eighteen-eighties the Gooderhams moved into Toronto, thus spelling the end of an era for both Meadowvale and Malton.

THREE EARLY INDUSTRIES

Three very interesting and different industries went on in Peel in the early days. One was the making of sweet sounding Dulcimers in 1859 by Mr. Meadows Brock in his cabinet shop South of Belfountain.

The second odd industry created world-wide interest. A John Schiller settled on the Dundas about 1811 near the present C.P.R. station. He found wild grapes on the Credit River. He cultivated them and developed a choice, hardy grape which he called the "Clinton". This was transplanted to all parts of Southern Ontario and the United States to improve strains and it was taken to France to help Louis Pasteur save the wine industry of that country. This grape provided the hardy cross which saved the French vineyards from blight. By 1864, his venture was called "Canada Vine Growers' Association" and a company was organized by Count J. M. de Courteney and was chartered by Special Act of Parliament in 1866. It was granted certain exemptions and privileges in order to encourage vine growing in Canada and the production of native wines. It had thirty acres of grapes which produced fifty thousand gallons of wine per year.

The third was Brown's Bottling Works, a rather unique early industry in Brampton. Almost one hundred years ago a young lad, with all his belongings strapped on his back, trudged his way from Markham to Brampton. Arthur Wright Brown was his name. He worked on a farm for a month for two dollars, the pay which he never received. He then started working for a Mr. F. Mathews who owned a bottling works, situated on the corner of Queen Street East and the First Line (now known as Kennedy Road). Continuing his education in the winter and working in the summer he bought the business from Mr. Mathews in 1880, re-naming it Brown's Bottling Works. His trade mark was a bunch of grapes raised on the side of every bottle. Mr. Brown manufactured such drinks as Cream Soda, Lemon Sour, Root Beer, Stone Ginger and many others, using his own formulas. Many a young high school lad worked after school and Saturdays measuring the amount of syrup and filling each bottle by hand. Long trips were taken by horse and wagon to deliver the "pop" to Erin, Orangeville, Streetsville and outlying districts, often starting at four or five in the morning and arriving back late at night. The plant and all the equipment were lost in a fire in 1921. Chas. Wilson Ltd. of Toronto (bottlers of soft drinks) offered to purchase the formula for Cream Soda for two hundred dollars with a royalty on every bottle sold; but "Pop Brown" as he was known from one end of Peel County to the other, refused to part with his formula known only to himself and never written down. Mr. Brown died in 1933 and his formulas were lost forever. His grandson, Wm. Kingshott, now operates a different type of business in Brampton.

PORT CREDIT

In 1820 when the Mississaugas signed a surrender of the lands which they had reserved in the 1805 Treaty, the mile-wide strip on each side of the Credit River was still wilderness. The two hundred-foot oaks and pines looked down upon the tiny Government House Inn at the Credit mouth, witnessing little change except for a slash in the timbers, one mile to the East and one mile to the West, where Mr. Thomas Ingersoll, in 1806, had laid a strip of corduroy road.



THE MOUTH OF THE CREDIT

An early picture showing where the river empties into Lake Ontario at Port Credit, and the scene of considerable shipping activity in 1837 which warranted the government in building the first pier and wharves later that year.

With the release of the Indian Reservation, the Lakeshore Indian trail was "opened" once more from the Etobicoke Creek to the Credit. Up to that time settlers had been few along the Lakeshore and the trail had seen little improvement. Bogs and streams alternated with a few hundred feet of corduroy here and there. A road was cut between Cooksville and Port Credit through the former Reservation in 1822 and a few hardy souls from the Township of Toronto built small wharves and boats along the harbour mouth. Daniel Harris of the Dundas Road was probably the first. In 1832, the Government of Upper Canada laid a new corduroy road on the Lakeshore. In 1834 the Government laid out a tiny "townsite" cut into small lots. They named it Port Credit.

into small lots. They named it Port Credit.

By 1837, shipping activity at the Credit mouth prompted the Government to build a pier and wharves on the East side of the harbour. During the decade of 1830 to 1840, pioneers built or purchased sailing vessels and one could see these craft plying their way to York (Incorporated in 1834 as Toronto) loaded with Chinguacousy grain, also with cordwood and staves. They plied to Rochester and Buffalo also. Cloth, foodstuffs, rolled ("bubble") glass for window panes along with manufactured articles came back in their holds. Whiskey and tobacco were also items of considerable importance in their return cargoes.

The 1837 Government pier and wharves were the starting signal for Port Credit's early industrial years. In June, 1837, however, the Government Harbour works had not been too far advanced.

Let us share an objective glance at the place through the eyes of an Englishwoman traveller, Mrs. Jameson. She came into the Township of Toronto to visit friends—the family of the Reverend James Magrath of Erindale Farm at Springfield Village (now known as Erindale).

Her memoirs reflect her black mood. She mentions that, while the Government of Upper Canada had laid

out a "townsite" at Port Credit in 1834, "there is little evidence of settlement here—only four or five cottages"!

So much for Port Credit in 1837 but Springfield was to fare worse from the lady's pen. She crossed the river and wended her bumpy way up the Mississauga Road which was in the same deplorable state as the Lakeshore. With the Magraths she attended a Parade Day and sham battle on June 4th, 1837, the King's birthday. She describes the tatterdemalion "armies" waving canes and umbrellas instead of guns as they wavered to and fro across the fields below the Dundas just East of the Credit River. She more than hints that some had been partaking not wisely but too well of the juice of the grape or even stronger spirits. "Why they even knocked a Colonel off his horse!" she exclaims. A Colonel, mark you! Casually, she adds, "two individuals were badly hurt, perhaps fatally!" Her final salvo was deadly. "What can you expect" she says, "among these half-civilized people?". The lady was indeed kinder to Port Credit.

Mrs. Jameson "to the contrary, notwithstanding", the year 1837 did see the beginning of Port Credit's boom which lasted to 1855 when a disastrous fire swept the landing stage, warehouse sheds and the grain elevator. These were not replaced for a recession had set in.

During the heyday of shipping activity Port Credit saw tremendous quantities of grain from North Peel come down the grand new plank road which reached all the way from Snelgrove to Port Credit. This road was built in the early 1850's. A constant stream of lumber, cordwood, masts, logs, stave bolts and staves poured down by road or were floated by river to keep the port buzzing. Barrels of flour and shipments of Chinguacousy grain came down in such a deluge that Port Credit became the

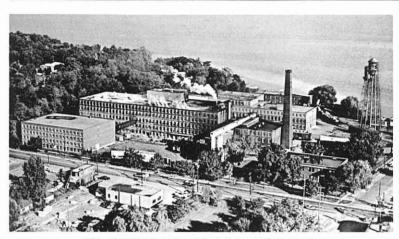


NEW HARBOR AND DOCKS, PORT CREDIT Winter Scene of a Thriving Lake Ontario Port.

third largest shipping centre for grain on all of the Great Lakes. Both England and the United States took great quantities of staves as well as grain and the shores of the river along what is now Stavebank Road were piled high in Winter with the corded staves to be floated to the harbour with the Spring break-up.

Ship building became a lively industry from 1840 onward. A huge schooner, "The British Queen" was built in 1842 just below the present day Post-office. It was 130 ft. long and could carry 14,000 bushels (about 400 tons) of grain. There were three shipyards and all were kept busy on smaller craft.

Salmon fishing in the river was a highly profitable



ST. LAWRENCE STARCH COMPANY

From a very modest beginning in Port Credit in 1889 to this extensive plant after 77 years' successful operation.

enterprise until 1848 when the salmon abruptly and forever stopped running. Later, netting of whitefish, herring and lake trout became big business. Names to be remembered in this industry are the Coreys, Joyces, Pickards and Andersons.

Toward the latter part of the century stone-hooking became an important activity and many a Toronto City street was paved with Port Credit stones. In the stone-hooking fleet, we remember the names of Block, Blower, Naish, Wilcox and Hare.

The fire of 1855 and those great "progressive improvements", the railway through Brampton which ran to the East and West and the Great Western Railway from Toronto to Hamilton spelled doom to the harbour. The end of the Crimean War brought a further slackening off. From this time forward agricultural produce still went to Toronto and the ice-cutting business proved helpful to the depressed area.

The sun shone upon Port Credit in the year 1889

when one of the town's major present day industries settled in. It was The St. Lawrence Starch Company, a community-minded organization which has done much for Port Credit. There was also a small brick company, sited where the Texaco Company stands today.

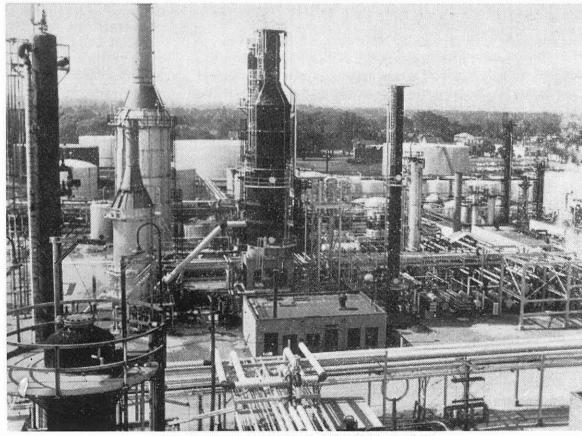
St. Lawrence Starch ground about 200 bushels a day and gave employment to seventyfive or a hundred men. Today it turns out more than 15,000 bushels a day and is known all over the country for its starch and the famous Bee-hive Corn Syrup. It has now a factory and office staff of over three hundred souls and has sales offices in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The Port Credit Brick Company ceased to operate in 1927 when the site was acquired by Lloyd Refinery. This went to Trinidad Leaseholds and then to Texaco which is today a very large

operation. The Thomson Lumber and Building Materials Ltd. is another substantial industry of the present century.

Port Credit became an incorporated town on January 1st, 1961. Her commercial progress was steady through the years, her stores for goods and services keeping pace with the great population increase. In this Centennial year, the Lakeshore Road, the town's main street, is lined with stores and supermarkets but, in 1963, Port Credit achieved her crowning success with the opening of the shipping season from a modern deep-sea dock, a part of the St. Lawrence Seaway system.

The Canada Steamship Lines leased the facilities for all their shipping operations which previously went through the port of the City of Toronto. Over half a million tons of shipping annually are handled and Port Credit is now the distribution centre for Southern Ontario package freight arriving through Montreal from Europe and also from all the Lake ports. The Canadian Department of Public Works built the dock and break-water together with a Terminal Building containing warehouse and office facilities.

Who knows what another decade or so may bring? With the vast Industrial empire rising in the Township of Toronto, Streetsville, Brampton and Bramalea, Port Credit will undoutedly have to build more docking and more warehousing space. All this may happen sooner than you think. Two more arterial roads into the Northern heart of Peel-Dixie or perhaps Stanfield Road on the East and Southdown (Fifth Line) on the West would give the Port Credit harbour a drawing point which few ports on the Great Lakes could equal. Already the old Centre Road or Hurontario Street with its four-lanes rumbles day and night with the sound of mammoth trucks plying to and fro. Perhaps, too, in adding to the importance of the harbour, the distant areas of North Peel might be tied closely into one prosperous whole County.



THE TEXACO REFINERY AT PORT CREDIT

BRAMPTON

As we already know, Brampton, when incorporated as a village in 1853, was very sparsely settled. The County Town got off to a very slow start in settlement, industry and commerce for reasons we have noted in chapter 1. The advent of steam power, the planked road from Snelgrove to Port Credit and, in 1856, the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto to Guelph with its splendid station at Brampton combined with the business adroitness of its pioneer citizens to bring the village immediate indications of large enterprises in the offing.

Historians do not agree upon the subject of who was the earliest settler. John Bagwell on Lot 14, Concession 4, E.C.R. (East Centre Road) is championed by some. John Scott was in on a lot leased from the Crown in the heart of the future Brampton. He may not be "simon pure first settler" but it is certain he was the first industrialist. Making full use of all that Heaven provided, he established an ashery and sold potash at from two to six pounds (2L to 6L) per barrel, a huge price for those days. He also made the first use of water power on that most cantankerous and unpromising creek, the Etobicoke, where he built a small chopping mill and distillery.

Brampton's pride of the eighteen hundreds was "Haggerts" established in 1849 by John Haggert when horse-power was used to move its machinery. Steam power was introduced by the late seventies and this Company had a four storey building of brick and stone, said to be "unsurpassed" in the Dominion of Canada for architectural beauty and convenience. There was a five-acre lumberyard and, until late in the century, the whole town revolved around this industry. They shipped a thrasher to Manitoba, the first to enter the Province. Transport alone cost \$350.00. It went via St. Paul and Pembina by rail, river boat, and ox trail. They made a horse-power separator which won prizes in Philadelphia and Sydney. They made steam engines and boilers; the Brampton Triple Harvester and Self-rake; the simple reaper; the Beaver Mower; Brampton Sulky and Horse Rake; Plaster Sower; Hay Tedder; Sowing machines; feed mills; the Credit Valley Square Stove and hall, parlour and box stoves.

They went into liquidation in 1891, dogged by that "progress" which saw pioneer farming in the West change to mammoth operations and new giant machines. Stoves gave way to the new-fangled thing the furnace and, after a series of changes of ownership and financial difficulties, this pioneer industry disappeared, only to be followed some years later by Pease Foundry, makers of furnaces.

Many knitting mills started up. The Brampton Knitting Mills, still quite active, was a turn-of-the-century establishment. Copeland and Chatterson with its loose-leaf and business forms came in in 1905.

Among those of the eighteen hundreds was the company of Phillips and Bryant, Cabinet Makers. They did everything from undertakers supplies to desks, window cornices, poles and frames. They were also upholsterers.

Mr. Treadgold was an agent for prize medal organs; superior piano-fortes; organettes; melodions as was as the Silent Motion Sewing Machine and the Osborne Gold Medal Shuttle Machine.

While all this activity was going on in Brampton, some of it even before the incorporation of the village,



CALVERT-DALE ESTATES LIMITED

An aerial view of only a portion of the extensive area under glass on Main Street North in Brampton. Established by Henry Dale in 1860 as a market garden, single greenhouse. It now ranks as one of the largest flower growing establishments on the continent, having 47 acres under glass and employing 400 persons.

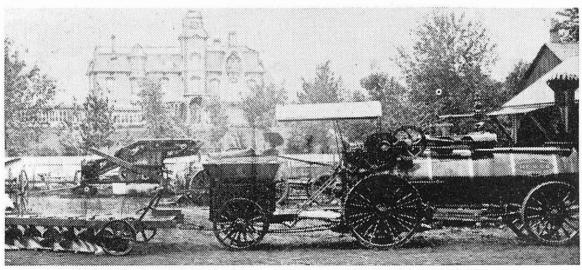
Huttonville on the Credit in Chinguacousy was becoming quite a lively little centre. Mr. J. P. Hutton introduced a powerful water wheel for custom cutting of lumber in mid century.

In 1874, Henry Burnett established a cabinet factory in Brampton where he made bedsteads, chairs with stuffed, caned or plain seats; side-boards; bureaus; breakfast sets and school desks. He also produced "fashionable hearses".

The first horseless carriage in Brampton in 1900 changed the commercial and industrial face of the town as old industries gave way to modern substitutes.

One of the fortunate industries which did not change and will never change its exquisite product is the flower industry. Methods may change by the adoption of new efficiencies but flowers will go on for all time to bring joy to friends and lovers, comfort to the sick and consolation to the bereaved. Fortunate are the people who can earn their daily bread producing in quantities such lovely things as flowers!

Edward Dale started his business in 1860. He cultivated choice vegetables first and then expanded into flowers. His venture literally blossomed and prospered right to the present day giving Brampton its special name, "The Flower Town of America". In 1870, his son, Harry Dale, joined the business and concentrated on roses. Even in New York, Dale roses were counted as outstanding. Harry Dale died in 1890 and the executors carried on



AN EARLY PRODUCT OF THE HAGGERT FOUNDRY, BRAMPTON, 1849

with T. W. Duggan, William Algie Sr., with brothers of the founder and several "Dale" ladies.

Among millions of blooms produced annually, the famous "autographed" roses ranked as high favourites everywhere. They have won firsts at flower shows in Detroit and New York. There are specialties of orchids, lilies, chrysanthemums, daffodils and tulips. The plant has over one hundred miles of steam pipes. Calverts amalgamated with Dales in modern times and their specialty is chrysanthemums along with other flowers and potted plants.

In the Town there are more than a dozen wholesale florists and all this floral beauty has left its mark upon the Town where people show a deep respect for trees and magnificent lawns.

An early printing establishment was the Charters Publishing Company, which was started in 1874 by Allen Franklin Campbell and sold in 1890 to Samuel Charters.

THE BRAMPTON-BRAMALEA BOOM

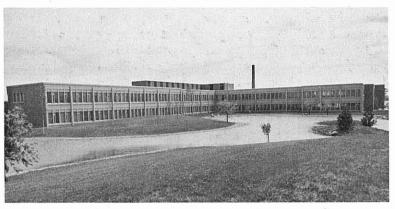
The modern story of industry in Brampton is so closely linked with that of its satellite village of Bramalea in the Township of Chinguacousy that we must consider them together. The surge of development began in 1959.

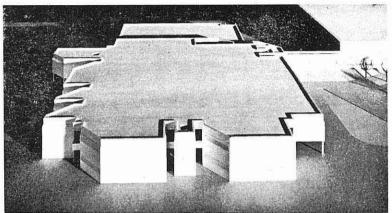
Between 1959 and 1967 a tremendous variety of industries have settled in this area. The latest figures were compiled in October, 1966.

The whole area employs approximately thirteen thousand persons. The largest industry is Northern Electric Company with twenty-eight hundred. The next in order is American Motors (Canada) Ltd. with seventeen hundred. Armstrong Brothers Company Ltd. keeps nine hundred persons busy. Next comes Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd. with six hundred and fifty then the Calvert-Dale Estate Ltd. with four hundred. Chubb-Mosler & Taylor Safes Ltd. employs two hundred and seventy-five and countless others employ anywhere from ten to two hundred people. Some of these smaller manpower industries are highly automated and do a very large business.

The area industries produce a very wide variety of products. There are sporting goods; hospital equipment; tool and die works; yarns; socks; bricks and building

supplies; optical lenses; foods and processed meats; tobacco products; farm equipment; veterinary supplies; plastics of many types; tanned leather; shoes; pharmaceutical products; pipe line and power line transmission



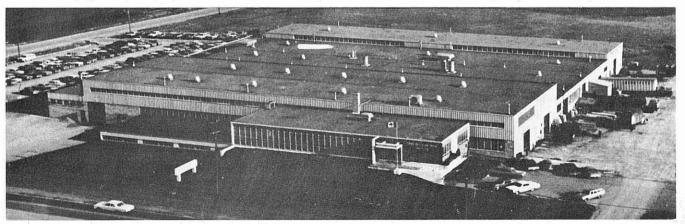


NORTHERN ELECTRIC AT BRAMALEA

The largest industry in the area, with 2800 employees. Upper picture of present plant facing south over beautifully landscaped grounds. Lower illustration is a scale model of the switching development laboratory soon to be erected by Northern Electric Company Limited next to its Works in Bramalea. To be built at a cost of \$2,000,000, laboratory will house some 500 extra people.

supplies; glass tubing and many miscellaneous articles. In short, the Brampton-Bramalea area has a well diversified number of industries. This condition makes a sound economical factor in a well-balanced community.

Well over eighty per cent of these industries came in during the period of 1959 to 1967 on the heels of the tremendous boom in the Township of Toronto which covers the Southerly one hundred and twenty square miles of Peel County.



CHUBB-MOSLER AND TAYLOR SAFES LTD., BRAMPTON

One of the few companies established in Canada prior to Confederation. Its beginning in Toronto was in 1855 by James and John Taylor who produced the first safes ever manufactured in this country. Coming to Brampton in 1959 this company is now the largest manufacturer of security equipment in Canada. Their plant located on Queen Street East covers 100,000 square feet, with 500 employees operating out of twelve branches.

THE TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO

When the Village of Port Credit and the Village of Streetsville were torn from the bosom of the Township of Toronto by their separate incorporations as villages, there was a vast area left, largely agricultural, with sparse settlements of housing scattered here and there.

Toward the end of the 1940's a population explosion took place and, with no policy in existence at that time to limit houses to a level where the Municipality could pay its way, the result was financially disastrous.

Contrary to the belief of the general citizenry, the majority of homes do not pay enough in taxes to meet the School Board's demands and their equitable share of servicing the area. There was little industry in the Township to balance the school tax load. Today a \$40,000.00 house pays approximately \$850.00 in taxes. The cost of one child's public schooling is about \$500.00 per annum, a high school child costs \$700.00 and a vocational school student, \$800.00. One can readily see that residential taxes will not cover school costs even after taking large Provincial grants into consideration. Out of taxes, a municipality must also pay for police and fire protection; public works and roads; parks and recreation; water, sewers and drainage; snow removal, etcetera, no mean items is these days of highly unionized workers.

In the period between 1922 and 1941, the following industries appeared upon the assessment roll; Cooksville Brick (in 1922); McFarren Brick (in 1929); T. W. Hand Fireworks (1935); Argo Block (1939); British American Oil (1943); Victory Aircraft and National Steel Car (1941) at Malton. In the decade ending about 1950 these two latter companies became the A. V. Roe and Orenda Engine complex at Malton and also became a Crown Corporation. As such, they paid no taxes and no grants in lieu of taxes until 1953. With an employment roll of about 14,000 they placed a heavy burden upon the Township for school taxes and servicing until they became privately owned and did pay taxes. The A. V. Roe Company is now owned by Douglas Aircraft and De Havilland.

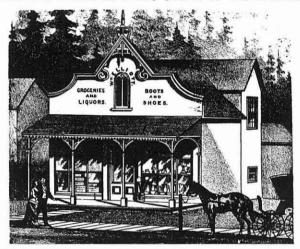
In this decade from 1940 to 1950 two fine present day industries came into the Lakeview area opposite the Rifle Ranges, namely The Canadian Admiral Corporation and the Canadian Johns-Manville Corporation.

The Malton airport brought hitherto unforeseen opportunities into the Township and, although it functions under an inaccurate name today as the vastly expanded "Toronto-International Airport, it is still in the Township and its benefits are available. Since 1960, this great airport expansion has attracted dozens of new industries into the surrounding area which is, thanks to a fore-sighted Township very well serviced with water and sewers.

In the Spring of 1954, four frightened people sat in Committee at the Municipal offices. They were Deputy Reeve, Mary Fix, Chairman (the author of this chapter), Councillors Walter Paisley, Charles Jenkins and Thomas Jackson, members of the Industrial Committee of Council. They had just read a set of statistics from the Assessment Department which indicated that, unless a miracle happened, most of the basic activities of the Township would have to be drastically curtailed. Industry, if it could be coaxed into the Township would provide that miracle and relieve the school tax burden. The Committee also

had a brief report from the "lay-man" committee on industry stating, that as usual, as far as they could tell by sitting quietly in a back-room worrying, no industries were interested.

Never was there so little talk and so much momentous action as the despairing Industrial Committee of Council immediately instituted. They moved to abolish the layman committee and appoint an Industrial Commissioner. They named Mr. William Courtney. They also gave the Deputy Reeve carte blanche to negotiate for an option on the Standfield farms in Dixie South of the Dundas. The



WM. ELLIOTT'S MEADOWVALE STORE - 1867

Township had very little borrowing power at that time and could place services in only one strategic spot. The Standfield properties, abutting on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, seemed the most likely to attract industry.

The Standfield brothers' names deserve to go down in the modern industrial history of the Municipality for their unselfish co-operation. The three brothers set a very reasonable price on their lands and agreed to option to the Township for one year for the nominal sum of \$1.00, providing that the Township would agree to advertise their lands and put down services if and when purchasers could be found. This gave the township its first big break.

A draftsman promptly made a lovely scenic map of the whole proposed Dixie Industrial Area with grass and tiny tooth-pick trees. Some well disposed painted match boxes with rolled paper chimneys gave an effect of an irresistibly handsome industrial area in which the Standfield farms were the heart core. The new industrial Commissioner with his persuasive Irish tongue set himself up in a tiny booth rented by the Council at an Industrial Fair being held at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds that June. He proceeded to talk the Dixie Industrial Area into a living reality.

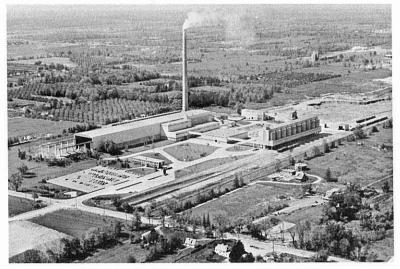
With the suddeness of a summer thunder storm, things began to happen. The Industrial Commissioner returned, his eyes gleaming with excitement and triumph. The Township had its first industry in Dixie—The Rubbermaid (Canada) Ltd. They bought five and a half acres just across the road from Standfield farms and proceeded to erect a 35,000 square foot plant. Today they have an additional eleven acres and the plant covers 180,000 square feet, typical of the prosperity and growth of Dixie industries. Within three months the Standfield farms were sold and Fruehauf Trailers now have several large buildings on them, one building alone having a roof covering five acres.

The end of 1955 saw seven hundred and fifty acres of industrial land sold and the list of incoming Dixie industries reads like a "Who's Who" in Industry: Fruehauf Trailers on the Standfield farms; Caterpillar of Canada, Ltd.; Whitehall and Rexall Pharmaceutical Companies; Cryovac (W. R. Grace) Canada Ltd.; Tonelli Steel; Samuels & Son & Company, (steel); Eastern Power Devices; Mueller Furniture; Wedlock Paper Bag; Joslin Machines; Brunswicke-Balke-Collender, and many others.

The now excited Industrial Commissioner began to cry out for more serviced land to sell. The Reeve, Mary Fix, began negotiations with the Federal Government to buy the Rifle Ranges consisting of about four hundred acres on Lake Ontario. A small portion of land, about thirty-five acres was secured in 1955 but it was not until 1958 that she succeeded in securing the whole property from the Federal Government and the City of Toronto which owned the central one hundred acres. This land was then serviced by the Township and, in 1958, the Ontario Hydro brought in its tremendous electric steam generating plant which is the largest of its type in the world outside of Russia. Today the entire Range property is covered with a variety of smart modern plants with beautifully kept grounds.

During the year 1955 an opening was seen to start Clarkson land for industry moving. A subdivider wished to develop nine hundred acres for housing. He agreed to provide fully serviced land along the Queen Elizabeth Way from the Town Line to Fifth Line for \$6000.00 per acre, a very reasonable price in this prestige area. He also paid \$1,200,000.00 for a water reservoir and a giant feeder main to his Western holdings, then a good five miles from any adequate water supply and, as yet, not sewered. Part of this sum provided a first unit for sewage disposal, large enough to service nine hundred acres—the subdivider's complete holding when all developed. The Township added a further sum to put down larger mains than the developed needed and they were ready to take care of industry in the area.

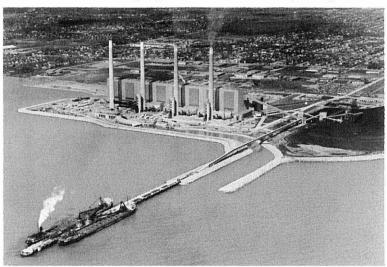
The giant St. Lawrence Cement Company was the first one, turning its sod in September of that year. Its imposing five hundred and forty foot chimney looms over



ST. LAWRENCE CEMENT COMPANY

The first sod for this industrial structure was turned in September 1955. The silos at rear centre are part of the Ralston-Purina Company plant and to their left in beautifully landscaped and treed setting is the Diversey Corporation; and to the right (rear) Canadian Salt Company. The St. Lawrence Cement Company faces on Lake Ontario. The road leading out of their property leads to a deep sea dock area.

its beautiful architecture and landscaped grounds with pools and fountains leading down to Lake Ontario to its dock which is capable of accommodating ocean going vessels of the Seaway System. The Diversey Corporation



ONTARIO HYDRO'S LAKEVIEW GENERATING STATION Being built on a 144-acre site on the Township of Toronto Rifle Range property. Four 300,000-kilowatt generators are installed at the \$268 million plant. By 1968, when eight units are installed, this station will have a capacity of 2,400,000 kilowatts.

also came into this area with a huge plant which is a show-place for beauty. Ralston-Purina and many others soon followed,—all industries of great prestige.

The servicing of the Western area (Clarkson) has produced one of its most dramatic results in 1963. This is the Sheridan Park Industrial Research Centre. It is Canada's first fully planned Research Community. It contains 340 acres of beautifully designed buildings in a lovely park-like setting. Initially inspired by the Ontario Research Foundation, it now boasts nine organizations whose names are names to conjure with in industrial circles on the whole North American continent. They are: Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd.; Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.; British American Oil; Consolidated Mining and Smelting; Dunlop of Canada, Ltd.; International Nickel Company; Mallory Battery; Ontario Research Foundation; Warner-Lambert Company.

When complete, the Research centre will employ some six thousand scientists, engineers and supporting personnel with an annual pay-roll of some (\$40,000,000.00) Forty million dollars. Ample services of water sewers and electricity are available due to the Township's foresighted policies.

Assessment Rolls for 1966 in the Township show a total of \$139,916,840.00 of which \$52,624,130.00 is commercial-industrial assessment.

All these happenings were no accident but were the result of much hard-work and much forethought. The Township, starting from scratch on its industrial promotion, decided to be very "choosy". On January 1st, 1967, the Township had three hundred and sixty-five industries. Fifteen of these are companies listed in "Fortune" magazine as "prestige industries of America". There are also some very large English, Swiss, Italian and Danish industries among the Township's much valued citizens,

Unless industries provided precipitators to cleanse the emissions from their chimneys and neutralizers for acids likely to pollute storm sewers they were not welcome.



SAMUEL, SON & CO. LIMITED - COOKSVILLE

Now occupying 150,000 square feet on a 25-acre site on Dixie Road, formerly located in Toronto, is listed in a recent issue of Industrial Canada as a "Canadian Centennial Company," — one of the few such industrial organizations in the County of Peel, and Canada's oldest and largest service centre for sheet and coil steel.

No subsidies were ever offered, nor were they requested. On the contrary, Industry has been generous to the Township, in some cases giving bountiful gifts to the community. The land for the eighty-six foot Middlegate road, worth \$30,000.00 was a donation. A similar eighty-six foot road extending nearly a quarter of a mile was the gift of St. Lawrence Cement and the British American Oil Company gave the 45 acre Meadowwood Park. No "vast man-power" industries were sought but emphasis was placed on reasonable man-power plus automation to keep school costs down. Stress was laid on variety of products so that strikes and failures would induce a minimum of shock to the community.

Two glamourous promotions over the years assisted the rapid development. These were the first Industrial Film (colour and sound), called "The Cinderella Township" made in 1957 and a second film, made in 1964. This latter film went to most of the European countries in 1965 with Reeve Robert Speck.

No matter how well the plans of "mice and men" are laid, constant vigilance is required lest some startling new method or invention may cause those things we gloat over in the present to become obsolete. We have seen how our pioneer ancestors in the County of Peel failed to realize the import of some of these "permanent changes". Even

today, we see on the horizon a few warning signs. According to the famous designer Buckminster-Fuller who did the United States pavillion at Expo '67, we may be in for a radical change in housing materials and construction techniques in the next twenty years. Universities in forty countries are experimenting with his ideas. Will the computer take over? It still needs human brains to feed it, but it will certainly cut some corners and reduce the need for certain types of man-power. Will the ancient and glamourous crafts be revived to occupy the idled hands and fill the demand for more beautiful and individual articles for the sophisticated taste? What will be the effect of two-thousand-mile-an-hour jets, already on order for the 1970's?

Man's inventive brain has already devised some of the things which will undoubtedly change the pattern of our lives. Let Peel County be ever on the alert to assess these and other looming changes so as to be ready to adjust with swiftly responsive intelligence to the new conditions.

NOTE: My thanks to Mrs. Graham Gildner of Cooksville for some interesting material on Churchville and Meadowvale, also to Mr. G. H. Gooderham of the Glenbow Foundation, Calgary for Meadowvale items.

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SHOPS AND YARDS OF ARMSTRONG HOLDINGS (BRAMPTON) LIMITED

Located on the north side of Highway No. 7 northwest of Brampton. This acreage was originally the Wiggins Farm until 1950 when it was purchased by Armstrong Brothers. This aerial photograph shows Armstrong Bross. Company Limited, Peel Construction Company Limited, Armbro Developments, A.B.C. Farms and Peel Express offices as well as the permanent Asphalt Plant. Other subsidiary companies not located on this property are A.B.C. Ready-Mix Limited, A.B.C. Moving and storage Limited, A.B.C. Structural Concrete Limited, Montcalm Construction Inc., Driscoll's Cartage & Movers Limited, Canam Construction and Enterprises Limited, Dover Construction Company Limited, Falgar Enterprises & Rentals Limited at North Bay and W. C. Wells Construction Co. Ltd. at Saskatoon and Edmonton.

The Evolution in Education

1816 to 1967

T IS A LITTLE HAZARDOUS to try to pinpoint the date of the building of the first school in Peel County. We do know from the records that as soon as the ground was cleared in Upper Canada people began to think about schools and the United Empire Loyalists, for it was they who first obtained land grants in what is now Toronto Township, were among the leaders in the movement of the people to establish schools for themselves.

As soon as Governor Simcoe arrived in the province, then Canada West (1792) he too began to consider the establishment of schools as he had known them in England, but it was not until 1816 that the first attempts were made in the House of Assembly to give schools under public control to the people.

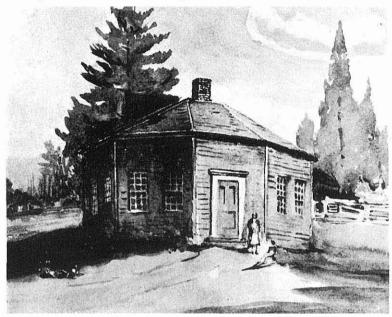
In 1798 Asa Danforth, an American, arrived in Canada and made a contact with the Upper Canada Government to open a road from Kingston to Ancaster . . . the work continued from 1789 and was finished in three years' time according to Wm. Caniff, M.D. writing in 1869. This would bring us to 1801 in Peel County the last of the area along Lake Ontario to be surveyed and settled. (1)

We know too that in the summer of 1808 one Warren Clarkson arrived in Toronto Township, just three years after the last treaty was made with the Mississaugas for the land in the southwest corner of Peel County. At that time there were only seven settlers in the County west of the Credit River. (2)

There is evidence to suggest that a school may have been built in the Clarkson area about 1816, which is the date of the original deed, although it may not have been complete before 1820. This was on lot 31, concession 2, south of what is now the Queen Elizabeth Highway, but the building date is not certain. The earliest school mentioned in Government reports is another Clarkson School three and a half miles southeast of the aforementioned little log academy. In the earliest legislative record this school is shown as having 26 scholars in 1828 and half a century or more later a boy, Peter Robinson Jarvis, who had been a scholar there wrote about it in his memoirs, preserved by Major John Barnett of Clarkson. (3)

"At about seven years of age (1831) I began attending school and as the road was exceedingly rough, being of corduroy, I was frequently carried on the backs of the larger boys to and from school . . . The ordinary teacher

was the Irish pedagogue who had been well educated and intended for something better but had fallen from grace and was eking out a scholastic existence wielding the birch in the Canadian backwoods. The master's habit of imbibing often led to amusing scenes in school."



Courtesy The Perkins Bull Foundation

Owen Staples

A UNIQUE PEEL COUNTY SCHOOL, NEAR DIXIE

In the Eighteen-Forties.

He further reports, "On one occasion our teacher after a visit to Oakville brought back with him a black bottle carrying it in the pocket of his long frieze Irish overcoat, which he wore all the time."

Since the documents show that in 1828 there were 38 schools in the Home District (what is now Peel and York) with 1168 pupils in all and the average pay to teachers was six pounds, fifteen shillings and sixpence yearly, the latter could not as a class have been subject to the perils of high living!

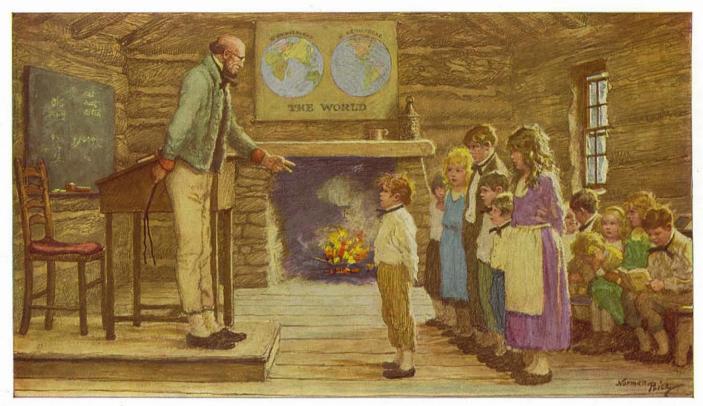
The names of the earliest settlers in Peel whose children attended these early schools are still familiar to us in this County for they include Oughtred, Clarkson, Coenhover (Conover), Speck, and others. These children were fortunate that their parents and neighbours did not delay to establish schools for in more remote parts of the Province several generations sometimes grew up uneducated except where their parents could teach them at home or

The Author HILDA KIRKWOOD



HILDA THOMPSON KIRKWOOD—Born Devonshire England. Descendant of early Scottish and Irish pioneers of Peterborough County. Educated in Peterborough. Moved to Brampton 1950. Freelance writer, contributor to various Canadian publications. Book Review Editor Canadian Forum (Toronto) since 1956. Married to John Marlatt Kirkwood, descendant of U.E. Loyalist and Peel County pioneers. Two children. Active in community affairs, member first board Brampton District YW-YMCA, Past President Brampton Mental Health Association. Member Peel County Historical Society. Served six years as Brampton representative Central Peel District High School Board 1959-65. Member of the Editorial Board, responsible for the publication of Peel's Centennial History. Also author of the chapters dealing with the municipalities of Brampton, Port Credit, and Caledon.

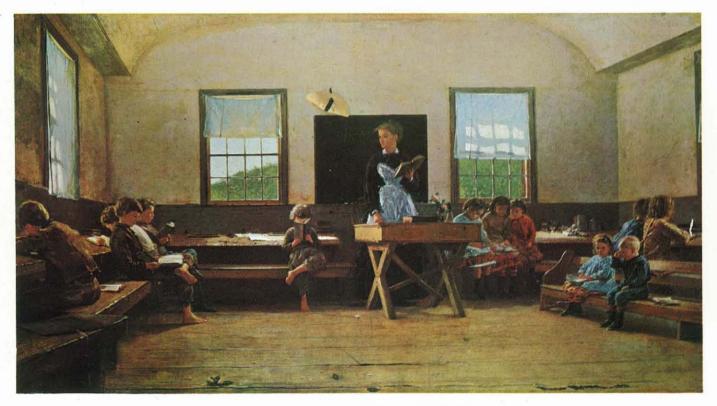
Peel County Classrooms of the Nineteenth Century



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

Norman Price

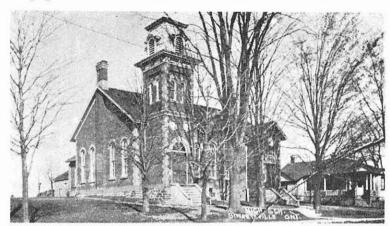
THE SCHOOL "MASTER" — ABOUT 1880



THE SCHOOL "MARM" — ABOUT 1870

in the rare cases afford to send them to some more fortunate community.

The character of the people had a decided influence on the schools and both those who valued education as a means of "getting on in the world" and as an improvement in the lives of their children and the so-called practical people who thought book-learning should be kept within careful limits (primarily guided by a pioneer economy) are represented from the very beginning in the struggle for popular education in Peel as elsewhere in Ontario.



STREETSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

The original "Grammar School", the small brick building at the back, built in 1851, was the first in Peel County.

An early writer says, "Since they were descendants of intelligent stock whose people had had good schools in New England and whose forebears had had educational advantages in the Old World, British or in the case of the Huegenots, Continental, it is not surprising that after the essential establishment of homes and crops, the schooling of their children became an uppermost concern." (4)

In *The Settlement of Upper Canada* by Caniff, referred to above, the writer was not so sanguine.

"The majority of refugees possessed but a limited education. There were very small numbers whose education was even excellent, but the greater portion of Loyalists from the revolting Colonies had not enjoyed opportunities for even a common education. The state of society for many years precluded the teaching of youth . . . of grammar many of them know nothing, of geography they were ignorant."

The result of this sad lack of continuity of education became evident in the records of the early legislative assemblies where those members who came from areas where reverence for "book-learned skills" was at a low ebb had to ask more literate colleagues to read the bills for

them before they could vote! (5) This state of affairs was approached from the top of the government ladder as well as by the people themselves. Governor Simcoe, thinking in terms of higher education, took steps to establish a college and a system of grammar schools and subsequently Strachan was brought out from Scotland to begin this work. But it was Egerton Ryerson, that splendid "common man" who really laid the foundations of organized education in this province and to whom the people of Peel owed the development of their system during the nineteenth century. In fact, one of the first accomplishments of his career was in the year 1826 when he came as a minister to the Indians at the mouth of the Credit and helped them to build themselves a house "to answer the double purpose of a school house and a place for divine worship". (6)

While the wheels of government were grinding slowly at York the people of Peel were helping themselves toward schooling in this County. At Christmas, 1964, residents of Peel received a fine greeting card from their Member of the Provincial Legislature, the Hon. Mr. Wm. G. Davis, Minister of Education and University Affairs. This card reproduced a painting by Norman Price of an early Peel school which might have been painted from the description left by one Robert Creighton, the son of one of the original settlers of Caledon Township. John Creighton, his father, arrived in Caledon in June, 1820, with a party of McDonalds, Kirkwoods, McLarens, McLaughlins and possibly others whose names may be found in the 1837 registry of all settlers in York and the Home District before that date. This party is known in Peel as the Rockside Pioneers. (7)

Before building a school these North Peel settlers were taught in the log meeting house which had been erected as soon as homes were established. The first teacher was one John Armstrong and his last remaining pupil, David Kirkwood, died in Brampton in 1924. While the province moved toward the Upper Canada Rebellion, these Caledon people built themselves a church (1837) which may still be seen, and when the political storm blew over they proceeded to build a school which was opened as such in 1845.

"The building was a frame cottage nearly square. It had a long desk attached to the wall on each of two opposite sides, a teacher's platform in front, a row of forms fronting each desk and others in the centre.

"In winter, older pupils, who worked in the summer, attended school and the building was overcrowded, at times having as many as 70 pupils. The curriculum consisted of the three Rs and grammar with geography a specialty for the few who desired it, no history. There was neither map nor blackboard. The reading text-books were the Mavor Spelling book, which covered in 180 pp. from the alphabet to words of six or more syllables, and the English Reader, containing selections from the classics (Greek and English) speeches in the Roman Senate and the British House of Commons, etc. Heavy reading for a boy of eight (Creighton). Each morning the New Testament was read by all who were sufficiently advanced. The reading class sometimes extended half way around the room and back again. In the spelling class



PALESTINE SCHOOL, 12TH JULY, 1866

Amelia Aikins, Minnie Baldock, Simmie Baldock, Annie Barker, Mrs. A. F. Campbell, Mary Cundill, Helen Irvine, Mary Irvine, Libbie Irvine, Eddie King, Elsie King, Annie Lewis, Willie Lewis, Norman McLeod, Willie Savage, Charlie Savage, Jemima Scollen, Jos. Wilson (others are Scollens, Cundills, Reids, Davises, & Wilsons). Teacher, A. F. Campbell, founder of The Conservator, 1874; Trustees, Edward McBride & Edward (Ned) Grafton, back row at extreme left and right (both in Orange regalia).

when a word was misspelt, the next in class who could spell it correctly was told to "Go up."

"In 1846 improvements were introduced by Egerton Ryerson and Creighton exchanged with satisfaction his English reader for a Third Reader. Vacation was restricted to two weeks in August and Saturday afternoons. In the country this last was commuted to alternate whole Saturdays so that there was "School Saturday" and "Play Saturday". Each pupil brought to school a bunch of goose quills from which the teacher made pens but about this time steel pens first reached Rockside school."

There follows a description of the teacher at this time. Also an Irishman, a Methodist, who held opening and closing prayers but chewed tobacco and sometimes missed his aim. He was a strong disciplinarian but unable to learn new methods of teaching under Ryerson's reforms, he moved to the United States.

This man and this school and his pupil's experience of school routine and subject matter must be fairly typical of what a boy, lucky enough to live in a community where the people were willing to provide schools for themselves, would experience, primitive as it may seem to-day. Girls were not officially recognized as pupils until 1868 although many attended with their brothers as long as they were not needed at home, but that is another story. There were many places in the Province very similar to North Peel with no such amenities until a much later date by which time illiteracy had taken its toll. Peel was, and we trust will remain, well to the forefront in educational opportunities.

By 1846 certain standards were being imposed and inspections carried out by local inspectors under a provincial superintendent. At first there was an inspector for each township selected from among the clergy. In the sixties and seventies such names as Rev. H. B. Osler (Albion), Rev. A. McFaul (Caledon), Rev. James Pringle (Chinguacousy and the Gore), and Rev. Westney (Toronto Township) appear. A penny postcard, bearing the stamp of the young Queen Victoria and dated April 1872, addressed in pen and ink to Mr. McKinnen, Inspector of Schools, Brampton, from C. W. Watson (presumably a teacher) reads as follows:



BRODDYTOWN SCHOOL GROUP

Guess when this picture was taken in Toronto Township and who any of them are? Even we are guessing whether the seven "oldsters" in the front row are teachers, school trustees, or just visiting parents. In any event, the costumes indicate clearly that a drastic change in fashions has taken place since then. (Note particularly the similarity of the school design to the Palestine School opposite).



EARLY BRICK SCHOOL-HOUSE, CALEDON, IN THE EIGHTEEN-SIXTIES.

"Dear Sir:

The examination of my School, No. 1 Ching. will be held Thursday the 11th; commencing at 12 noon. You are respectfully requested to attend and deliver your (crossed out) a lecture" (8)

The inspector's visit would hold few surprises and this and other postcards with reference to school and municipal matters ensured that public affairs were public indeed! Among these postcards preserved from the years 1872 - 1880 there is one addressed again to Mr. Donald McKinnen and on the message side is stamped the old coat of arms of Ontario. The heading: From the Education Department For the Province of Ontario Toronto 14 March 1872. In a flowing hand the following:

"In reply to my card of the 9th Instant please state how many schools have been shut up for want of teachers and give particulars please. J. Hodgins Deputy Superintendent."

From Mr. R. P. Woodill, Secretary at Woodhill, 20th March, 1872 to Mr. McKinnen again: "Sir: The population of Toronto Gore is 191 all been told in section No. 3. Your Humble servant."

But perhaps the most elegant of all came from Orangeville on March 26th, 1872, again to the Inspector who was also, incidentally, secretary of the Upper Canada Bible Society, from the Trustees of S.S. 11 Caledon, per one J.S.

"Dear Sir:

Your card of the 21st inst. requesting explanations regarding the signatures of both Auditors not being affixed to the Report. Beg leave to state that the other Auditor has removed to a distant part of the country and was not at the school meeting. Will it be absolutely necessary to appoint another?" (9)

From 1840 to 1860 little red school houses came into being around Streetsville, Port Credit, and throughout Chinguacousy. In Streetsville, for example, the public school pupils were moved from a brick school house to a re-fitted Methodist Church just one hundred years ago and this served until 1931. (10)

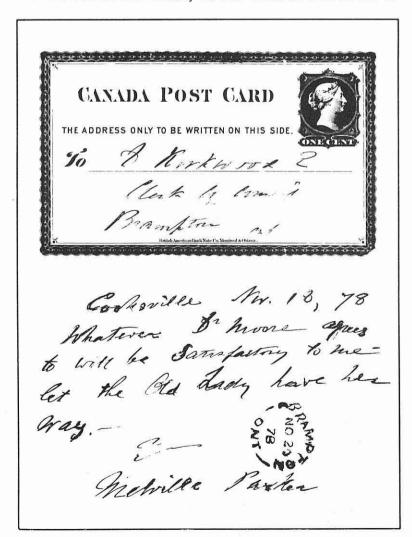
In Mrs. R. McCracken's account of pioneer days

around Derry West she tells us that there have been three schools and an annex on the school corner of lot eleven concession one, and that the school ground covered four acres. "When the second school was built the old teacher's house was used as a shoe shop." In the early days men gathered at the hotel across the road and about 1885 the senior pupils of Derry West school took a petition around to have the license taken from the hotel." They resented the fact that one of the teachers was sometimes the worse of drink while teaching." This, she believes may have been the first attempt at temperance in Toronto Township.

In 1851 a grammar school, which we would call a secondary school, was built in Streetsville and is said to be the first one west of Toronto in the Province. This became Streetsville High School in 1877 which until 1964 was part of the County system of secondary schools. It is now a Toronto Township school. (11)

When the first minutes were taken of the meeting of the Provisional County of Peel combined with the County of York in Toronto, in 1865, no school monies are mentioned but in 1867 a standing committee was appointed for the County composed of representatives from Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Toronto Township, Toronto Gore, Brampton, and Streetsville. This was also the composition of the Central Peel District High School Board from 1947 until 1964. (12)

The following is a reproduction of a message from the Warden of the County to the Clerk of Peel in 1878.



WAS THIS RELATING TO AN IRATE SCHOOL MISTRESS?
—WE MAY NEVER KNOW.

THE MIDDLE PERIOD

Those interested in the history of education in Brampton itself, which was for almost a hundred years the only large town in the County of Peel will find this story carefully documented in an educational thesis by a local teacher, Mr. J. T. Chapman. From the Brampton Centennial Souvenir booklet of 1953 he draws on Miss True Davidson's account of the early days. (13)

In all the sources one reads of Dame Wright, who established the first school as such in Brampton and it appears to have been a private school for very young children. Some records say that she conducted this school in a room of her home while another account describes a one-storey building at the former site of the Conservator on Main Street. However this may be, we have a picture of Dame Wright, arrayed in the splendour of the 1850s and she is obviously a firm and intelligent benefactress as well as a kindly one. Various documents show that she and her husband, a member of the legislature in 1851, were altruistic leaders of the then young community and Dame Wright's school, a private one, filled the need for primary education at the time. (14)

As the town grew the John Street school was built where the Armoury now stands. This was the first publicly owned elementary school. Since the population increased from five hundred to two thousand between 1840 and 1870, two more schools came into being in this period, one on the site of the present Central School on Alexander Street in 1856 and additions to this in 1867, another on Queen Street west in the early eighties according to most records. (15)

John Lynch writing in the Directory of the County of Peel in 1873 says:

"The people of Brampton are entitled to much credit for the liberal support they have given to education. Since its first establishment as a municipality in 1853, the public schools of Brampton have been perfectly free. Teacher's salaries and all other expenses are paid by the ratepayers of the village, except the portion received from the Government. Many of the ratepayers having considerable yearly sums to pay as school tax, had no children to send to school and therefore could receive no direct return, but no complaint has ever been heard on that account . . . As the Brampton schools are free to all, there are many scholars from the neighbouring townships who attend the Brampton schools, and are thus educated at the expense of the ratepayers of Brampton." He then adds a list of the schools with teachers' names, there being 514 scholars in all. "Besides the above there are several private schools in the town so that about one-fourth of the population of Brampton are now going to school." The school tax that year (1873) exceeded \$3,000.

The reminiscences of a local lady who attended the Queen Street School in the 1880's for the first two grades and later the Central School in a former building on the present site indicate that the amenities and "design for learning and teaching" in general left much to be desired in both of these early public schools as far as the physical assets were concerned. A pump provided the only water and the "washrooms" were earth closets. The curriculum was sound enough and the "Readers" chosen by Ryerson were of a high order, although designed for a different purpose than to-day's, which are concerned with reading skills, leaving literature, history, etc. to the wider range of



DAME WRIGHT

Teacher of the first Brampton Public School of which we have any record. The school was located on the site where the Times-Conservator building is now located.

reading material and other teaching aids available for today's teachers and scholars. (16)

During this period when the only High Schools in the county were in Streetsville and Brampton, the course was what is called "academic" in nature and in 1873 the attendance at Brampton High School was 50 including students from the surrounding area, that is, the central and northern sections of the county. (17) Streetsville appears to have been a little smaller. As the accompanying picture shows there were five Brampton students in the graduating class and five masters to instruct them. Three of the five went on into academic life, two to be professors at University of Toronto and one, Mr. Richard

Lees, a public school inspector. The fourth boy became a pioneer of the advertising business in Toronto, and the fate of the only lady student is unknown to the writer. (18)

Commencement programmes for Brampton High School for the years 1897, '98, and '99 are of great interest to compare with to-day's. They are enriched by quotations from literature such as, "There is only one good, namely knowledge, and one evil, namely, ignorance." (Socrates). The staff remained unchanged for these three years (and many more) - Fenton, Galbraith, Howard, Warren and Cosens. The Board likewise,-Dr. Roberts, Messrs. Morphy, Justin, Shields, Blain, Newlove, Rev. Walsh. In 1897 the address was given by Prof. Coleman, in '98 by Chancellor Burwash and in '99 by Prof. Alexander, all of the University of Toronto. The leading student in 1898, Miss E. M. Kirkwood, took honours in English, History, Mathematics, French, German and Physics. In '99 S. A. Cudmore (later chief of the Dominion Statistics Bureau) was awarded a Prince of Wales and an Edward Blake Scholarship for proficiency. The athletes were also duly rewarded for jumping, running, pole vaulting and bicycle races, and in '99 the medalist at games was J. A. Mullin. (19)

At this time the present B.H.S. had been in existence on the Church Street site for twenty years and in the same year that the site was purchased legislation had been passed to compel municipalities to raise an amount equal to half the grant. Classics became optional, as we see from the programmes, and co-education legal. This was an enormous step forward and Peel County was well in the forefront in the opportunities it presented at that time for secondary education at Streetsville and Brampton.

There are family papers preserved in the form of diaries kept by Mr. John H. Ferguson of Rose Lea Farm, Chinguacousy, No. 10 Highway, for each year between 1871 and 1882 which throw a little light on the rural picture. Thursday, January 10th, 1878, he records, "Yesterday at the Annual School Meeting of the Section I was appointed Trustee for Centre Road." The next day's note records his appreciation of Scribner's Monthly magazine, a publication of great reputation. Five years earlier the entry for Thursday, March 27th, 1873, "Last night was fearfully stormy and cold. The side roads are almost impassable, drifts of snow 5 feet high right across the road. Made two trips to the school house in the sleigh by drawing close to the fences." (20)

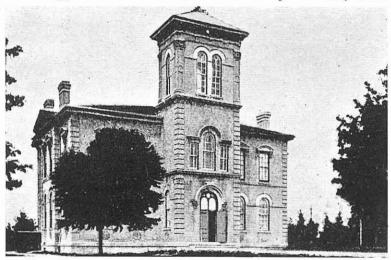


THE OLD QUEEN STREET SCHOOL — NOW RURAL HYDRO OFFICE IN BRAMPTON

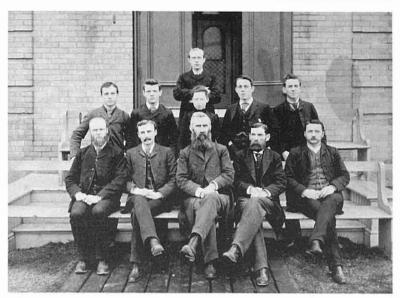
Also from the memoirs of J. H. Ferguson, the diarist quoted above (born in 1851) is this account of this school days.

"The next day was the first day of school at 7 years. The old log school-house that stood in a fenced corner on the first line east, Chinguacousy, with a wide single desk that reached right across the room with benches around either side. Next our new teacher, the late Dr. Heggie, Senior then a young man of 19. I should have mentioned that just prior to the above there was at No. 10 Centre Road, not only a young ladies' private school conducted by Rev. W. Millard, but also a small public school for children, where my eldest sister Jane attended, taught by a Mrs. Burns. But at school I soon caught the attention of Dr. Heggie, the teacher, and I was dubbed his favourite by the rest of the jealous scholars. The good teacher that he was, rather unwisely pushed me on by private tuition into all advanced subjects of High School work at nine years old, until I broke under the strain. . . . At Brampton High School when 15 years old (1866) I had no intention of ever being a farmer but had the ambition of being a banker as I had a mathematical turn of mind. But my father took ill and one day called me home and as I was the only son, he declared that I must stay home and take the farm for a livelihood. That ended my school days and my big ambitions. At High School, some of my school mates were boys who afterwards became Chief Justice Perdue, now of Winnipeg, Sir Thomas White, Sir J. A. Aikens, Lieut. Governor of Manitoba, until his death. The latter was my desk mate and great chum. The last winter I was at school there was a bright little Irish girl who stood first in all her classes." This was Miss Martha Boyle, whom this fine country gentleman later married, in 1882. The Dr. Heggie referred to in this quotation was David Heggie, born in Collessie, Fifeshire, and educated in Scotland. He later took his medical degree in Canada and is the grandfather of Dr. D. C. Heggie, Brampton. David Heggie was a scholar who published in 1902 a book called "How I read Carlyle."

During the second half of the century the rural areas were dotted with the little red school houses our grandparents like to tell us about, and while this type of schooling must have called for plain living and high thinking for those who persisted, and for their teachers, it produced citizens willing and able to think for themselves and work hard for their place in life as witness the struggle for education of Mr. W. J. Fenton, who



BRAMPTON'S FIRST HIGH SCHOOL
Which was destroyed by fire in 1917 stood on the property immediately
to the east of the present school on Church Street.



BRAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATING CLASS — 1891

Front Row—R. Lees, (later Public School Inspector); E. Johnston (later staff U. of T. Classics); Alexander Murray, (later Principal, Brampton H.S.); W. J. Galbraith, (later teacher B.H.S. and Public School Inspector, Brampton); M. Pilkey, (church musician).

Second Row—B. Ledlow; Lawson Caesar, (later Professor at Guelph); — Lougheed; Ken Peaker; W. A. Kirkwood (later Professor U. of T. Classics). Back in Centre—J. C. Kirkwood, (later Journalist and Editor Marketing Magazine, Toronto).

became Principal of Brampton High School from 1892 to 1927. It was often a matter of farm work vs. school, or the persistence to do both and burn the midnight oil in order to graduate. There were also small private schools in the towns of Peel in the early days, but in time these gave way to publicly supported system which we owe largely to Ryerson's unfailing efforts. Undoubtedly more sacrifice was required of those who lived outside of the town in order to obtain higher education and since well over fifty per cent of the population was rural, great credit was due to those who overcame the difficulties. Education was certainly not equally available to all, although it always has been the goal in Ontario.

Between 1873 and 1932 teachers' salaries advanced from two or three hundred dollars a year to a little over a thousand a year average. Those of us who remember the depression years recall with a shudder that this thermometer dropped again and salaries of \$500-\$600 were not uncommon in the dirty thirties.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Changes came slowly at first in the beginning of the new century. On Thursday, August 19th, 1915, the Conservator published at Brampton a carefully compiled survey of the state of education in the County. This interesting edition states that in the previous census Peel proved to have fewer illiterates than any other county in Canada. While its geographical closeness to Toronto had retarded some civic developments, the influence of the University of Toronto and its accessibility had been a great asset to education progress. (21)

The paper for that day reports that whereas in 1890 there had been roughly one hundred teachers in the County, only three held first class certificates and the average salaries were \$396.80 for male teachers, \$324.54 for females. Did the ladies have fewer luxuries or smaller appetites?

By 1914 the salaries had doubled, the cost to the taxpayer was \$70,000 in all, and as we have seen there were two high schools. Fifty years later, in 1964 there were eight secondary schools; Brampton High School,

Peel Secondary School, Bramalea Secondary School, T. L. Kennedy High School at Cooksville, Gordon Graydon Secondary School and Lorne Park Secondary School as well as two junior high schools in the south end of the County, now the most highly populated.

Port Credit opened its first secondary school in 1930. By 1950 the school had 700 pupils and 23 teachers. There is now a new Port Credit High School on Mineola Road replacing the one gutted by fire in 1956. One of the graduates of this school is Hilton Hassell the well-known painter whose portrait of the first principal Mr. H. A. Doupe, now deceased, hangs in the new school. (22)

In 1915 the Cooksville correspondent wrote, "The great industry of Cooksville is the fruit and vegetable growing and no richer district can be found in the province than that surrounding the village." Nowhere has the change from the rural to the industrial economy been illustrated more dramatically than here where the corp has changed from fruit and vegetables to school children springing from the great suburban development along the lake and which the planners like to refer to as an area of "high density" of population.

After the boom in school population in the later part of the nineteenth century the beginnings of this century were marked by a slower and steady growth. The pattern of education which Ryerson had instituted continued with some broadening of the programme and a great expansion of secondary education where the attendance was three times as great as at the beginning of the century and changes were made fairly cautiously. Peel was typical in these developments.

While the courses were broadening, those of us who completed our secondary education before the end of World War II recall the Ontario Readers, the "art classes" where grubby-fingered ball players were required to copy pictures of petunias in water colours, mental arithmetic tests and memory work by rote. Later, at high school, there were many fewer choices than today. The

curriculum, sound enough in concept and subject matter still leaned heavily on memorization, as for example in the Modern History course where dates and events were listed but one learned little of the political and social movements which underly the revolutions of the present century and with which we and our children have been confronted as one of the facts of existence since.

This lack of realism in relation to the world transformed by communications and technology in which we now live and work called for and engendered its own revolution, the modernization of the entire system in Ontario as elsewhere.

The apparent sudden change has caused confusion in the minds of educators as well as in the public consciousness. There is a tendency to equate skills with education and a confusion about the role of the school vs. home and church as reflected daily in the press and other serious publications.

As one of our principals has quoted in a paper on the revised system, "Education is for individual excellence and happiness for a society of equals, for a government of free men, for security and plenty, for beauty." These are high aspirations but the range of human ability is great and the aim to educate everybody, although a noble one, creates problems of numbers and costs for which the older system was not designed to provide. (23)

We can but try, and in Peel County under the vigorous and courageous leadership provided by the Hon. W. G. Davis and the Department of Education aided by such thinkers and doers as the late Dr. Z. S. Phimister who said, "We cannot afford to be content merely with turning out more efficient typists and better trained programmers for data processing," we are trying.

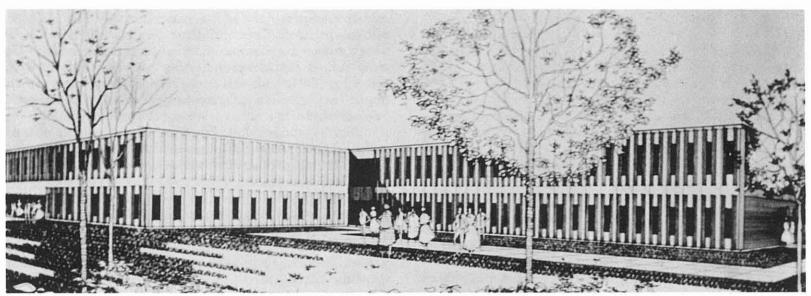
This may well turn out to be the greatest Centennial effort we can make with the most far-reaching influence on the destiny of our area.

In 1960 Central Peel Secondary School in Brampton set up the first complete re-organization program of



A SNELGROVE PIONEER SCHOOL GROUP

Left to right, back row—Albert Maxwell, Melville Giffen, Henry Cation; 3rd row—the teacher, James White (father of S. A. White), Millie Oliver, Vennie Giffen (Mrs. S. A. White), Maud Hodge, Martha White (sister of S. A. White) Jennie Giffen, Maud Ellis, Florence Snell, Lizzie Foster, 2nd row—Bert Hodge, Charlie Oram, Harold Watson, Samuel Alexander White, Gordon Campbell James Cation, Wilbert Coates, George Oram. Front row—Annie Coates, Jean Campbell, Ethel Hodge, Gertie Law, Gertie Hodge, Nellie Hopps, Helen Campbell, Edith Campbell.



ERINDALE COLLEGE, TORONTO TOWNSHIP

Satellite arts college of the University of Toronto. To open autumn 1967 on the site of the Watkins Estate, South Peel.

studies outside Metropolitan Toronto in this part of Ontario. Other schools in the County have followed. Mr. W. G. McDowell, first principal of this school and now a district inspector was the person mainly responsible for introducing the new course. He believes that "98% of children are educable in varying degrees." This fact has called for the variety of programmes offered in the schools of two, four-year and five-year courses of study with many different options.

For the low ability groups the schools provide a setting of formal learning in which the less gifted learner can have the satisfaction of accomplishment within his limits. The four-year course provides for those who are not headed toward the professions and combines an adequate general education with some job training but is not necessarily terminal as formal education.

The five-year programmes offered are divided into Business and Commerce, Arts and Science, Science, Technology and Trades. They are university oriented and have a common core of compulsory subjects. There are now in Peel County ten schools offering such courses wholly or in part, all since 1960!

In a statement to the Legislative Assembly on May 21st, 1965, Mr. Davis quoted Premier Robarts: "Our true wealth resides in an educated citizenry; our shrewdest and most profitable investment rests in the education of our people. A general phenomenon of our day is that brain-workers . . . are the prime economic need for societies in advanced stages of industrialism."

Since Ontario is in the heart of industrial Canada and since we in Peel are in the very midst of it we have no choice but to be in the forefront of educational developments. The re-designing of anything as complex as the educational system will have its trials, its errors and its heartbreaks.

It is also evident that the programme of studies offered in the County at present would have been incomplete without opportunities within the community for post-secondary education distinct from University courses. Until the present, Peel being adjacent to Toronto, our students have had reasonable opportunities for advanced technical courses and to attend the University there or elsewhere. Over-crowding of the city institutions has changed this.

Erindale College, a liberal arts satellite of Toronto

University, has been established in South Peel and is in its initial stages.

Perhaps the most exciting and certainly the most controversial development has been the planning and in some areas the beginnings of Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology seen by Mr. Davis as an extension of secondary education, but fulfilling a role different from and separate from that of the universities, as recommended by the 1950 report of the Royal Commission on Education in Ontario.

At the end of 1965 Peel County officials at all levels of local government, school officials, professional groups and industrial leaders made appeals to the Department of Education for such a college. The appeal was based on the school population figures expanding phenomonally every year, the fact that Peel is a commuter area and the colleges are planned as "commuter" rather than residential schools, and more especially that since the lower part of the County is the home of mushrooming industrial development and the school systems have been geared to serve this kind of community, our area would seem to be a natural home for this sort of institution designed "for training technical personnel beyond the high school but short of the university level."

As this is being written in December, 1966, an announcement has been made. the Board of Regents has appointed a board of governors to operate a Peel-Halton College of Applied Arts and Technology. The site has not yet been chosen. This announcement is an indication of the move toward larger units of local government in education and the board is made up of leaders of industry and education in the two counties, the chairman being Mr. J. A. Turner, director of education, Toronto Township. Other board members: Mrs. J. C. Armstrong, Streetsville; Canon J. A. M. Bell, Oakville; John F. Kane, Burlington; William Kelly, Malton; H. C. Merry, Oakville; H. H. Hinton, Acton; W. Leavens, Bolton; Dr. D. C. Williams, Clarkson.

HISTORY OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS WILDFIELD AND BOLTON

Father Eugene O'Reilly was appointed Parish Priest of Wildfield in March 1837. He established the first Parochial School, and at his own expense, maintained it for a time, until he could no longer afford to do so.

In 1841 the first Separate School Act was passed. A Board of Trustees was formed and a school was built on the farm of Colonel Connell Baldwin, just over the Township line in Etobicoke. Some children from Wildfield may possibly have been sent to this school.

In 1840, with the permission of Bishop de Charbonnel, Father O'Reilly set about the building of a large frame structure, with classrooms and dining hall on the ground floor, and dormitory accommodation on the second floor for 80 boys.

He fitted out the third floor of his own residence, the rectory, to provide rooms for the teachers, who were to be members of the Christian Brothers.

The project was longer in the making than Father O'Reilly anticipated. Due to ill health, and after 24 years of arduous care for a vast sprawling parish, he resigned the parish and went to live with his nephew, Rev. Dean O'Reilly, at Dundas.

The succeeding Pastor, Father Patrick Mulligan, completed the new School: St. John's Agricultural College, intended to provide a home and a training for boys who had been orphaned or neglected, and in trouble. Formal opening of the College occurred in March, 1861.

In 1875 the Agricultural College was removed from Wildfield to the east end of Toronto, where it remained until about 15 years ago, when it was re-located at

Uxbridge.

In 1859, in addition to the College, the Christian Brothers opened at Wildfield a Separate School, the first to be built in Peel County. This was probably a frame structure, to be replaced in 1908 by a one-room solid brick building, which still stands, and although no longer used for school purposes, it serves the junior youth activities of the community.

During the Pastorate of Father Lee J. Austin, in 1950 a new two-room school with a basement auditorium was built on the west side of the 9th line, across the road from the Church and the old school. By 1957 a two-room addition was required. Prior to Father Austin's time, Right Rev. Ralph Egan (now Pastor of St. Margaret's Church, Midland), had persuaded the Sisters of Loretto to come to Wildfield, and to-day two Sisters teach in St. Patrick's School, Wildfield, and two in Our Lady of the Airways School, Malton. Their Convent is at Wildfield, in a building which was once a general store and post office.

From 1948 to 1950, while Rev. Sister St. Eugene I.B.V.M. was Principal, grade 9 and 10 were taught in temporary classrooms at the Convent.



HOLY FAMILY SCHOOL

Opened in Bolton in September, 1966, by Archbishop Pocock and the Hon. Wm. G. Davis, Minister of Education.

In the spring of 1964, a growing number of Catholic families in the Village of Bolton formed a School Board, which began the preparations for the building of a Parochial School in that municipality. By September 1965, Holy Family School was in operation, with the first 55 pupils in temporary accommodation at St. Patrick's School, Wildfield.

The new six room Holy Family School was opened early in 1966, and on September 18, 1966, was officially blessed and dedicated by Archbishop Philip F. Pocock D.D., in the presence of the Hon. William G. Davis Q.C., M.P.P., Minister of Education and University Affairs.

On May 7, 1966, the ratepayers of St. Patrick's and Holy Family School Sections, by a large affirmative vote, formed a combined Section, and on January 1, 1967, the first unified Board of Trustees took office. Members of this Board are Albert J. Meller, Chairman; James Cregg, Mrs. Patrick Macdonald, Joseph A. Stein, Ernest Biason, and Terrence Flanagan.

Rev. Sister Dennis I.B.V.M. is the present Principal of St. Patrick's School, and Mrs. Margaret Seddon, Principal of Holy Family School. Other staff members of the two schools are Mrs. Anne Rutherford, Mrs. Georgina Shannon, Mrs. Paulette Graf, Mrs. Jacqueline Schizkoske, Mr. Garry Stanford, and Mr. Barry Parkhouse.

Rev. J. E. Lawlor B.A., has been Pastor of Wildfield and Bolton since September 10, 1960, and has taken keen interest in the improvement of the academic standards and opportunities of the two Parish Schools.

SEPARATE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS BRAMPTON AND SOUTH PEEL

The growth of the Roman Catholic Separate School system in Peel County has been phenomenal through the past decade.

In Brampton the first makeshift school was opened in the present Bell Telephone building in 1957. There are now 1,100 pupils in elementary separate schools in Brampton alone. St. Mary's School was opened on Main Street South in 1957 and the following year a four-room wing was added. In 1961 St. Joseph's School in Northwood Park came into being. St. Francis Xavier School in Peel Village followed in 1966 and St. Anne School on Vodden Street will open in 1967. There is as yet no secondary separate school in Brampton.

Mr. H. Caswell, Administrator of the Board of the combined Roman Catholic Schools of Toronto Township has supplied detailed information on the schools in South Peel, on which the following account is based. From the first four-room school of the South Peel system built in 1954 with 190 children to 3,870 pupils, plus 350 in Port Credit and the same number in Streetsville and Malton in June 1967 is the extent of the increase in this system.

The schools are as follows: St. Alfred School, Cooksville; St. Catherine of Siena, Cooksville; St. Christopher School, Clarkson; St. Dominic School, Port Credit; St. Edmund School, Cooksville; St. Francis of Assissi School, Clarkson, St. Gerard School, Cooksville; St. Louis School, Clarkson, St. Patrick School, Cooksville East; St. Timothy School, Cooksville, St. Thomas More School, Cooksville; Queen of Heaven School, Port Credit; St. James School, Port Credit; St. Mary School, Port Credit. This system is not part of the Metropolitan Toronto Separate School Board, but lies to the west in the south half of Toronto Township. There is a secondary separate school at Streetsville under the jurisdiction of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The editors have been supplied with detailed histories of all of these schools, some of them compiled by the children, which speak for the interest in the history of our schools. However, space is not available in this book to recount these stories, and in the case of public elementary schools throughout the county, the names have not been listed. However, since St. Patrick School at the corner of Dixie Road and Dundas Street, an historic spot in our County, was the first Roman Catholic School opened in South Peel, a few words about this "pioneer" school of 1954 must be a part of our history of education.

This school was built before Applewood Acres came into existence and at first the children came from Cooksville. By the next year the school population had grown so much the Parish Hall was pressed into service. In 1957 the Board invited the Sisters of St. Joseph in Toronto to take the school, and in 1961 a kindergarten was opened. St. Patrick's was privileged to be the first of the what are now fourteen schools under the Board and has had an excellent record as well as being the original school.

A UNIQUE SCHOOL

The pioneers of the past and the parents and grand-parents of today in this lovely part of the province had nature's bounty at hand. Our fields and farm woodlots hold some of our best memories of childhood, our first taste of our earthly paradise. This is a kind of education unsurpassable in its possibilities to develop a true knowledge of our environment and a respect for it. Today's children around the city of Toronto and in urban parts of Peel who live on the edges of a huge industrial development have no such ready advantage unless we provide transportation to outlying places or an organized opportunity for learning about the country and the preservation of our heritage.

In Peel extensive ravages have already taken place, but the farsighted have not been idle. The Albion Hills Conservation School, opened in November, 1962, by the Minister of Education provides a unique aspect of secondary education for Peel students and others. Its establishment owes its origin to the Humber Valley Conservation Authority and the York Memorial Collegiate Institute, who began holding brief classes on the Peel site in 1953. Through a Foundation the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority were able to provide a fairly extensive residential camp school. To this school the secondary students of Peel have access, attending in groups accompanied by their teachers and aided by a resident staff. The course of study embraces Environment,



THE ALBION HILLS CONSERVATION SCHOOL



GORDON GRAYDON MEMORIAL SECONDARY SCHOOL Built in 1956 in Toronto Township on Ogden Ave., while now over ten years old is one of the modern schools in the County accommodating over 1400 pupils and a staff of 70.

Forest Conservation, Recreation, Soil and Agriculture, Water Conservation, Weather, Wildlife and Fisheries. The courses are brief and intensive and the student is enabled to explore for himself, learning the truth of what a famous Ontario botanist used to say, "Look well to our woods and groves of deciduous trees, they are reservoirs of fresh water." We hear a good deal about the problems of fresh water in Peel. The leaders of the next decades may be much wiser because of such schools as this, where the students are learning good citizenry at the source. As the school booklet puts it, "Citizenship is not a subject to be taught but a spirit to be engendered." (24)

The experience of the Peel students who have attended this school has been a rich one, and enthusiastically appreciated. More schools of this nature will be needed in the future. (25)

A SUMMARY

As we look back on the development of education in Ontario over the past hundred and more years and take a brief look at the change and growth in Peel alone as outlined here in part, we can only be amazed at the diversity and complexity of the system. Peel is a good typical example of an educational region and we may well be proud of it.

The number and variety of schools constantly increases. We now have in Peel nursery schools, a needed aid to the working mother who is part of the industrial community, schools for retarded and for the handicapped, physically and socially, all these having been privately begun and gradually absorbed into the provincial system. Public schools, high schools, private schools, separate schools for various religious groups, collegiates, vocational schools, technical institutes, the new College of Applied Arts and Technology, the extension of the University of Toronto at Erindale, a truly amazing evolution in a comparatively short period.

There is much to be done, there must be constant review and vigilance as has been pointed out by Roman Catholic authorities through the years and long ago agreed to by Ryerson, that crusading Protestant educator, "a system of education one throughout led to despotism," and on the basis of the idea that the state is not a collective parent but that the state is the instrument through which the child is educated in the way that the parent-taxpayer wishes in the light of his religious and social principles, Peel has supported diversity.

Thus we have minority religious groups who have exercised their right to separate and support their own schools, be they Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Dutch Reformed, or any other operating under tax agreements with the municipalities and in a strictly educational sense as part of the provincial system.

The vast and rather sudden changes in the system are now being tested by pupils and their parents in our County as elsewhere and only the future can tell which were the right directions or the wrong turnings. The tendency to expansion of central authority and the loss of the sense of local responsibility in administration is one of the prices paid for rapid changes. This is not the way of the early independent citizen of Peel.

Nevertheless we may enter this new century of our country's life confident that we in the county are trying to do all in our power to provide the best possible opportunities for the development of our most precious asset, our own young citizens. Lest we be too sanguine in the midst of expansion and the prosperity which surrounds us in education as elsewhere, let us not be blind to the dangers that huge systems imply. Highly organized, computerized systems tend to be inhuman. Surely the purpose of education is to help us be more fully human. Because of this the citizen of Peel as well as the top educational administrator has a responsibility to know what he wants in education for the development of the individual as well as the state.

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MODEL SCHOOL, BRAMPTON - 1886

Libraries a Notable Asset

Covering Over A Century

HE LEGISLATURE of the Province of Canada passed the first general library legislation in 1851, providing annual grants for the Mechanics' Institutes. One of the aims and objectives of the Mechanics' Institute was the "Formation of a Circulating Library and Reading Room". Dr. Egerton Ryerson, Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada included in his comprehensive plans for education, provisions for the establishment of school and township libraries. Legislation was passed in 1850 and 1855 and the County Councils were authorized to set up school libraries and general public lending libraries. In 1858 the government grants to the Institutes were discontinued as they were found, upon investigation, to be in an unsatisfactory condition. This set a precedent for making financial aid conditional on the meeting of standards. In 1853 a central book depository was established in the Education Office, through which the libraries were supplied with books at wholesale prices, and government grants were added to match the local expenditures for books. There was strong opposition, especially from booksellers, to this policy and so in 1881 the depository's operations were discontinued, although the libraries continued to receive matching grants for their book purchases until 1888. During the 25 years of its existence the depository had supplied to the libraries about three hundred thousand books. After Confederation in 1867, the newly formed Province of Ontario resumed the provision of grants to the Mechanics' Institutes and in 1872 the government assumed a supervisory role by providing for school inspectors to visit the Institutes periodically.

Herewith unfolds the glorious history of the establishment of Libraries in the "Banner County" of Peel:

CALEDON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The library in Caledon village (formerly called Charleston), now known as "J. T. Thomas Memorial Library" was first established in 1883 under the Mechanic's Institute. The official documents were registered in Brampton and the first president was Rev. Alex McFaul. The books were originally kept in the station, and Chas. Campbell, station agent, acted as librarian. In March of 1886 the Institute library was moved to the courthouse, that is the town hall building. Frank Birdsall was appointed librarian at a salary of \$12.00 a year. The minister's report of 1886 listed Caledon as having a

reading room, one newspaper, 559 vols. and 1075 books issued from May, 1885 to May, 1886. The library was to be opened on Saturday afternoons. In 1892 Wm. Rutledge became the secretary-librarian. When this Institute was formed Wm. Rutledge and James Bell collected the sum of \$236.35 from 97 people to help finance the project. Later, concerts and lectures not only helped to supplement membership fees in financing the library, but provided education and entertainment for the community.



A CONFERENCE IN THE CALEDON LIBRARY Seated in the centre is the late Dr. J. T. Thomas who served for many years as chairman of the Board and in whose memory the present library was named. Shown with him here are two local citizens, Bill Johnston and Lockwood Stubbs.

CLAUDE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The hamlet of Claude has enjoyed the services of a library since 1878 when a Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute was organized at the Claude Hall, with C. D. Spalding as the first president. Members paid an annual fee of one dollar, readers had the use of the library room for 15c a month; a fine of one cent per day was levied on overdue books. Money was raised through entertainments, lectures, and debates. Library open every Saturday evening from 7-9 o'clock, and only one book was issued to each member. Dr. May's report of 1880 stated that Claude had an excellent selection of books, in glass cases, kept in the offices of Dr. Robinson, who gave his accom-

The Author

HAZEL

McCALLION



HAZEL McCALLION is of French Huguenot background, Hazel (Mrs. S. R.) Mc-Callion bails from the Gaspe Coast. After obtaining her education in Quebec City and Montreal and spending nineteen years in the business world in Montreal and Toronto she married in 1951 and settled in Streetsville.

Hazel McCallion has obtained a number of firsts for women. She was the first Lady National President of the Anglican Young People's Association and the first Lady President of the Streetsville & District Chamber of Commerce (second lady president in the Province of Ontario).

To continue her interest and active participation in Community and Church affairs, she was a member of the Founding Committee of the Central Ontario Regional Development Organization. She is presently Business & Advertising Manager of the National Publication of Anglican Church Women and Chairman of Streetsville Planning Board.

With the assistance of her husband who owns and operates Unique Printing in Streetsville, she edits and publishes the Streetsville Booster a monthly tabloid newspaper.

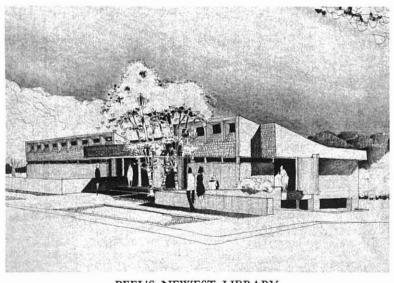
modation free. The first librarian was Mr. Wm. Algie. There was a catalogue of some 600 books and in 1892 the book stock was valued at \$1100. The library room, in the residence of Dr. Emmerson, and later Dr. Burns continued to be used until 1924 when the present building was erected at a cost of \$300—labor was donated. Mr. Ed. Smith made a gift of the land. The Claude Library became a member of the Peel County Library Association in 1948. Owing to the widening of the highway, in 1964 it was necessary to re-locate the library, and the building was moved to its present location on a lot purchased from Mr. Elmer Campbell. In 1966, the library ceased to function as an association, and became a part of the Township Library Unit. At this time there were 43 member families and a circulation of 4,454 books.

BELFOUNTAIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

Belfountain Mechanics' Institute was established about 1887. Peter McTaggart was the librarian and the books were kept in his store. Later the library was moved to the hall. The end of the hall was made into shelves. Doors were put on and were kept locked. In 1887-88 there were 65 members and \$37.00 was collected in membership fees, and there were 130 volumes in the library. Concerts to raise money were held in the hall.

MONO MILLS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

The Mono Mills Mechanics' Institute was organized in March, 1894. In May, 1895 at the annual meeting, R. S. McBride was elected as president. A committee was formed to solicit members and boom the organization generally. A good selecting committee bought almost three hundred books, all choice, instructive and interesting. The books were first kept in the home of Mrs. Ryan, who acted as the librarian. About the end of 1894, the books were moved to an empty store owned by Miss J. E. Lewis. Mr. Lewis, who lived beside the library kept the key and his son, C. W. Lewis recalls, as a schoolboy, letting people in and out to get books. Subscription fees were supplemented by government grants and grants from Albion and Caledon Councils.



PEEL'S NEWEST LIBRARY

Now under construction on Queen Street, Streetsville, as a Centennial Project.

2

ALTON (ALGIE MEMORIAL LIBRARY)

Alton Mechanics' Institute was established in 1883, and Wm. Algie was made the first president. Membership fees were supplemented by grants and proceeds of lectures, plays and dances. The books were first kept in a small frame building on the present site. It was soon replaced by the present brick building. In 1884 there were 33 members and 254 volumes which grew in four years to 52 members and 948 volumes.

INGLEWOOD MECHANICS' LIBRARY

Inglewood Mechanics' Institute was organized in 1891 and W. C. Thompson was the first president. Originally the books were kept in a corner of the Public Hall, now called Inglewood Community Centre. In 1895 they were moved to a room above the store of S. C. Walker, now the Spratt & Son's Hardware store. Later, David Graham built a room on to the church, the library was moved there and became known as the Inglewood Public Library. In 1891 the Institute had 178 volumes and 104 members. In 1936 the Inglewood Women's Institute bought a former bake shop and ice cream parlor, and made a library in one of the rooms in this building. They paid the librarian and helped with the financing of the library. Mrs. J. Dodd has been the librarian for the past 18 years, and plans soon to retire. There are around 4000 books on the shelves now, with a yearly circulation of over 5000.

In 1961, Inglewood was one of three libraries consisting of Caledon, Alton and Inglewood, taken over and now known as the Caledon Township Public Library.

MONO ROAD AND CALEDON EAST MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

This Institute drew up its charter in 1885 and the first president was Wm. Hanna. Mr. Clark, station agent, was the first librarian and the books were kept in the station. They were soon moved to the upper hall in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Caesar. Mrs. Caesar was the librarian for several years. In the 1885 the Institute had 73 members and 187 volumes. Money was raised through the payment of a membership fee of fifty cents per person. The government and municipal grants supplemented the funds available for books.

ALBION—BOLTON UNION PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Albion Subscription Library at Bolton's Mills was founded in 1840 by Charles and James Bolton. There were 24 members and 150 books, chiefly history, biography, travel, science and very few fiction. This library was closed in 1860 and the books on hand divided among the members. In 1868 the Mechanics Institute was begun, and a good supply of books bought. Captain Booth was the librarian and the first telegraph operator when the T.G. & B. line went through Bolton. The books were originally kept in a bookcase in the telegraph office and were covered with papers. In 1884 the library was reorganized with Dr. David Bonnar, M.D. as president. In 1894 the name was changed to Bolton Public Library

and was moved to the residence of Mr. Jas. Stork, the local apothecary, whose daughter Nancy was appointed librarian. Two rooms of the house on Queen St. S., were used, the front room was a reading room, open every week day, and containing daily and weekly papers, and some magazines. Behind this was the library which was open every Wednesday and Saturday. Miss Stork resigned her post in 1914 and from then on the library waned, being closed down several times and moved around to different locations. For the past twenty years it operated in a small room in the Town Hall, as an Association Library with funds coming from fees and small grants. In February 1964, the Association Library Board asked the Bolton Council to pass a by-law setting up a Public Library. This brief was consequently granted, and an agreement was signed with the Township of Albion that they would jointly build a new modern library building, as a Centennial project. The people of the community look forward to the opening of their new Public Library, with a trained librarian, Mrs. J. C. Malcomson in charge and an enthusiastic Library Board.

CHELTENHAM FARMERS AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

The Cheltenham Farmers and Mechanics' Institute began about 1883.

In the opinion of older residents of Cheltenham, the books were first kept in the home of Matthew Wilkinson who was an undertaker and cabinet maker. His house, now torn down, was on the north side of the old hotel. The books were kept at the front, and Mr. Wilkinson's daughter, Maggie, was the librarian.

The Minister's Report of 1884 states that it is "a new Institute" and that "the library is in a room behind the store." It was kept in the store in succeeding years.

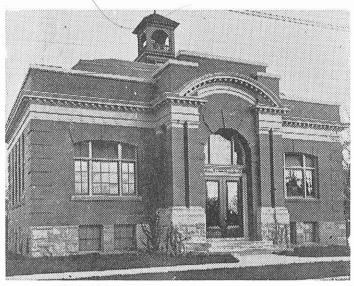
The 1884 Report lists Cheltenham as having 103 volumes, 51 members, and 206 volumes issued. By 1888 there were 850 volumes.

Evening classes in drawing were held in 1885. There were 21 students. The subjects taught were Freehand, Geometrical, Perspective, Model, Memory and Blackboard Drawing. Those successful in the examinations were Miss Mary C. Campbell and James Haines in Model Drawing, and Albert Shipley in Geometry. Drawings were sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London, for which each Institute that exhibited was awarded a Diploma and Medal.

In 1886 there were 17 evening class commercial students. The subjects taught were Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Writing.

Membership fees (1887) were \$1 for 12 months or 50c for 6 months. In March, 1885, Rev. Dr. Moffat of Walkerton gave a lecture in the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Institute, and in 1888 a Christmas Concert was arranged.

The minutes of this Institute have not been preserved. Rev. Mr. Gilchrist helped in the selection of the books. The names of others most active in the early years of the Institute have unfortunately been forgotten.



THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY, BRAMPTON

Made possible by a grant of \$12,500 from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation in 1907. The addition of the W. J. Fenton Memorial wing was made in 1952. It's the only such Library in Peel.

BRAMPTON

The Mechanic's Institute was in operation in 1858 and had fifty members and 360 volumes in the library. It was situated likely on the site now occupied by Caruso's store, and the property was valued at \$800, and grants that year were received in total of \$140. The Mechanic's Institute was brought into being by Mr. John Haggert, Mr. Adam Morton and Mr. D. L. Scott. By 1877 it was practically defunct. Little use was made of the library, which consisted of two or three shelves of books and a very few games until 1886, when another attempt was made to resuscitate the Institute and it was moved to Mr. Stork's drug store (now Boyle's) The Institute received some financial assistance from the provincial government, and annual membership fees of \$1.00 were charged. In 1887 the library moved to quarters on the 2nd floor of the Golding Block, Queen St., and became a free public library with a government grant of \$160. and a yearly allowance from the Town Council of \$400. In 1891 the privileges of the library were extended to the district surrounding Brampton, membership annual fee being one dollar. In 1905, the wealthy steel magnate, Andrew Carnegie, donated \$12,500. for the building of a separate library building, which was now justified by the size of the town, the book collection, and membership. At first the offer was refused by John Boulter and others who maintained that money acquired as were the Carnegie fortunes would rot the books. However, Dr. Burns and the members of the Board prevailed. The building at the corner of Queen and Chapel Streets was undertaken in 1905 and formally opened by Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, in 1907. Active members of the board have included W. J. Galbraith and W. J. Fenton (who probably still hold the record for long service), W. W. Woods, W. H. McFadden, W. E. Milner, W. G. Peacock, E. G. Graham and W. S. Murphy. In 1933 there was over 3000 library members. In 1952 the building was extended by an addition of 3200 square feet. The Children's Dept. was established in 1964. In the Brampton Mall in 1966, the large "South Branch" was opened, having a book stock of 36,000 volumes; a circulation of 200,000; a full time staff of eight, a part-time staff of three-4 professional librarians with an operating budget of \$97,000.

STREETSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Streetsville Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute was established in 1854, and the first president was the Rev. Robert Ure. The first librarian was John G. Beatty. The library was moved in January 1877 from John Embleton's store, its first home, to an upstairs front room in the Odd Fellows' Hall, where the books were kept behind the iron bars. Members were not allowed to handle the books themselves, but chose titles from the catalogue and gave their requests to the librarian. In 1878 a reading room was established and the library was open on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. The librarian was J. R. Cotter, his salary was \$25 per annum. The minister's report of 1881 lists the number of members as 61, number of volumes at 1,425; government grant, \$400. In 1883 Miss Jane Weylie was appointed the librarian at a yearly salary of \$30 and kept this post for six years. She was a sweet kindly soul beloved by all. Early in 1885, the board decided to organize evening classes. The reading rooms were to be opened every evening and Toronto dailies and periodicals were made available. On May 6, 1895, the last meeting of the directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute was held, all business was tidied up, then the directors immediately joined the members of the newly formed Streetsville Public Library. Rev. J. C. Tibb was elected the first president. In 1902 the library was moved to a newly purchased building purchased from Mrs. Wm. Cunningham who gave the property. In July 1902 a bylaw was passed to take over the Streetsville Public Library and to convert the same into a free public library under the Libraries Act. In 1967 the residents of Streetsville are looking forward to the opening of their new library, Streetsville's Centennial Project.

PORT CREDIT PUBLIC LIBRARY

The story of the Port Credit Public Library begins in December, 1896, when for six hours a week, the teacher's room at the Riverside Public School became a library. Miss E. L. Wright was the first Librarian and the membership fee was fifty cents.

From then, until 1927, the library changed its location frequently. In 1927, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church donated the former Orange Lodge Hall building to the village for a library. This building was moved to behind the fire hall on Stavebank Road, and this was the library location for many years. In December, 1952, it became a free public library. It soon outgrew the old building, and in 1956 the library was moved to rented quarters on Lakeshore Road. A location was found for a permanent and suitable library in Memorial Park on the shores of the Credit River. With the co-operation of the Town Council and such organizations as the Port Credit Chapter of the I.O.D.E., the present Port Credit Public Library opened its doors in June 1962. A generous gift from 'Texaco, Canada' made possible the erection of the auditorium. Since then, there has been a gradual expansion of services, and more and more use has been made of the library by the citizens of Port Credit. The success, past and present, of the library is due to many dedicated people who have faithfully served down through the years.

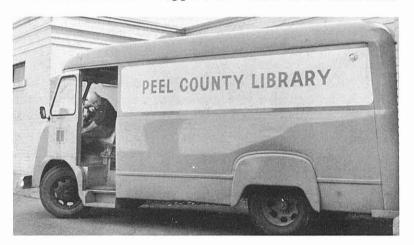
TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY

At the polls in December, 1956, the residents of the Township of Toronto voted in favour of the establishment of a township public library. This meant that six small libraries—Clarkson, Cooksville, Lorne Park, Meadowvale, the Gardens and Malton—previously operating as association libraries, now became part of the township system.

During 1957, the first year of operation, 47,450 books were circulated and 1,229 persons registered as borrowers. Ten years later, the Township Library is circulating close to half a million books, has some 47,800 borrowers and over 87,000 volumes on its shelves.

The Library's centre of operation is located in the Central Library, a new building completed in 1963. It also gives bookmobile service at fourteen weekly community stops throughout the township, and in small branches in Lorne Park, Park Royal, and Malton. The township's centennial project is three branch libraries to be built in Malton, in Lakeview, and in Whiteoaks Park, facing on Truscott Drive.

The story of the Township Library over the past ten years is a success story, and so it will continue to be, with the enthusiastic support of thousands of borrowers.



PEEL COUNTY LIBRARY ON WHEELS

The Peel County Library Co-operative which was instituted in 1944 was formed to circulate books between the public libraries and the association libraries established in the county. Miss Josie Fingland served as the first co-operative librarian and is presently living in Brampton.

Colonel R. V. Conover was appointed chairman of the Peel County Library Co-operative in 1948 and served until it faded into oblivion July 31, 1966. Recognizing the shortage of books available to the schools in the rural areas, the County Co-operative distributed boxes of books from one school to another.

In view of the number of public libraries established in the county and the establishment of the Central Ontario Regional Library Board, County Council voted to dissolve the library co-operative which had served a very necessary function in the county from 1944 until 1966.

The determination and unending efforts of those in Peel County responsible for the establishment of centres where books were gathered together for the use of the residents of the area is just another indication of the great foresight of our forefathers in the County of Peel. Our efforts today to build more and larger libraries can in no way compare with the record of the past.

Our Pride — The Lorne Scots

Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment

HE LORNE SCOTS (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment), is one of the oldest infantry regiments in Canada, tracing its history back to the 1790's when the first militia was raised in what was then the British Colony of Upper Canada. They were part of the Sedentary Militia which was formed to protect the new colony. In 1793 the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada passed a militia act enrolling all able bodied men between the ages of 16 and 50 for service in the defence of the newly formed colony. These enrolled men were formed into regiments or battalions and given the name of the district from which they were formed. There were several battalions of York Militia and the 2nd Regiment of York Militia was formed in the area that was to become the Township of Toronto.

Early in 1812 the Legislature of Upper Canada passed a new Militia Act which provided for the formation of two flank companies in each Regiment of Militia. These companies were to be volunteers but if sufficient numbers were not provided the remainder were to be selected by lot from the Regiment. President Munro of the United States of America declared war on Great Britain on the 17th day of June, 1812, and preparations were made to invade Canada, from Detroit, across the Niagara Frontier and up the Richelieu River to Montreal and Quebec. Major General Isaac Brock, Lt. Governor of Upper Canada, mobilized the flank companies. A flank company of the second York Militia raised in the Township of Toronto was called out to help defend their homes against these American invaders, and served with General Brock at Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane and the capture of

In the years from 1816 to 1830 the training of the Militia consisted of an annual muster and some drill. The men were armed with their own weapons and wore whatever uniform they personally possessed; a motley crew. Annual training days were held in each Regimental area usually on the Sovereign's birthday.

During the abortive Mackenzie Rebellion of 1837 the militia were again called out to help defend the capital York against the insurgents, and the Second Regiment of West York Militia which was raised in the County of Peel, was placed on service and served at York and Niagara. A few took part in the cutting out of the "Caroline" a ship used by Mackenzie's followers to carry supplies to Navy Island and intended for the future invasion of Canada.

The Author

LT. COL.

E. F. CONOVER,

C.D.



In 1846 the Militia districts were again changed and on the 23rd of December of that year the County of Peel formed a Regimental Division comprising the battalions already organized, the First Battalion of Peel Militia with limits in the Township of Toronto (formerly the First Battalion of York Militia) with Major William Birdsall to command. The Second Battalion of Peel



Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal inspecting the Royal Guard of Honour escorted by the Guard Commander Major J. M. Kirkwood, C.D., June 25th, 1962.

Militia from the Township of Chinguacousy (formerly part of the Seventh Battalion of York Militia) with Major William Lynch to command. The Third Battalion Peel Militia from the Gore of Toronto (formerly of the 9th Yorks) with Lt. Col. Samuel Price as commanding officer. The Fourth Battalion from the Township of Caledon, (formerly part of the 8th York) commanded in 1856 by Lt. Col. Dan Switzer. The Fifth Battalion of Peel from the Township of Albion (also formerly part of the 8th York). In 1856 this unit was commanded by Lt. Col. Charles Mitchell. Toronto Township was divided on the 12th of January 1853, east of Hurontario Street, to be the First Battalion of Peel Militia and the Second Battalion of Peel to be the area west of Hurontario Street. The Sixth Battalion was formed from personnel of the Second Battalion in Chinguacousy Township and was commanded by Lt. Col. John Lynch in 1855 and the Seventh Battalion

EDWARD FITZGERALD CONOVER, son of Col. and Mrs. R. V. Conover, was born in Brampton Feb. 21st, 1923 and educated in Brampton Public and High Schools, and at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, graduating in 1947 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Agriculture. He is married to Jean Herron of Guelph and they have two children, Catherine 8 and Peter 10.

Mr. Conover joined the Peel and Dufferin Regiment (Canadian Army Militia) as a Bugler in 1936, was a Corporal in the Ontario Agricultural College C.O.T.C. 1941 and joined the Canadian Army (Active) July of 1942 with the Lorne Scots and proceeded overseas in the Spring of 1943; Italy in the winter of 1943 and transferred to the First Special Service Force a combined Canadian-American Unit in April of 1944. He was wounded by a land mine on May 1st, 1944 and invalided home and discharged from the Canadian Army in September of 1944 when he rejoined the Lorne Scots Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment Militia and was the Commanding Officer from 1961 to April of 1965. His father, Col. R. V. Conover, V.D., O.B.E. commanded the regiment in 1922.

The Colours

The Colours in the picture at the right were presented to the Regiment on Oct. 12, 1963 on behalf of her Majesty The Queen by the Lt. Gov. of Ontario at Caledon. Colours have been carried by fighting men since early times as a method of identification in times of strife. To-day two colours are carried by Regiments of the British Armed forces and those of the Commonwealth. First the Queen's Colour, which is ordered to be the "Great Union" and secondly the Regimental Colour on which are emblazoned the battle Honours awarded to the Regiment. In earlier days the Regimental Colour served as the rallying point in battle and its capture was more than a disgrace for, if it was lost it usually meant defeat. The Colour then as now, was always saluted, carefully guarded and had an escort to protect it and is a symbol of the Regiment's past achievements and victories. As such the colours are the most prized possession of the Regiment and are held in veneration by all.





QUEEN'S COLOUR



Regimental Dress

The photograph below depicts some orders of dress of the Regiment during 1962. The figure on the left is a corporal in full dress or parade dress which is worn on ceremonial parades. It consists of a balmoral headdress, green coatee, white waist belt, leather pouch, (now replaced by a hair sporran somewhat similar to that worn by the Drum Major) green hose tops and red garters, white spats and black boots. The second figure is that of the Drum Major who wears a three tailed feather bonnet, scarlet tunic, cross belt, belted plaid in addition to that worn by the Corporal (and carries a drum major's mace). The third figure from the left is that of an Officer in full or ceremonial dress and he is carrying a Scottish broad sword. The figure on the right is of an Officer in Mess Dress worn on social occasions. A similar dress is worn by Sr. N.C.O.'s. The basic change in uniform to-day is that now all ranks wear the yellow hackle behind their hat badge, and a white sporran with two black tassels.



This Trophy was originally donated by the late Sir Casimer Gzowski in 1891 and was actively competed for until 1898 when it was given to the battalion who had won it five times in eight years, for permanent custody. The Trophy was donated to the Canadian Infantry Association in 1961 by this battalion, the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, to be reactivated.

It is awarded annually to the Militia Infantry Battalion judged to be the most proficient in Canada for the training year. The scoring is based on unit strength, parade attendance, proficiency in shooting, qualification of Officers, N.C.O.'s and tradesmen and the final selection is made by the Director of Infantry.

The Lorne Scots (P D & H Regiment) won this trophy for the training year 1963 - 1964 and 1964 - 1965.

Colour Plates - Courtesy Lorne Scots (P.D. & H. Regiment)



SOME ORDERS OF REGIMENTAL DRESS

FULL DRESS Other Ranks FULL DRESS Drum Major FULL DRESS Officers MESS DRESS Officers, WO's and Senior NCO's



TO MARK ITS CENTENARY Page 85

was formed in the northern part of Chinguacousy commanded by Lt. Col. Frances Campbell. During this period the British Government was withdrawing their regular troops from Canada, partly as a result of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, and Canada was urged to take more interest in its own defence. In 1858 another Militia Act was passed which authorized the establishment of five thousand class A volunteers who were issued with uniforms, accoutrements and weapons. These volunteers were to train for 14 days each year and were formed into



HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Seen here inspecting the Royal Guard of Honour escorted by the Guard Commander Major R. G. Hardie, CD, at Malton during the Royal Tour of 1959.

rifle and infantry companies: Five thousand Class B volunteers were also authorized but were not issued with uniforms. A rifle company and an infantry company were located at Brampton and Infantry companies were formed at Alton, Grahamsville, Derry West and Streetsville, in Peel County.

Relations between the United States and Great Britain were very tense during the war between the northern and southern states and with the cessation of hostilities large numbers of discharged soldiers, many of these of Irish origin, were at loose ends. The Fenian organization which hated Great Britain for the so called conquest of Ireland planned to "free Canada" from the British Crown, as a means of annoying Great Britain. The Canadian Government had been keeping a close eye on their activities and on January 1st, 1866, a General Order called out on active service the infantry and rifle companies located at Brampton, Albion, Derry West, and Grahamsville in Peel County. The Brampton rifle company and the Albion company were placed on guard duty at vulnerable points and the Derry West company was at Mount Clifton in the Niagara Peninsula. The Fenians having been repulsed at Ridgeway by a mixed force of regular troops and volunteers quickly sought sanctuary across the border, but for several months longer the Militia were on guard at various points from Detroit to Montreal. After the Fenians were repulsed the Canadian authorities became painfully aware of the lack of training and equipment of the Militia and it was decided to completely reorganize it. Under General Order dated the 14th of September 1866 the 36th Peel Battalion was authorized and as of the 18th September, the 20th Halton Battalion of Infantry was formed. This was the beginning

of the two regiments which some 70 years later were to become the Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment). The Peel Battalion carried out annual training at Company Headquarters, equipment improved and the men were provided with uniforms. On the 8th of November 1867 the Peel Battalion was permitted to adopt as its motto, "Pro Aris et Focis" translated, "For Altars and Hearths". In 1869 the Peel Battalion was mobilized in Brampton for a period of 8 days' training. The men were billeted in the town and the County Council paid the sum of \$1,175.00 the cost of the billeting. The ladies of Brampton presented a stand of Colours to the regiment at this time and in October 1924 the restored Regimental Colour was deposited in Christ Church, Brampton where it remains today.

The First Scottish connection was made on the 27th of September 1879 when the Halton Rifles were reviewed by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and permission was received in 1881 to redesignate this battalion as The 20th Halton Battalion Lorne Rifles. In addition to the wearing of tartan trews and the diced glengarry a pipe band was authorized and formed.

During the Riel Rebellion of 1870-85 twenty-three men from The 36th Peel Battalion served with the York Militia in Western Canada.

On the outbreak of war in South Africa in 1899 Canada was represented by contingents recruited from the population in general and not directly from the authorized Militia units. A number of officers and men from the 36th Regiment served in various contingents.

In 1900 the name of The 36th Peel Battalion was changed to The 36th Peel Regiment. The establishment was reduced in 1909 to 23 officers and 55 non-commissioned officers and 214 privates. The regiments attended annual training in 1910 and 1911 at Camp Niagara for 12 days and in 1914 at summer camp the 36th Regiment wore khaki for the first time.

On the outbreak of the First World War in August 1914 Canada decided to send an expeditionary force to the aid to the Mother Country. It is unfortunate that the system adopted in raising the various Canadian divisions for service overseas took little account of County affiliations. As overseas battalions were authorized Militia units were asked to contribute drafts. On the 6th of August 1914 instructions were received from the Minister of Militia to recruit personnel toward the formation of the First Division Canadian Expeditionary Force and the Peel Regiment provided an initial draft of 16 officers and 404 other ranks for the 4th Battalion. It is interesting to note that in 1914 service khaki was not a general issue to Militia units so that when the drafts arrived at Valcartier many wore the traditional scarlet, rifle green or highland dress. Early in February 1915, with the First Canadian Division, the 4th Battalion proceed to France and after a short period of training on the 4th of March took over part of the front line in the vicinity of Fleur Bais. On April 22nd the first major engagement for the Canadians was the second battle of Ypres, when the Germans launched their first gas attack. The next day the 4th Battalion suffered very heavy casualties in the counter attack at St. Julien.

Draft after draft were called from the County of Peel; these men were reinforcements forming part of the 20th, 36th, 58th, 74th, 76th and 81st Battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. By autumn of 1915 Canada had three divisions in the field with a fourth and fifth division planned. Casualties had been heavy and it

was becoming increasingly difficult to supply replacements and new units by the voluntary system. In order to stimulate recruiting the Government changed the policy and determined that, for the future, Battalions would be raised on a County basis. On the 12th of November 1915 the 36th Peel Regiment was authorized to recruit the 126th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force. Unfortunately for this splendid Peel Battalion severe casualties suffered by the Canadians, during the Somme Battle made it necessary to break up the unit for reinforcements and the men were transferred to 109th and 116th Battalions.

The urgent call for new reinforcements continued and demanded a further effort on the part of the Peel Regiment. On the 4th of April 1916 authority was given to recruit the 234 Battalion and after an intensive recruiting campaign and training at Niagara Camp the Battalion was moved overseas and broken up as reinforcements.

Among the many decorations awarded to men from Peel County was that of the Victoria Cross awarded to Lt. Wallace Lloyd Algie. Lt. Algie was born in the Village of Alton in 1894, and was killed in action near Cambrai on the 11th of October 1918.

After the Great War the 36th Peel Regiment was reorganized by General Order 18 of 1921 as the Peel Regiment. Headquarters and two companies were located in Toronto but little progress was made towards building up an efficient regiment so that in 1922 a further reorganization took place. All companies were re-located in the County and officer personnel were to be residents of the County. In 1923 the designation of the Regiment was again amended to the Peel and Dufferin Regiment. Headquarters and A Company were located at Brampton, B Company at Port Credit, C Company at Inglewood and D Company at Orangeville. The Regiment was commanded by Lt. Col. R. V. Conover.

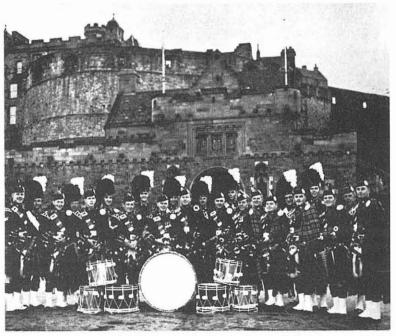
Early in 1923 the Regiment requested and received permission from Sir Robert Peel to use part of his crest as a regimental badge namely the lion and shuttle. During the year 1929 The Peel and Dufferin Regiment became allied with the Lancashire Fusiliers, one of the most famous units in the British Army and permission was also received to wear the white facings of the Lancashire Fusiliers. On the 9th of October 1925 the Regiment was concentrated in Brampton and paraded to Rosalea Park to receive from the Peel Regiment Chapter, The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, their King's Colour. The funds for the purchase of the Regimental Colour were provided in the year 1924 by the County Council of Peel. However, it was not until 1930 that the final design was approved and the Regiment was granted its battle honours. "Yypres, 1915-17,"; "Festubert 1915,"; "Mount Sorrel,"; "Somme 1916,"; "Arras 1917-18,"; Hill 70,"; "Amiens"; "Hindenburg Line,"; "Pursuit To Mons".

During the years 1923 to 1936 training was carried out annually at local headquarters and at short Brigade or Regimental week end camps. Many of these camps were held at regimental expense especially during the depression years of 1929-1933 when public funds were not available. These training periods and other regimental activities were made possible with the splendid support given by the Council of Peel County who for each year made substantial contributions to the regimental funds. It is noted that in the year 1932 the authorized training

allotment for the regiment had been reduced to 100 all ranks for a period of only four days.

In 1936 a general reorganization of all militia units in Canada was carried out and by General Order Number 179 of that year the Peel and Dufferin Regiment and Lorne Rifles were disbanded and the Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin & Halton Regt.) was authorized on the 15th of December. Brampton was selected as Regimental Headquarters and companies were located in Port Credit, Oakville, Georgetown and Orangeville. Annual camps at Niagara were well attended and training at the various company headquarters was thorough and intensive.

Prior to the declaration of War by Canada on September 10th, 1939, it was determined to send one Canadian division to support, Great Britain, twelve permanent Force and Militia units with auxiliary forces were chosen to form the first Canadian Division. Lt. Col. L. Keene commanding officer of the Lorne Scots was given authority to mobilize from unit personnel No. 1 Infantry Base Depot to form a part of the First Canadian Division. Later the Lorne Scots were selected as the Regiment to form Defence and Employment platoons for the entire Canadian Army. The base Depot moved overseas late in January disembarking at Gourock on the 8th of February, 1940, and on March 12th, 1941, the unit moved to Seaforth Barracks in Liverpool. During the heavy blitz at Liverpool the troops rendered very valuable service in aid of the civil power, and Major D. C. Heggie, Medical Officer, was severely wounded. He was granted the George Medal for his participation in the rescue of civilians at this time. More of the Regiment was mobilized in 1940 and were formed into defence companies and platoons at Brigade, Division, Corps and Army Headquarters and served in every theatre of war in which Canadian soldiers fought except Hong Kong. They were in France with elements of the First Division early in 1940. A platoon of the Lornes served with the Queen's Own Rifles at the capture of Boulogne at which time over 50% of the platoon were killed or wounded. The 1st Division platoon landed on the beaches of Sicily on July 13th, 1943, and portions of the 6th Brigade took part in the raid on Dieppe. For their services during the



Pipes and Drums of The Lorne Scots in front of Edinburgh Castle during the Edinburgh Festival in August, 1960.

second world war the Lorne Scots were awarded three battle honours, "Sicily", "Italy", and "North West Europe". There were more officers and men overseas with the Lorne Scots than in any other Canadian unit.

Following the Second World War the Regiment was reactivated with Lt. Col. C. T. Sharpe, E.D., Commanding Officer; Col. The Honourable T. L. Kennedy, Honourary Col. of the Regiment relinquished his appointment at his own request and was replaced by Maj. Gen. Brock Chisholm, C.B.E., M.C., V.D.

The reactivated Regiment was restricted to a training establishment of 224 all ranks including the Pipes and Drums, and the Brass and Reed band. Permanent Force personnel were attached to all units on a full time basis and an officer and two non-commissioned officers were attached for administration purposes. Lt. Col. H. Chisholm assumed command on the 1st day of December, 1947, and was replaced by Lt. Col. John R. Barber on



Colonel S. R. Charters, CD, Commander 17 Militia Group, inspects the Lorne Scots, accompanied by Lt. Col. E. F. Conover, CD, Commanding Officer, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, July 1963.

the 1st of March, 1949. During Col. Barber's command the Korean War took place and increased activity was required of the Militia. On October 13th, 1951, the Regiment paraded in Toronto as a guard for Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh. During the summer of 1951 at Niagara-on-the-Lake the Regiment succeeded in winning the Brigade Efficiency Trophy and the Brigade Sports Trophy. The Lornes were the largest infantry unit in Canada at camp in 1951. That fall the regiment provided a guard of Honour at the Royal Winter Fair. The Guard consisted of three officers and 99 other ranks and the Pipes and Drums. In 1954 there was a further reorganization of the militia and the Lorne Scots were ordered to close a company in Port Credit, and take over an area in Simcoe County. This was subsequently changed and the Lorne Scots emerged from the 1954 reorganization with no change.

Lt. Col. S. R. Charters assumed command of the regiment on the 12th of December, 1954, with a parade of 364 all ranks at Brampton. The Regiment became part of 17 militia group in the spring of 1954 and in the fall of 1955 the Regiment supplied a guard of honour for the Lt. Governor of Ontario at the Royal Winter Fair. On April 20th, 1957, Lt. Col. John R. Barber was appointed Honourary Lt. Col. of the Regiment and in May of that year the Regiment paraded for the first time in green coatees at the Toronto Garrison Church Parade.

The Regiment paraded in full dress for the change of command to Lt. Col. A. Kemp at Brampton on December 15th, 1957. His Grace the Duke of Argyle attended the annual Officer's Mess Dinner in the Armouries at Brampton on November 4th, 1958. The unit performed its first Royal Guard on the 30th day of June 1959 at Malton Airport, for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second. This guard was commanded by Maj. R. G. Hardie, C.D. The Pipes and Drums were invited to take part in the Edinburgh Military Tatoo of 1960 the only Canadian band in attendance. On February 13th, 1961, official approval of the new colours was received and at the same time permission was received to change the regimental motto from the latin, "Pro Aris et Focis" to the gaelic "Air Son Ar Duthchais" (For Our Heritage). More emphasis in training was placed on civil defence; mobility, rapid passage of information, liaison with the civil authorities, a high standard of wireless procedure, a knowledge of radiation and the method of entering contaminated areas became the main themes in several exercises. Extra transport and special stores were issued and the Regiment was warned to be available for mobilization on very short notice.

On October 1st, 1961, the Regiment paraded 350 strong at Rosalea for the transfer of command from Lt. Col. Kemp to Lt. Col. E. F. Conover, C.D., Major General H. A. Sparling General Officer commanding central command inspected the Regiment and took the salute. In October the Regiment was notified that a special militia training programme for National Survival Training was to commence in November. The Unit was to provide a training cadre of 40 officers and non-commissioned officers for full time service at two locations in Lakeview and Brampton with a sub unit at Georgetown. Early in March the Lorne Scots were ordered to organize a mobile survival group headquarters in Brampton, in addition to two Mobile Survival Columns, and the officer commanding the Lorne Scots was to command No. 530 Mobile Survival Group and later was given command of the North West Sector of the Toronto Target Area. On June 25th a Guard of Honour was supplied for Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal at Malton. The Guard was commanded by Major J. M. Kirkwood C.D. of Brampton, and on November 12th at the opening of the Royal Winter Fair a Guard of Honour was supplied. This guard was commanded by Major G. Kleinfeldt C.D.

Early in 1963 Lt. Col. J. R. Barber was appointed Honourary Col. of the Regiment and Lt. Col. C. Smythe, M.C. succeeded him as Honourary Lt. Col. During this year most of the training was concentrated on ceremonial drill working up to the presentation of Colours by the Lt. Governor of Ontario the Honourable Earl Rowe, at Caledon on the 12th of October, 1963. The Regiment provided six guards and was over 450 strong, the largest

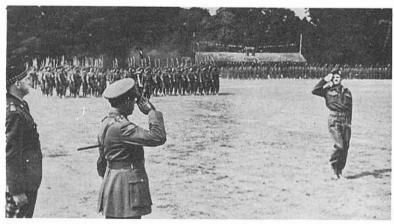


Lt. Col. A. Kemp, CD, and Lt. Col. E. F. Conover, CD, are seen here during the Change of Command Parade, October, 1961.

parade by a single militia unit since the Second World War. Over eight thousand spectators watched this colourful ceremony. For the training year 1963-64 the Lorne Scots were presented with the Sir Casimir Gzowski Trophy emblematic of the best militia infantry unit in Canada, and also won the Mercer, the City of Toronto, City of Hamilton and the Central Command Trophy for shooting proficiency. Private G. Marsh of the Regiment represented Canada on the Small Bore Rifle Team at the Olympic Games in Tokyo and Sgt. A. Fish was a member of the Bisley Team. Early in 1964 the Reserve Forces of Canada were reorganized and many famous regiments were disbanded. The Lorne Scots emerged as the only Infantry Regiment in Ontario authorized to recruit up to 400 all ranks.

In April, 1965, Lt. Col. R. G. Hardie, C.D., assumed command of the Regiment and at the same time many of the older officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regiment retired. During 1965 the Regiment again won the Gzowski Trophy and was once again successful in winning the Central Command Rifle Shooting competition. On June 19th, 1966, the Regiment for the first time trooped the Colour, this was done in the presence of the Governor General of Canada Major General G. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., at the Fair Grounds, Brampton, a magnificent parade. A platoon of XX The Lancashire Fusiliers was on parade with the Lornes on this occasion.

The alliance with the Lancashire Fusiliers which had



Lorne Scots Training Battalion, under command of Lt. Col. T. E. Snow marches past at Sheffield Park, East Surrey, England, June, 1942. Salute is taken by General H. D. G. Crerar. At left is Col. Louis Keene, senior Lorne Scots Officer overseas. More than 1250 Lornes attended the concentrated training conducted at Sheffield Park.

proved so advantageous to all concerned over the years was further strengthened in November 1966 when Brigadier Lister, Col. of the Regiment XX The Lancashire Fusiliers and the Canadian Department National Defence at Ottawa announced that the Lorne Scots were to be honoured by permission to wear the yellow hackle behind their hat badge. This yellow hackle was previously worn only by the Lancashire Fusiliers and was awarded to them in 1901, for the Regiment's distinguished service over more than two hundred years, culminating in the gallantry displayed at Spion Kop. Early in 1967 it was announced that Private Marsh and Capt. Bill Waring of the Lorne Scots would be members of the Canadian Small Bore Rifle Team at the Pan American Games in Winnipeg that summer and that Staff Sergeant Fish would again be a member of the Canadian Bisley Team. On the first of January, 1967, the Regimental Sergeant Major, K. Murray retired, and was replaced by WO 1 D. G. Westlake.

The history of the organized Militia of Peel County spans almost two centuries and that of the Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin & Halton Regt.) just over 100 years. The men of Peel have always willingly accepted their responsibilities in the defence of their country with the same zeal and pioneering spirit which they have displayed in the other walks of life as shown in this brief history of their County.

SEQUENCE OF OFFICERS COMMANDING

HONOURARY COLONELS

Col. James Mason, 1910 Maj. Gen. F. L. Lessard, CB, 1923 Col. The Hon. T. L. Kennedy, 1933 Maj. Gen. C. B. Chisholm, C.B.E. M.C., V.D., 1947 Col. J. R. Barber, E.D., C.D., 1963

HONOURARY LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Lt. Col. Bartley A. Bull, 1929 Lt. Col. J. R. Barber, E.D., C.D., 1957 Lt. Col. Con. Smythe, M.C., 1963

COMMANDING OFFICERS THE 36TH PEEL BATTALION

Major H Gracey, 1866

Lt. Col. J. S. Dennis, 1867 Lt. Col. H. Gracey, 1871

Lt. Col. D. L. Scott, 1879
Lt. Col. R. Tyrwhitt, 1886
Lt. Col. G. T. Evans, 1899
Lt. Col. W. Wallace, 1904
Lt. Col. R. C. Windeyer, 1909
Lt. Col. A. J. McCausland, 1920
Lt. Col. R. V. Conover, 1922
Lt. Col. L. H. Bertram, M.C., 1925
Lt. Col. J. A. Hughes, M.C., 1929
Lt. Col. C. M. Corkett, 1932
Lt. Col. G. M. Fitzgerald, E.D., 1935

COMMANDING OFFICERS THE LORNE SCOTS

Lt. Col. G. Fitzgerald, E.D., 1936 Lt. Col. L. Keene, E.D., 1939 Col. Reginald V. Conover, V.D., O.B.E., 1939 Lt. Col. L. H. Bertram, M.C., 1942 Lt. Col. N. L. Powell, 1946 Lt. Col. C. T. Sharpe, E.D., 1946 Lt. Col. H. Chisholm, E.D., 1947 Lt. Col. J. R. Barber, E.D., C.D., 1949 Lt. Col. S. R. Charters, C.D., 1954 Lt. Col. A. Kemp, C.D., 1957 Lt. Col. E. F. Conover, C.D., 1961

Lt. Col. R. G. Hardie, C.D., A.D.C.,

1965



COLONEL JOHN R. BARBER, E.D., C.D. HONORARY COLONEL



LT. COLONEL CONN SMYTHE, M.C. HONORARY LT. COLONEL



LT. COLONEL
R. G. HARDIE, C.D., A.D.C.
COMMANDING OFFICER

Peel's Fine Record of Service

Second World War, 1939-46

HE ACCOMPLISHMENTS of a country still young, the proud record of our local men and women through two great wars in two generations in the cause of freedom is of paramount interest to all of us.

The late Perkins Bull compilation of the records of the First World War of 1914-18 in his two volumes, "From Brock to Currie", is of inestimable value. A great debt of gratitude is due this Peel County historian for his research and tabulation.

Gordon Graydon, Peel County's member of Parlia-

ment from 1935 to 1953, felt the necessity of gathering all data of Peel's contribution in the Second World War. As Chairman of a Board, known as "The Peel War Records Board", he was assisted by Miss Josie Fingland, librarian of Brampton Public Library, as Secre-

The following recorders gave valu-



MISS JOSIE FINGLAND

able service and supplied information from all corners of Peel County: Mrs. Stanley Bradley, Port Credit and Toronto Township South; Mrs. D. J. Lammy, Toronto Township North; Mr. Ed. MacNeeley

and Mrs. G. Parker, Streetsville; Mr. Orton Walker, Brampton; Mrs. John McCulloch, Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore; Mr. E. Wilson, Caledon; Mr. George Evans, Mono Road; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Roe, Albion; Mr. W. A. Gordon and Mr. Byron Leavens, Bolton.

A card index system was set up whereby each enlisted person was tabulated. This kept up to date the records of Peel men and women who were in the service, making it possible to follow their courageous actions from year to year through the war. In scrap book form these are carefully preserved in the Brampton Public Library, along with the individual record of each person.

There also may be found the work of the "home front" such as The Recreation Centre known as The Maple Leaf Club for Soldiers, The Girls Club formed for soldiers' supplies, The Win the War Charities, The Red Cross, The Land Army Girls, The Cheerio Club, Monthly Boxes, The Women's Institute parcels, the High School War Certificates Drives, The Lorne Scots Auxiliary Work, and the letter writing projects under Mrs. Nance Horwood.

A PROUD ACHIEVEMENT

At the conclusion of hostilities the records showed a break down of 2,926 enlisted from Peel County in the following manner: Navy 211 men, 7 women; Army 1,938 men, 44 women; Air Force 476 men, 27 women. Nursing Sisters 18. Of these numbers 178 were killed in action, or died while in service; 228 were wounded or injured while 30 became prisoners of war and 74 were decorated. Truly another outstanding war achievement by the men and women of Peel for which we may all feel justly thankful and proud.

Unfortunately, space does not permit us to detail the achievements of the different branches of the Service or of individual accomplishments, but in order to preserve the records in printed form, we publish the names of those who enlisted along with the other tabulations made by the Peel War Records Board.

Those KILLED IN ACTION Or Who Died While On Service

Adamson, S. A., Port Credit Anderson, Duncan, Port Credit Anderson, Thos., Clarkson Auger, Arthur, Brampton Askin, Cyril D., Erindale

Ballard, Marcus, Lakeview Bate, John, Port Credit Bate, Leonard, Brampton Beaton, William, Lakeview Bigham, Lloyd, Brampton Bigham, William, Brampton Block, Lionel, Port Credit Bigham, John R., Lakeview Blower, Harold, Port Credit Bone, Alan, Bolton Burt, Robert, Brampton Burns, Edward Robt., Port Credit Bell, Albert E., Lakeview Brydon, Edward D., Brampton Burkitt, John A., Brampton Burgess, Douglas, Port Credit Burke, Roy, Port Credit Butler, Robt. Clyde, Port Credit Brewster, Edward J., Lakeview Brown, Norman, Clarkson Cluff, Herbert, Lakeview

Conover, James M., Brampton Cronin, Michael, Albion Cooper, John, Mono Road Cotton, Ernest Jas., Port Credit Crothers, T. Edward, Cooksville Cote, Paul L., Cooksville Costello, Michael, Port Credit Chubb, Wilburn, Clarkson Chubb, John Clark, Frank, Brampton Crocker, Albert, Port Credit Carney, W. C., Georgetown, R.R. Cheeseman, Allan M., Lakeview Cork, Walter, Brampton Corkett, George, Brampton Cooper, C. William, Port Credit Carlson, E. W., Port Credit Carter, John, Brampton Connaghan, Marvin, Cooksville

Drew, Wm. E., Dickson, Joseph, Brampton Donaldson, William, Lakeview Davidson, George, Brampton De Marco, Albert, Lakeview Driscoll, Arthur C. W., Brampton -Continued on next page

The Author MRS. GORDON **GRAYDON**



MRS. GRAYDON is the widow of the late Gordon Graydon, who practised law in Brampton and Toronto and served as Peel's Federal Member at Ottawa from 1935 to 1953. "Daisy" was born on a Sincoe County farm, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Peter Giffen and was educated at Stayner Public and High Schools and at Normal School, in Toronto, which launched her as a public school teacher. After two years as a teacher in a rural school near Stayner, she received appointment to the staff of Pape Avenue School in Toronto, which position she held for six years, when she retired to be married. Following marriage in 1927, the Crawlow's took who revidence in Bramblus. the Graydon's took up residence in Brampton.

With the death of her husband in 1953, Mrs. Graydon declined the nomination to fill the seat at Ottawa which Gordon had fillled so ably for eighteen years.

In 1955 she became the first Judge of the Juvenile and Family Court in Peel, a position she filled most satisfactorily until her retirement in 1960.

Being community minded, having assisted in five election campaigns, and being most sympathetic to the cause, which took her husband's life, Mrs. Graydon became campaign chairman for the Canadian Cancer Society's Brampton and District Unit, a position she still holds.

An active member of Grace United Church, she has served as President of the Women's Association and at present is completing her fifth year as one of the first woman Elders of that church.

Six Members of Burgess Family, Port Credit, Who Served with His Majesty's Forces













CAPT. W. J. BURGESS

MAJOR J. M. BURGESS

CAPT. H. T. BURGESS

AIR COMMODORE C. W. BURGESS, D.F.C.

CAPT. T. D. BURGESS

F/O D. M. BURGESS

The entire family, six sons of the late Chas. H. and Mrs. Burgess of Port Credit served in the Second World War with distinction, one paying the supreme sacrifice. Capt. W. J. Burgess served with the Royal Canadian Engineers with No. 2 Tunnelling Unit in England, Italy and Europe. He was educated at Lakefield Boys' School and University of Toronto. Major John M. Burgess served with the Lorne Scots in England and Europe. He was educated at University Training School, Toronto. Capt. Horace T. Burgess also served with the Lorne Scots as Company Commander and was also educated at University Training School. Air Commodore Charles W. Burgess, was chief Instructor at the Malton Air Training School when it first opened and was later O.C. of the Crumlin Flying School, London; overseas he commanded the Thunderbird Bomber Squadron in England; was awarded the D.F.C. and was Wing Commander at the end of the war; he remained in the service and served as Staff

Officer at Ottawa, Washington and in England; commanded the Air Force Station at Portage La Prairie; was 2 IC of Maritime Command and Staff Officer in charge of Training at Winnipeg when he retired from the Air Force. Capt. Thomas D. Burgess trained initially with the C.O.T.C. at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, he also joined the Lorene Scots Regiment and served with them in England, Europe and Italy. Flying Officer Douglas M. Burgess, trained with the R.C.A.F. at the Advanced Training School at Calgary after his earlier education at Port Credit Public and High Schools and Toronto Technical School. On completion of his air force training he was posted to Coastal Command in England and here met his death in a flying accident. The mother of these six men still resides in Port Credit, is in excellent health and active in many church and community service organizations.

Those KILLED IN ACTION Or Who Died While On Service

(Continued from previous page)

Edwards, A. Gordon, Bolton Ellwood, James, Bolton Ellwood, William, Bolton

Fasken, Robert Geo., Port Credit Ficht, Donald F., Brampton Fendley, Jas. Edward, Brampton Foster, Ernest, Brampton Fowler, Florence, Port Credit Forden, John, Cooksville

Godfrey, T. R., Port Credit Good, Ernest, Port Credit Grogan, Karl, Albion Griffin, J. N., Inglewood Glass, Edward D., Lakeview Gumuly, Thos., Brampton Gardner, Robert, Lakview Garbutt, John, Brampton Giffen, Wm. H., Malton Green, Robt. J., Brampton Goodive, Thos. E. Grant, John E.

Harper, Robert H., Port Credit Hannaby, John, Cooksville Heggie, Robert, Brampton Hersom, Charles, Streetsville Hawn, Donald B., Streetsville Higgins, Lewis, Brampton Henry, Claire, Port Credit Henderson, William, Inglewood Hare, Cyril W., Port Credit Hood, Samuel, Brampton Hussey, Port Credit Hodgson, Crawford, Brampton Hunter, Arthur R., Alton

Irwin, Kenneth, Alton Ives, Alfred, Meadowvale Johnson, Raymond E., Brampton

Kidd, Frederick, Inglewood Kitchener, J. N., Cooksville R.R. Klowak, John A., Port Credit Kurosky, John, Lakeview Kiteley, Frank, Malton

Leuty, Allan, Malton, R.R.
Luxton, David, Brampton
Litster, George, Brampton
Lane, John, Malton
Lacelle, Marcel, Lakeview
Littleton, Cecil, Brampton
Lees, George D., Malton
Lent, Roy, Brampton
Machan, Ross E., Streetsville
Manley, William, Brampton
Mara, Joseph, Brampton
Mason, Thos. F., Lakeview
McIntosh, Charles, Brampton
McClure, Gordon, Brampton
McKenzie, Ernest, Port Credit
McKillop, Robert, Brampton
McLaughlin, Michael, Lakeview
McGillion, Wm. J., Port Credit
McCrimmon, L. E., Brampton
McMurchy, Clive, Brampton
Mitchell, Herbert, Brampton
Millar, Victor, Lakeview
Murrell, William, Bolton
Moore, Robert, Albion

Nash, Fred, Port Credit Nash, Leonard, Lakeview Nicholson, I. H., Lakeview Nixon, Jack, Brampton Noer, Charles H., Lakeview

Orr, Harry Ed., Clarkson

Parker, Kenneth, Cheltenham Pashak, Arthur T., Lakeview Philbrook, James G., Port Credit Pickering, Wallace, Port Credit Porter, Harold S., Snelgrove Primrose, Stanley, Streetsville

Randle, Gordon, Brampton Raine, Almer, Brampton Ridley, Robert, Port Credit Robinson, Mervyn, Clarkson Robertson, John C., Brampton Reed, Wm. R., Meadowvale

Selley, Joseph A., Brampton Sommerville, Cyril, Brampton Spencer, George Jr., Lorne Park Stephen, Oswald, Port Credit Sanford, Norman Ed., Albion Sweeney, Jack, Brampton Stewart, James, Malton, R.R. 2 Snell, John C., Brampton Sanderson, Alex. R., Brampton Stewart, J. Donald, Brampton Speers, Raymond, Caledon East Sheepwash, Frank, Cooksville Shaver, H. W., Port Credit Salmond, John, Lakeview Smart, John C., Lakeview

Terry, Ted, Brampton Thompson, Bernard, Brampton Thompson, Harold, Brampton Thompson, Thos. W., Brampton Thompkins, C. W., Port Credit Tindall, Chas., Streetsville

Van Alstyne, P. N., Meadowvale

Wallace, Bruce, Lakeview
Watson, Sidney, Dixie
Wilson, John W., Sheridan
Wood, Stanley, Palgrave
Woods, Kenneth B., Lakeview
Widdis, Errol, Brampton
Whitehouse, Edwin, Brampton
Wilson, Douglas, Port Credit
Wingate, William, Huttonville
Wright, Alfred, Cooksville
Walker, Gordon
Walterhouse, Jas. F., Cooksville
White, Herbert, Brampton
Wilson, Wm., Port Credit

Younger, Wm. M., Clarkson

Twenty-five Peel Men Taken Prisoners of War

Ardon, Harold, Mono Mills
Bradley, Howard, Lakeview
Clare, David, Port Credit
Clare, J. Earl Scott, Port Credit
Crandall, T. M., Erindale
Gilbert, Thos., Brampton
Greensward, George, Brampton
Howard, Gregg, Caledon East
Herd, Basil, Cooksville
Irwin, John, Brampton
Killeen, Vincent, Caledon
Kiteley, James, Malton R.R. #2
Lagerquist, Robert, Brampton

Long, Harry, Lakeview

Manser, Sidney, Port Credit Motkaluk, Steven, Port Credit Nadjiwon, Leonard, Lakeview

Palumbo, Joseph, Cooksville

Sproule, Noble, Port Credit Sproule, William, Brampton Stockdale, Oscar, Brampton

Taylor, Arthur, Lakeview

Williams, George A., Lakeview Wilson, Laud, Bolton Wilson, Currie, Brampton Akehurst, Charles, Brampton

Wounded in Action World War II

Armstrong, Arthur L., Port Credit Adams, Bruce, Brampton, R.R. 4 Anderson, Donald P., Malton Baker, Wilfred, Port Credit Bell, Albert, Lakeview Burke, Michael, Brampton Burke, Gordon Leo, Brampton Bailey, James C., Cooksville Broderick, William J., Streetsville Blower, Albert, Lakeview Black, Donald G., Lakeview Burton, Gordon, Port Credit Black, R., Lakeview Burgess, Thos. D., Port Credit Burgess, William, Port Credit Bettridge, Albert, Brampton Byrne, William, Brampton Bradley, Howard, Lakeview Baker, Kenneth, Lakeview Beatty, Stewart, Brampton Beckford, Wilfred, Brampton Beatty, Gordon, Caledon Bridges, William L., Brampton Barrett, Robert, Brampton Bassant, Walter, Cooksville Bartholomew, Alex., Lakeview Burroughs, John, Port Credit Cardy, William, Port Credit Charters, Robert, Brampton Cameron, Aubry G., Inglewood Corkett, Robert, Brampton Conover, Edward, Brampton Chamberlain, William, Bolton Comeau, Thos. E., Lakeview Campkin, Kelvin, Brampton Cook, H. E., Streetsville Carrigan, W. E., Lakeview Cluff, W. R., Lakeview Coulter, John Ed., Lakeview Cronkrite, Leonard E., Clarkson Carroll, Fenton, Brampton Cousins, Charles F., Brampton Drinkwater, Ronald, Brampton Dunbar, Thos. D., Port Credit Donaldson, Malcolm, Brampton Dodd, William G., Brampton Doherty, John T., Albion Deremo, Franklin, Cheltenham Daines, Calvert, Bolton Denison, Lloyd B., Lorne Park Draper, William, Lakeview Davis, Robert, Meadowvale Eige, Alan, Port Credit Early, Allan, Alton R.R. Elston, John, Brampton Fitzgerald, Reg. George, Palgrave Forrest, William J., Brampton Gambell, James, Brampton Gilmour, Joseph, Brampton Gibson, James R., Terra Cotta Griffen, J. N., Brampton, R.R. 4 Gauld, James G., Lakeview Gracey, Orville, Alton Giles, W. C., Lorne Park Gummerson, Neil, Brampton Henrikson, Marvin, Cooksville Horan, Francis J., Palgrave Hipkin, Albert G., Brampton Hedley, Robert, Brampton Heggie, Colin, Brampton Howse, Vernon H., Lakeview

Hare, Fred, Port Credit Hore, Norman E., Brampton Hadley, Thos. L., Lakeview Hubbard, Frank, Malton Head, John W., Port Credit Hickson, Stanley C., Brampton Hendry, Charles, Clarkson Harkes, Harold, Lakeview Imber, David, Brampton Jones, Roy, Lakeview Johnston, Richard, Terra Cotta Karn, Russell J., Inglewood King, William E., Alton Kellett, George W., Lakeview Kerr, Raymond L., Port Credit Kather, James, Lakeview Kirkham, Alfred W., Port Credit Klymyk, William, Lakeview Kirchoff, William L., Clarkson Lindner, William, Brampton Lenton, Kelvin, Brampton Lyon, Charles, Meadowvale Lovatt, Albert W., Streetsville Legear, Robert G., Cooksville Lake, J., Lakeview Luchese, Jos. D., Port Credit Lyler, A. B., Lakeview Lane, Norman, Lakeview Little, Irwin E., Bolton, R.R. 5 Langdon, Elwood W., Streetsville MacIntosh, John S., Meadowvale McArter, William, Brampton McLaughlin, Vincent, Brampton McBride, William, Brampton McMahon, W. E., Lakeview McBratney, Percy, Brampton McCutcheon, Orval F., Lakeview McNabb, Neil G., Malton Marshall, John Jr., Brampton Mumberson, Frank, Brampton Morgan, Allen M., Malton, R.R. 1 Motkaluk, Steven, Lakeview Moore, Robert, Albion Medcalf, C. E., Lakeview Miller, C. G., Mono Road R.R. Massey, Keith S., Lakeview Nelson, Orville, Caledon East Nixon, Leo, Brampton Neil, Gerald F., Port Credit Nicholson, Stanley, Brampton Oakley, James, Port Credit Oliphant, Harry, Lorne Park Owens, L. T., Port Credit R.R. 2 Osborne, Edward A., Port Credit Pollett, Leslie, Dixie Prestidge, George W., Lakeview Plumb, James S., Brampton Pickard, Glen, Port Credit Post, Robert, Brampton Patey, James, Lakeview Peer, Ernest, Caledon, R.R. 3 Piper, Roy H., Brampton, R.R. 2 Parkinson, Eugene P., Port Credit Penick, Alexander, Cooksville Rylance, John, Erindale Reardon, Frank, Lakeview Roberts, William A., Lakeview Rae, G. R., Port Credit R.R. 1 Robinson, Edward, Brampton Robson, Gerald D., Brampton Salisbury, Edward, Brampton Sopher, Norman, Port Credit

Stoddard, Wm. J., Malton, R.R. 2 Steen, William, Streetsville, R.R. 2 Salvian, Alfred, Lakeview Stringer, Percy M., Malton Slade, William V., Clarkson Swatton, Herbert J., Lakeview Stewart, J. A., Streetsville R.R. 1 Tugwell, Leonard, Port Credit Tennant, Herbert, Brampton Thompson, Gordon, Brampton Tompkins, Lewis G., Huttonville Vincent, Joseph F., Lakeview Varey, Clarence, Churchville Williams, George A., Lakeview Woodyard, Harold, Alton Watson, Bartley, Brampton Workman, Maurice J., Streetsville Woods, Allen D., Port Credit Woodyard, Harold, Cooksville Williams, L. O., Mono Mills R.R. Yateman, Charles E., Port Credit

World War II Decorations

Name Address Decorations
ALLISON, James Henry, Brampton — Commander-in-Chief Certificate
BATES, Herbert Thomas, Brampton — Canadian Efficiency Medal
with 1st clasp

BOYLE, Thomas Edward, Lakeview — Distinguished Flying Cross BRADLEY, James Richard, Lakeview — Distinguished Service Cross with bar

CARDY, Joseph, Port Credit — Military Cross and Mentioned in Despatches

CHARTERS, Robert Burns, Brampton — Distinguished Flying Medal and French Croix de Guerre

CHING, Edward Albert, Brampton — Canadian Efficiency Medal with 1st and 2nd clasps

CEELY, Henry, Brampton — Canadian Efficiency Medal with 1st and 2nd clasps

COOPER, Walter Frederick, Port Credit — Military Medal and Mentioned in Despatches

COTTERILL, Stanley Herbert, Bolton — Distinguished Flying Cross

CAMPBELL, Donald Gustave, Brampton — Military Medal
DRENNAN, John William, Streetsville — Member of the Order of
the British Empire and Canadian Efficiency Decoration

DeMARCO, Albert, Lakeview — Air Force Medal
FITZGERALD, Reginald George, Palgrave — Military Cross
GREEN, Lloyd Garnett, Streetsville — Mentioned in Despatches
GRAY, James Andrew, Port Credit — Distinguished Flying Cross
HEYWOOD, Stanley, Port Credit — Distinguished Service Medal
HEMPHREY, Frederick William, Brampton — Canadian Efficiency

Medal with 1st clasp HORE, Allan Edward, Brampton — Air Force Cross

HEGGIE, David Colin, Brampton — George Medal and Canadian Efficiency Decoration HAMILTON, Cecil Alexander, Brampton — Member of the Order

HAMILTON, Cecil Alexander, Brampton — Member of the Order of the British Empire Canadian Efficiency Decoration

HARRISON, Oscar Lyndon, Port Credit — Military Medal
HARRISON, Frederick Henry, Brampton — Military Medal
INNES, Alexander Harry, Lakeview — Member of the Order of
the British Empire and Mentioned in Despatches

JACKSON, Stanley, Port Credit — The King's Commendation Medal

KEEGAN, Kenneth E., Brampton — Distinguished Flying Cross KING, William Edward, Alton — Distinguished Flying Cross MULHOLLAND, Dorothy Irene, Brampton — Member of the Royal Red Cross

MacPHÉRSON, Donald S., Port Credit—Canadian Efficiency Medal PATTERSON, Donald Andrew, Brampton—Canadian Efficiency Medal

PALMER, William Thomas, Brampton — Member of the Order of the British Empire and Canadian Efficiency Medal with 1st and 2nd clasps

QUESNEL, Joseph H., Port Credit — Distinguished Flying Medal RAY, Donald Gordon, Port Credit — Distinguished Flying Cross RUSE, William Andrew, Port Credit — Mentioned in Despatches STOCKDALE, William Oscar, Brampton — Distinguished Service Order

TUCKER, McDonald Charles, Lakeview — Distinguished Flying Cross

THOMPSON, James Gordon, Brampton — Distinguished Flying Cross

ZAMARIA, Nick, Port Credit - Military Medal

Eight In Service From Two Streetsville Families

FOUR SONS OF GEORGE AND MARIE PARKER



LIEUTENANT GEORGE KENNETH PARKER Enlisted 1940 with the Royal Canadian Medical Corps, Lincoln-Welland Regiment. Killed in Caen, France, August 20, 1944.



CORPORAL CHARLES DONALD PARKER Enlisted 1941 and served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.



REGT. SERGT. MAJOR JOHN WALTER PARKER Enlisted 1940 with the Toronto Scottish and served with the Royal Canadian Pay Corps.



LEADING SEAMAN WILLIAM HUTCHINSON PARKER Enlisted 1943 and served with the Royal Canadian Navy.

FOUR SONS OF LUCY AND THE LATE MERRICK HAWN



CORPOR AL ROYEAL ALVA HAWN Enlisted 1940 and served overseas with the Hastings Prince Edward Regiment at Picton until 1945.



SIGNALMAN CLAIR OREAL HAWN Enlisted 1941 at Ottawa with the Signal Corps and went overseas in 1943, returning home in 1946.



CORPORAL DONALD BROOKS HAWN Enlisted at Ottawa 1941 with the R.C.A.S.C. Went overseas 1942 and was drowned in Italy 1944.



PRIVATE CARL GEORGE HAWN Enlisted at Cornwall Jan. 15th, 1941 and served with the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Enlistments In World War II

Abernethy, Douglas C. Abery, Ken. Abrams, Walter Acheson, William John R. Adams, Charles Magill Adams, Frederick H. Adams, John Hamilton Adams, Stanley Bruce Adams, William Joseph Adamson, Charles Earl Adamson, Geoffrey P. Adamson, Gilbert Adamson, Harold Theodore Adamson, John Blain Adcock, Edgar A. Wm. Adlam, Earl Adlam, George David Aggett, Aubrey James Aitken, Harold Wesley Akehurst, Charles Arthur Akehurst, George W. Albertson, Robert Usher Aldham, Herbert Aldham, John Henry Alexander, Elmer Thomas Alexander, James A. Algie, Alan Edgar Algie, Robert Lochie Algie, William Edward Allan, Thomas James Allcock, John Ralph Allen, Clarence Thomas Allen, Elmer Benjamin Allen, Hubert Elliott Allen, Kenneth William Allen, Samuel Allen, Thomas Allen, Walter Albert Allengame, Stanley Alfred Allison, Horace Dale Allison, James Henry Allison, John James Allwood, Bruce L. F. Amos, James Hilary Anderson, Alexander G. Anderson, Arthur King Anderson, Cyril Charles Anderson, Donald Peter Anderson, Duncan A. Anderson, Edward Norman Anderson, Ernest Elmer Anderson, James C. B. Anderson, Neil Gordon Anderson, Thomas Andrews, Edward E. W. Andrews, Tony Andrews, T. W. F. Gee Angus, Maxwell L. D. Anthony, Donald Bruce Anthony, Douglas Kyle Anthony, Peter Peutherer Anthony, William Brydon Anthony, William J. M. Antle, James Clifford Apel, Harry Appleby, George Berney Appled, George Edward Apted, Harry Frank Archdekin, Elmore W. T. Ardagh, John Patrick Argent, Stephen Henry Armour, David Edward P. Armour, Edward B. P. Armstrong, Arthur Leroy Armstrong, Elwon Ash. Armstrong, Eric Harry Armstrong, Glen Stuart Armstrong, Henry C. J. Armstrong, John David Arstad, Douglas Davidson Arthur, Alexander J., Jr. Arthurs, Ronald Joseph Arthurs, Samuel Aselton, Ronald Arthur Askin, Cyril De-Leslie Asquith, Albert Asquith, James Kenneth Atkinson, Alfred Douglas Atkinson, Ralph Norman Atkinson, Stephen Arthur

Atkinson, Walter Roy

Atton, Morley D. B.

Atwell, Billy Morris

Audsley, Harry Arthur Audsley, Jack William Auger, Arthur George

Austin, Richard E. Avery, Ralph Cecil Aynsley, John George — B — Babcock, Clifford Gordon Bache, Harold Bacon, Bruce Raymond Bailey, Arnold Franklin Bailey, Dorothy Jane Bailey, Douglas Marshall Bailey, James Carlos Bailey, Reginald Brookes Bailey, Wilfred Fairbairn Bailey, William G. C. Bailey, William Jas. Le Roy Bailie, Hugh Bain, George Frederick Baine, John Albert Bainbridge, John Baird, Nelson Elmer Baker, Clifford William Baker, Edwin A. Baker, George Harold Baker, Sidney Carlisle Baker, Wilfred Vernon Baker, William Ravenscroft Baldock, Earl Hunter Baldock, Norman Balister, John William Balister, Ross Vernon Ball, Arthur Chesterton Ballard, Marcus Frederick Banane, Albert W. Banks, Arthur Frederick Bannon, George H. M. Banting, Ernest Gomer Barbour, Edward James Barbour, Edward James Barbour, John Alexander Barclay, Charles Walker Barker, Frank Ward Barker, John Oswald Barnes, David Taylor Barnes, William Ernest Barnett, Hugh William Barnsdale, Vernon G. M. Barnstaple, Kenneth Bruce Barr, Morrison Watson Barratt, Leonard Barrett, Frederick Atkinson Barrett, Leopold Claude Barrett, Robert Eugene Bartholomew, Alexander Bartlett, Lorne Rayson Bartlett, Thomas W. B. Barton, Donald Banting Barton, John William Bassant, Frank Percy Bassant, Walter Daniel Bate, John Redvers Bate, Leonard Bates, George Frederick Bates, Herbert Thomas Bath, James Edward Bath, Richard Charles Battershell, George John Bauman, Ione Alice Bauman, Ione Alice Baylay, Allen T. Baylay, George Taylor Baylay, Norman B. Bayliss, Alfred Henry Bayliss, John Robert Beamish, Vernon G. Bean, Robert Arthur Bean, William Maurice Beard, Albert John Beaton, Wm. John Beattie, William John Beatty, Gordon Beatty, James Miller Beatty, John Stonehouse Beatty, Lawrence Campbell Beatty, Stewart Beatty, William Edward Beatty, William Hughes Beaver, Arthur William Beavis, George Benjamin Beck, Margaret Grace

Beckford, Wilfred Leonard

Beck, John Stafford Haze

Becking, Donald Harvey

Becking, John MacPherson Beecham, Harry Beedham, George Henry Beedham, James William Beedham, Robert Henry Belch, Walter Belford, Earl Ray Belford, Ivan Francis Bell, Arnold Bell, Edwin Bell, George Elmer Bell, Mary Ann Bellchamber, Joffre Belrose, Harold Alexander Bennett, George Edward Bent, Leslie Philip Bentum, Albert Victor Berekly, L. Berney, Lloyd George Berrill, Alan Fraser Bertram, John Henry Bertram, Lennard Haliday Bertram, Mary Winnifred Bethley, Chas. James Bettenson, Harold Morrison Bettridge, Albert J. L. Bettridge, William George Biggar, Irwin William Biggs, Horace Edward Bigham, James David Bigham, John Robert Bigham, Lloyd Bigham, William Bignell, Herbert Frank Bignell, Leonard Arthur Bird, Arthur Francis Birss, Ronald James Black, Donald Gordon Black, Fred Elwood Black, Howard Frances Black, John Henry Black, Robert William Blain, Charles Wilfred Blakely, Arthur Meredith Blaker, Ephriam Steiner Blaker, Raymond Bland, Douglas Kitto Block, Bruce James Block, Dalton Block, Frederick Bert Block, Frederick James Block, Lionel Block, Paul Francis Block, Vernon Blok, Gerard Hendrick Bloore, Ronald Langley Blower, Albert Sydney Blower, Chester Carn Blower, Elmer L. Blower, Harold Rossley Blower, Roy Edgar Boddam, Murray William Boddy, Charles Allan Bodley, John Lawrence Bogue, Phillip Lawrence Boland, James John Stephen Bond, Frank George Bond, James Earl Bone, Alan Cameron Bonham, Victor John Boone, Alfred Henry Boot, Alexander Harold Booth, Ada Margaret Booth, John Dent Boothroyd, William Boucher, Clarkson Alex. Boucher, Lee Emerson Bowbeer, Charles Allan Bowers, Norman Bown, Albert Bowsfield, Allan Boyce, Keith Aubrey Boyce, Louis Wilbert Boyd, Morley Edward Boyd, Ronald George Boyle, Edgar H. Boyle, Thomas Edward Boyce, Keith Aubrey Bracken, Clarence Bradley, Arthur Bradley, Beatrice Winnifred Bradley, George Burton Bradley, Harold Edwin Bradley, Howard

Bradley, James Richard Bradley, Walter Nevill Branscombe, John Arthur Brantom, William Joseph Bray, Hayden George Brayley, Lionel George Bresolin, Angelo Victor Bresolin, Lino Joseph Brett, Leo John Brett, Roy Pearson Brewer, George Robert Brewer, William Ernest Brewster, Edward John Brewster, Kenneth Spencer Brick, Horace William Brick, Leonard George Bridges, James Robert Bridges, William Lloyd Bridle, Edwin Bridle, Fred Bridle, Harry Bridle, William Bright, Charles Douglas Bright, Kenneth James Briscoe, Arthur Edward Brocklebank, Lloyd George Brocklebank, Mervin Ernest Broderick, Walter Broderick, Wm. James Brogna, Joseph Bruno Brookes, Leonard R. Brookes, Robert Nixon Brookes, Thos. Edwin Brookes, William Nathaniel Brooks, Chester A. Brooks, Fred Carson Brooks, Frederick Ernest Brooks, Reginald Ronald Brooks, Stanley Richard Brown, David Brown, Douglas Arthur Brown, Elmir Wilnot Brown, Francis Frederick Brown, Frank J. Brown, George Ernest Brown, George Forrest Brown, Harold Roy Brown, Harry Brown, James Edward Brown, James W. Brown, Laura Ann Brown, Samuel Brown, William Morrow Browning, William Mark Broyden, Alex L. Bruce, George Ronald Bruce, Margaret Elizabeth Brumwell, James Brunskill, Harold Dudley Bryck, Frederick Brydon, Edward Dale Brydon, Thomas D. Buchanan, Patrick Stewart Buckingham, Robert Wm. Budden, John Edward Bull, John E. Bull, William Herbert Bullock, Emmerson Waldo Bullock, Norman Herbert Bunn, Edward Wm. Bunt, Bruce Franklin Bunton, Charles Victor Bunton, George Leonard Burgan, William Charles Burgess, Charles Walter Burgess, Douglas MacIntosh Burgess, John Murray Burgess, William James Burke, Gerald Russell Burke, Gordon Leo Burke, Hamilton Burke, Michael Albert Burke, Koy Norman V. Burkitt, John Alan Burkitt, Nelson James Burkley, Lawrence Burns, Raymond Edward Burns, Walter Ronald Burrell, Robert William Burrell, William Edward Burroughs, Gordon Arthur Burroughes, John W. A. Burrows, Elgin Hunter Burrows, Frank Morley Burrows, George A. D. Burrows, George William Burrows, Herbert, Jr. Burrows, Milton Obediah

Burrows, Robert Frank Burrows, William Clarance Burt, Kenneth A. Burt. Robert Burton, Alan Parsons Burton, Frank Stanley Burton, Gordon George Burton, Harold Horace Burton, James Burton, Lloyd D. Burton, Murray Taylor Bushell, Edward Reginald Busk, Kenneth John Butler, John Butler, Robert Charles Buttrey, Benjamin Edward Byrne, George Byrne, John Charles Byrne, William James Byrnes, Charles W.

-C-Cadeau, Isadore John Cairns, Harold Norman Caldwell, Elmer Gibson Caldwell, Harold D. Cameron, Arthur W. Cameron, Aubrey Gray Cameron, Edward Cameron, Grant Malcolm Cameron, John Campbell, Donald Gustave Campbell, George Cecil Campbell, James Gordon Campbell, John Howard Campbell, John Lorne Campbell, Samuel James Campbell, Wilfred Alex. Campin, Benjamin George Campkin, Kelvin Charles Carberry, Orton Shaw Cardy, Jack Cardy, Joseph Cardy, William Harry Carey, William Harry
Carey, Roy
Carlson, Glenden Oscar
Carlson, Severt Sven
Carman, Sidney William
Carmichael, Archibald Carnahan, L. J. Carnegie, Reginald Grant Carnegy, Keith Magowan Carnegy, Keth Magowan
Carney, Thomas
Carney, William Charles
Carr, Verner
Carrigan, Wilfred Edward
Carroll, William Fenton
Carter, Alfred L. V.
Carter, Clarence William Carter, John Hunter Carter, Joseph Walter Carter, Melville Caruso, Enrico L. J. Cation, Walter Lawson Caton, Garnet Caton, Victor Wilson Catterick, James William Caton, Victor Wilson Cavan, Edward Hoidge Caven, Ray Emery
Caves, Andrew James
Caves, George Edward
Cavill, William Tom Ceely, Henry Cerson, Ernest Chamberlain, William J. R. Chamberlain, William J. R. Chambers, Clifford M. L. Chambers, Orval Elliott Chandler, Arthur William Chandler, Joseph Edward Chandler, Leonard Alex Chappell, Gerald Douglas Chappell, Vincent Frederick Charlton, John A. Charlton, Mark Frederick Charters, Henry Pierson Charters, Robert Burns Charters, Samuel Richard Cheeseman, Allan Murray Cheeseman, Maizie Adele Chenier, Sidney Cherewaiko, Nick Chester, Kenneth Richard Chestnut, George Howard Chester, Lorne Ernest Child, Stanley Arthur Ching, Edward Albert Ching, George Ernest Chubb, Wilburn

Clare, Joseph John Clark, Allan Clark, Frank Clark, Frank Joel Clark, George Joseph Clark, Henry Augustus Clark, James Lyons Clark, Maurice John Clarke, Albert Barry Clarke, Jack Clarke, Pearl Ruth Clarke, Ronald Eric Clarkson, William Keith Clarridge, Gordon Alfred Clarridge, Robert Oliver Clary, Alfred Edward Cleavely, Harold John Clements, Garnett Alfred Cliffen, Howard Cliffen, William Ballantyne Clifford, Frederick William Clifton, George Clipperton, Graydon Wm. Cluff, Herbert Jack Cluff, Jackson Melbourne Cluff, William R., Jr. Coates, Everett Lafford Coates, Garnet Albert Isaac Coates, Harry Douglas Coates, Jack Louvain Coates, Leslie George Cobban, James Coburn, William Sidman Cocchio, Douglas Joseph Cole, James Mervin Coles, Archibald John Colgate, William Mitchell Collins, Earl Howard Collins, Norman Frederick Collins, Walter James Comeau, Thomas Edward Comeau, Wilfred William Conlon, Joseph Patrick Conn, James Conn, Samuel John Connaghan, Joe Connaghan, Marvin Connaghan, William Connelly, Robert
Conners, Morley William
Connor, James Edward
Connor, Robert Connor, Vincent Conover, Edward Fitzgerald Conover, James McClelland Conover, J. Douglas Conover, Reginald Van E. Cook, Charles Isaac Jas. Cook, Norman Clarence Cook, Raymond William Cook, Robert Thomas Cook, Sarah Elizabeth Cook, William Cook, William Thomas Cooper, Charles William Cooper, Harvey John Cooper, James Edward Cooper, John Alfred Cooper, John Robert Cooper, Leonard Cooper, Norman Harold Copeland, Gordon Malcolm Copeland, Herbert Copeland, Hugh Alexander Copeland, Johnson Joseph Copland, Robert Fraser Copland, Thomas Hugh Coram, Gilbert Joyce Corbett, Allan Stuart Corbett, Edwin Bruce Corder, Mary Ellen Cordingley, Arthur Cork, Percy William Cork, Walter Frederick Corkett, George Richard Corkett, Robert Wm. Cormack, Robert Cornell, Paul Grant Corney, Evelyn Edith Corp, Frank Costello, Eugene Albert Costello, Michael, Jr. Cote, Albert P. Cote, Paul Leclerc

Church, John Woodburn Churchill, Douglas

Clapham, Charles Henry Clare, David Wesley

Clare, James Earl Scott



LORNE SCOTS OVERSEAS

Being inspected by His Majesty King George VI prior to their departure for Sicily, September, 1943.

Cotterill, Stanley H. R. Cotton, Charles Franklin Cotton, Ernest James Coulter, Edward Coulter, Oliver Hilton Coupland, Herbert Roy Courtney, Edward W. Couse, James Harold Cousins, Charles Francis Cousins, Charles Milton Cousins, Howard Edward Couzens, Roy Douglas Cowen, William Henry Cowie, John Frank, Jr. Cowland, Bertram Cowling, David R. Cowtan, Bernard Cowtan, Leon Ernest Cowtan, Mavis L. C. Cox, Allan Frederick Cox, Arthur Cox, Clifford Wallace Cox, Dorothy Talbot Cox, Eldon Liddell Cox, Frank Edward Cox, Frederick Charles Cox, George William Cox, Lorne Edward Crandell, Thomas Mervyn Crane, Roy Gordon Crane, William Arthur Crapper, Joe Crawford, Ralph Carter Cresswell, John Frederick Crews, John Freeman Crichton, Andrew Crichton, James Graham Crocker, Albert Edward Cronie, Harold John Cronin, Edward Albert Cronin, Francis Cronin, Michael T. J. Cronin, Patrick Leo Cronk, Edgar Jeffrey Cronkrite, Cyrus William Cronkrite, Leonard Earl Crookes, William E. Crooks, Charles Cross, Kenneth Cyril Crosson, Donald Bruce Crothers, Thomas Edward Crowe, Arthur Burch O. Crowe, Harold Campbell Crump, Christopher Howes Crump, Richard Morris Culbert, Charles Clifford Cullingham, Dwight Wm.
Culver, John William
Cumming, Emily N. D.
Cumming, Hannah Nancy
Cunningham, Jackson D. Cunningham, James A. Cunningham, John Norman Cunningham, Kathleen M. Cunningham, Martha I. Curran, Jack

Curran, James Currie, James Harvey Curry, Milford Wm. Cushway, George Wm. Cushway, Roy John Cuthbert, Earl Franklin Cuthbert, Frank Cuthbert, Frederick Wm. Cuthbert, Harold Cuthbert, James Cuthbert, John Robt. C. Cuthbert, Norman Andrew Cuthbert, Samuel Arnold Cuttress, Jack Henry

Cuyler, John Alonzo — D – Dale, Charles Robert Dale, William Edward H. Dalzell, Frederick Robert Dalzell, Frederick Robert
Dalzell, Jack
Dangelo, Bert
Dangio, Joseph Arthur
D'Angio, Robert Vincent
Daniel, Wilfred James
Darby, George A.
Davenport, Thomas Henry
Dayey, Bruce Alexander Davey, Bruce Alexander Davidson, Ernest James Davidson, George Walker Davidson, Ian William Davidson, Norman Davies, David Mathias Davis, Earle R. Davis, James William Davis, Robert Davis, Kobert
Davis, Wm. Andrew
Dawson, A. E.
Dawson, Leonard Edward
Day, Cecil John Dean, Albert Dean, Ernest Walter Dean, Frederick Thomas Dean, George William Dean, Harold Reginald de Doelder, Jacob De Grandis, Thomas Delaney, Samuel Clifford Delaney, Thomas Elgin Delaney, Walter Harrison Demarc, Frank Daines, Calvert F. Dadson, Clarence Mortimer Dadd, E. L. De Marco, Albert De Marco, Leo J. D. Denison, Lloyd Bertram Denison, Robert Bruce Denman, Edmund Arthur Dennison, James Croy Denison, Kenneth Ethelbert De Poorter, Leo Dick, Alexander Cowie Dickhout, Orlin Lorraine Dickson, Douglas Morrison Dickson, Joseph Hubert

Dimarco, Joseph William Dinning, Arnold Frederick Dinwoodie, Gordon Disney, Douglas H. Dix, Andrew Dix, Lawrence Dixon, Frederick Walton Dobrensky, Michael Dobson, George Edward Dodd, William George Dodds, Le Verne S. Dodds, William Albert Dods, Gordon Bramley
Doherty, John Thomas
Donaldson, John Knox
Donaldson, Malcolm
Donaldson, Robert Muir Donaldson, William Chas. Donaldson, William Donner, Charles Donner, Samuel Edward Doupe, Harold Alvin Downey, George Downham, James Sydney Dowson, Albert Edward Drage, Kenneth Alfred Draper, Gordon Drennan, John William Drew, Francis James Drew, John Drew, Wm. Edward Drinkwater, Ronald Chas. Drinkwater, William Caleb Drummond, Donald Roy Drummond John Drysdale, Stanley Edward Duck, Alfred George Duckworth, William Geo. Duggan, Robert Broddy Duke, Gordon Albert Dunbar, William James Dunkley, William James Dunkley, Sydney John Dunn, Casimir Edward Dunn, Douglas Dunn, Homer Francis Dunn, Howard Durham, Archibald D. Dyball, Albert Dyce, George Dyck, Arnold Dyke, Colin Trevor Dykeman, Charles Albert Dzarmaga, Mich Andy

Dillon, Robert Macaulay

— E -Early, Allan Barclay Early, Eric Justin Easson, Cecil William
Easson, Charles William D.
Easson, John McNeil
Eastall, Phillip Spencer Eastman, Kenneth B. Edgar, George Garnet Edwards, Albert Gordon

Edwards, Edward William Edward, Laurence Harold Elberg, William Elinesky, Louis George Elliott, Allan York Elliott, Arthur Gascoyne Elliott, Frank Edward Elliott, Norman Erland Elliott, Robert Wm. Elliott, Thomas Aubrey Elliott, William Everett Elliott, William Roland Ellis, Edward James Ellis, William Ellison, Beverley Lincoln Ellwood, James Bannerman Ellwood, William Ralph Elston, John Raymond Elwood, Robert Henry Embling, Alexander Embling, William C. B. Emery, Charlotte Elizabeth Erskine, John Arthur Etheridge, Emanuel John Evans, Doris Jane Evans, Edward James Evans, Evan John Evans, George Beamish Evans, George M. Evans, Russell Weech Evans, Stewart Ross Evans, William David Evans, William Thomas Everson, Glynn Charles Everson, James Richard Ewles, James Albert Ewles, Lloyd George Ezeard, Ernest Albert

-F-Fagin, Holly Mac Fairbanks, John C.
Fallowfield, John William
Fanning, William Thomas
Farndale, Clarence Edward
Farndale, Wilfred Gordon Farr, William John Farrington, Arthur Stanley Farrows, Kenneth Fasken, Robert George Jr. Fellows, J. Fendley, Albert Warren Fendley, Charles Robert Fendley, James Edward Ferguson, Alexander Ferguson, Charles Gordon Ferguson, John Archibald Ferguson, John Melbourne Ferguson, Robert H. Ferguson, William Ferris, Aubrey Edgar Ferris, Orvill James Ferris, William Garfield Fewster, Pearl Lillian Ficht, Don Francis Ficht, Herbert Ross Fiddes, Herbert Keith Fiddes, Ross Alexander G. Fielden, Hector Wm. Fielding, Douglas Charles Fielding, Robert Grant Fields, Ben Figg, Henry Frederick Finch, Frederick Roy Finch, John William Finch, W. Finch, William Henry Finn, Douglas Finn, Peter Francis Finney, Thomas McMeekin Fisher, Raymond Fischer, Thomas John Fisher, John Gordon Fitzgerald, Richard Lance Flaherty, Michael Henry Flaherty, Leo Ambrose Fleming, Frederick Wm. Fleming, Jack Forgie Fletcher, George Clarence Fletcher, George Henry Flett, Gordon Raymond Fleury, James Wesley Ford, Harold Wilson Ford, Harold Arthur Ford, John Robert George Forden, John Henry Fordyce, Archibald N. Foreman, Cecil Stanley

Foreman, Thomas Edward Forget, Celestin Forrest, James Guy Forrest, William John Forrester, Thomas Carlaw Forshee, Edward Roy Forster, Alma Yvonne Forster, James Alexander Foster, John Russell Foster, Lloyd George Foster, Tasman Foster, Wallace Frederick Fouracre, Charles Wm. E. Fowler, Florence May Fowler, Charles Alexander Fowler, Charles James Fowler, Earl Russell Fowler, Frederick William Franchetto, Martin A. Freeman, James Orval Fry, Arthur Edward Frazer, Thomas Wilson W. Funge, Harry Victor Furness, Edward Frederick Furness, George William

-G-

Gait, Nelson Ralph

Gait, Ronald Dixon M.

Galbraith, Clark Gallagher, Donald Mac

Gallagher, Douglas Walter

Gallagher, Frederick Wm. Gambell, Cyril Gambell, James R. F. Gammell, John Byard

Gandier, Horace Matheson

Gane, Ronald Charles

Garbutt, Charles

Garbutt, John Albert Gardener, Robt. Henry Gardiner, Jack Gardiner, Jack George Gardiner, Stanley William Gardner, Bruce Gardner, Frederick John Gardner, Wm. Bruce Gardner, William Roy Garner, William Percy Garnett, George Stewart Garnett, Gerald Francis Garnett, James Edward Garnett, Kenneth Allen Garniss, Gordon Richard Gates, Norman Gault, Charles Wm. Gaunt, George Vevers Geddes, Lorne Charles Gerhart, Eugene Charlton Gibson, James Robert Gibson, William Gordon Giffen, William Harvey Gifford, James Guy Gilbert, Thomas Henry Gilchrist, Charles S. J. Gilchrist, Laurence C. Gilles, Alfred Henry Giles, Bruce Irvin Giles, Charles Edward Giles, Harold Peter Giles, Mervin George Giles Wesley Coleman Gillam, Harvey William Gilmour, Joseph Ginger, Edward Manser Ginger, Reginald Arthur Ginger, William Henry Girouard, James Frances Gizzie, William J. Glassford, George Walker Glassford, Robert Douglas Glen, Albert Alexander Glen, Charles Ecclestone Jr. Glen, Frederick James Glen, John William Goddard, Burney Reeve Goddard, William Edward Godfrey, John Morrow Godfrey, Lorraine Helen Godfrey, Thomas Robinette Godfrey, William George Golfetto, Premo Dominic Golfetto, Sicconda Joseph Good, Annie Marie Good, Elwood Harry Good, Henry Peter Good, John Henry Good, Thomas Joseph

Gooderham, James Ernest Goodfellow, William C. Gooding, Vernon Duncan Goossens, Joseph Phillip Gordon, Campbell Gordon, Eric Campbell Gorry, Peter Joseph Gowe, Doris Ethel Gould, Glen Orian Gould, Lorne Alexander Goundry, Ralph Gow, George Andrew Gowing, Charles Sills Gowland, John Howard C. Gowld, James Wilbert Gracey, Earl Barklay Gracey, Orville Kenneth Gracey, Roy Ambrose Graff, George Emerson Graham, Charles C. Graham, Donald C. Graham, Duncan A. Graham, Edwin Harris Graham, Elizabeth Mary Graham, James Benjamin Graham, John Gordon Graham, Roderick Graham, T. C. G. (Ted) Grant, Stuart T. Gravely, William H. Gray, James Carlton Gray, Malcolm Johnston Gray, William Lorne Graydon, William Austin Greaves, James Green, Cleveland G. Green, Colin Johnston Green, Cyril George Green, Gilbert Green, Gordon Melvyn Green, Henry Green, Kenneth Charles Green, Lloyd G. Green, Ronald W. Green, Sybil Florence Green, William Henry Greenfield, Bernard Greensward, George K. Greer, Robert Greer, William Mitchell Greig, John Grice, Arthur Frederick Grieder, John William Griffin, John Norval Grimoldby, George C. A. Grogan, Gordon Charles Grogan, Vincent John Groves, Harry Gummerson, Frederick A Gummerson, Neil Douglas Gummerson, William Thos. Gumuly, Thos. Gurski, Alexander Guthrie, Richard James Guy, Charles George Gwilt, John Thomas

Goodall, Albert Victor

-H-Haddon, George Herbert Hadley, Thomas Leonard Haight, Roy Haines, William Charles Hale, George Harvey Hale, James William Hale, Norman Edward Hall, Douglas Wilfred Hall, George Howard Hall, John Howard Hallett, Morley Wakelin Halliday, John Robt. Jr. Halliday, Kenneth Stewart Hamilton, Basil Denny Hamilton, Cecil Hamilton, George W. L. Hammond, Earl Walter W. Hampson, Beverly H. Handley, Arthur George Hanley, Allan Hanna, John Arthur Hannaby, John Hansen, Robert Hardie, Paul Francis Hardie, Robert Gellatley Hardman, Gilbert R. Hare, Alan Ernest Russell Hare, Clarence Leslie Hare, Cyril Walter Hare, Frederick Walter

Hare, Gerald Grafton Hare, Harold Robert Hare, John Louis Harkess, William Lloyd Harman, Donald Borden Harmer, August Maynard Harmer, Ronald Stanley Harper, Albert Harper, Anna Luella Harper, Herbert Stanley Harper, Norman Harper, William John Harris, Earl Barclay Harris, Everett Alexander Harris, George Herbert Harris, Harold Edward Harris, Reginald Edward Walter Boyd Harris, Harris, Wilford Gordon Harris, William Leslie Harrison, Ambrose Victor Harrison, Cyril Harrison, Fred Harrison, Gordon James Harrison, Howard Jarvis Harrison, Oscar Lyndon Harrison, Robert Henry Harshaw, Douglas Harold Harshaw, Victor Kemp Hartt, Edward Albert Harvey, William Rufus Haslam, Samuel Hassard, James Harvey Hatch, James Valiant Haw. Kenneth James Haw, Russell Edward Hawn, Carl Gorge Hawn, Clair Oreal Hayes, Henry Gear Hayes, John Francis Hayes, Vincent Joseph Hayhoe, Edwin Ralph Haynes, Frederick George Haynes, Jason Haynes, Norman Charles Hazard, Herbert John Hazard, Norman Whitfield Hazell, William James Hazzard, Walter Wallace Head, John William Head, Roy Ernest Heard, Norton Campbell Hearn, Evelyn Bernice Heary, John William Heath, Howard Reginald Heatley, Herbert Allan Hedley, Robert Todd Heggie, David Colin Heggie, Ian Coulsen Heggie, Robert Heggie, William Laurie Hemphrey, Frederick Wm.

Hemphrey, George Edward Hemstock, Donald Sidney Henbest, Charles Homer Henbest, Howard Virgil Henderson, Jack Henderson, Jack Henderson, Jack Henderson, William A. Henderson, William A. Hendry, Albert Charles Hendrick, Fraser William Hendrick, Peter Maxwell Hendry, Francis William Hennessey, Matthew John Henriksen, Marvin, W. Henry, Cecil Packham Henry, David Paul Henry, William Albert Henry, William Gerald Henshaw, Gordon George Hepton, Austin Robert Hepton, Clarence Nixon Hepworth, Chas. Raymond Herd, Walter Basil Hergaarden, Herman Herington, Clarence Henry Herridge, Robert Herriot, Mervyn Dean Herron, William Graham Hersom, Charles Earl Hesp, John Henry Heseltine, Mark Ernest Hester, Joseph Charles Heughan, Galdwell James Heywood, Alan James Heywood, Reginald J. C. Heywood, Stanley H. Hibbert, Harold Roy Hickey, Paul Francis Hicks, Omere (Jack) P. Hickson, Stanley Charles Higgins, Leslie Higgins, Louis Hiles, James Frank Hill, Albert Edward Hill, Alfred Harry Hill, Gene Redmond Stephen George Hill. Hill, Victor Rowland Hillson, David Albert Hillson, James Raymond Hillyard, George Walter C. Hillyard, James C. H. Hipkin, Albert George Hipkin, Aneata Mae Hipkin, Harold Byrdon Hiscock, Edwin Francis Hoad, Fred Albert Hobbs, Howard Shadbolt Hodge, Clovella Albert Hodgson, Charles Edward Hodgson, Crawford W. Hodgson, Frank

Hodgson, Herbert Maxwell Hogg, Donald Garnet Hogg, Douglas Frederick Hogg, Geo. Thos. Robt. G. Hogg, Ralph Davidson Holder, Henry Gerald Holland, Catherine Ellen Holland, Wilfred James Holley, Geoffrey Thomas Hollingshead, Frank Hollingshead, Roscoe E. R. Holmand, William J. Holmes, Earl Cecil Holmes, William Joseph Holness, Robert Edward Holwell, Russel Robson Homan, Tanny Alfred Hood, Donald MacIntosh Hood, Samuel Hood, Thomas Hooper, George Samuel G. Hope, James
Hope, Victor George
Hopkins, Charles Ancel
Hopkins, William Clival
Horan, Frank James Hore, Allan Edward Hore, Douglas James Hore, Gordon Richard Hore, Norman Edward Houck, Eleanor Faith House, Herman U. House, Norman Ord. Houston, John Algie Houston, Verton Shirreff Howard, Joseph Hilliard G. Howe, Gordon Stanley Howell, Helen Margaret Howell, William Howey, John Arthur Howieson, James George Howieson, Robert Hardie Howsam, Roy William Howse, Kenneth Maynard Howse, Vernon Herbert Hoyes, Charles Neil Hubbard, Frank Thurlos Hughes, Charles Stephen Hughes, Edward Joseph Hughes, Harold Frederick Hughson, Kenneth C. Hunt, Charles Clark Hunt, Kenneth Hilson Hunter, Arthur Russell Hunter, Edith Ellen Hunter, Edward Nelson Hunter, Harold Robert Hunter, Jack Lloyd Hunter, James Douglas Hunter, John Hunter, Malcolm Andrew Hunter, McBride



1ST CANADIAN CORPS DEFENCE COMPANY LORNE SCOTS

Being inspected by the Minister of National Defence, Colonel the Honourable J. L. Ralston, at Taormina, Sicily, in November, 1943. Picture shows Major Stewart Beatty, O.C. of the Company and, amongst others, WO1 V. Thraves of Brampton at extreme right.

Hunter, Patrica
Hunter, Stewart William
Hunter, William Jackson
Huntley, Delbert Ed.
Hussey, Gordon Charles
Hutchings, Albert Edwin
Hutchison, Forest
Hutchinson, George Stanley
Hutchinson, Louis Mercer
Hycle, Edward Arthur
Hyde, Edward Arthur
Hyde, Horace Victor
Hyndman, Thomas Laverne

- I -

Imber, Charles David Inger, Clarence Martin Ingle, Harry Ingram, Leonard Earl Ingram, Roy Harold Ingram, Robert Edward Innes, Alexander Harry Innis, Ross George Ireland, Robert William Ireson, George Irvine, Christopher A. Irvine, Edward Irvine, John Irvine, Thomas C. Irwin, Kenneth Albert Irwin, Robert John M. Irwin, Thomas Irwin, William James Ives, Alfred Hall Ives, Victor John Ivy, Norma Dorothy Ivy, William Edmund Izatt, Archibald

Izatt, George James -1-Jackson, Cecil Henry Jackson, George A. Jackson, George Robert Jackson, George William Jackson, Herbert W. Jackson, Kenneth Ernest Jackson, Matthew Edward Jackson, Norman Cyril G. Jackson, Robert Paul Jackson, Stanley Russell Jackson, Thomas W. Jackson, William Harold Jackson, William Nathaniel Jacobs, Alexander Jaffray, Edgar Stirling James, Reginald William Jamieson, Graham Moffatt Jamieson, Graham Moffat Jamieson, John Frederick Jamieson, Warren Jeffers Jarrett, George Edward Jarvie, William John Jarvie, John Thornton Jarvis, Louis Jarvis, Louis Jay, Ralph Edwin Jeans, John Albert Sydney Jefferson, John Douglas Jennings, Leonard Jennings, Richard Clayton Jennings, Robert Edmond John, Joseph Johns, William Frederick Johnson, Bernard Johnson, Carl Einer Johnson, Frederick Jerome Johnson, John Ernest R. Johnson, Kenneth Percival Johnson, Raymond Edward Johnson, Thomas Edward Johnson, Thomas James Johnston, Aleta Ruby Johnston, Alexander James Johnston, Allan Johnston, Arthur James E. Johnston, Joseph Hawley Johnston, Thomas Rowan Johnston, William Keith

Johnstone, Alan Johnstone, Robert

Jolly, Barton James

Iollymore, Lawrence

Jones, Beatrice Muriel

Iones, David Edward

Jones, Ralph Colvin

Jones, Ronald Sutton

Jones, Royston Douglas

Jones, Thomas Henry

Jones, William Francis

Jordan, Allan Albert

Jordan, Clifford Johnston Jordan, David Carlyle Jordison, Roy Thomas Joyce, Charles Frances Joyce, George Victor Joyce, John Marlow Joyce, Samuel Henry Jugovich, Ignac Justin, Francis Joseph

— K —

Karn, Emmanuel William Karn, Russell John Karpiel, Joseph John Kather, James Kearns, Gordon Dalton Keating, William Nenon Kee, Isabel Keegan, Bernard Bertie J. Keegan, Bertie James Keegan, Kenneth Edward Keeler, Walter William Keenan, Joseph Kehoe, Lawrence Carl Kellam, Carman Douglas Kellam, Franklin Wilson Kellett, George William Kelly, Charles Kemp, George Kemp, Robert Arthur Kemp, Victor James Kennard, Frederick Kennard, Robert Kennedy, Arthur Palmer Kennedy, John Gordon Kennedy, John Thomas Kennedy, Joseph Ross Kennedy, Kenneth Francis Kennedy, Richard Melville Kennedy, Robert Douglas Kennedy, Thomas Edmund Kennedy, William George Kenney, Arthur Edward Kerr, Marshall Kerr, Robert Houston M. Kerr, William Morton Kett, Murray Kevan, Peter Kettlewell, Benjamin D. Keyes, Lewis Andrew Kiaer, Rolf Kidd, Don R. Kidd, Grace Alexandria Kiddie, Robert Kilgour, John Lorn Killeen, Vincent Carberry Kilpatrick, Robert Franklin King, Aurea Margaret King, Ernest Walter King, Gordon Edward King, Irene Lilian King, John Russell King, John Thomas King, Tom Edgar King, William Edward King, William John King, William John Kinnear, Hervey S. Kinsley, Herbert Kirby, George Evans Kirby, James Allan Kirkham, Alfred Wm. Kirkwood, Gordon M. Kirkwood, John Marlatt Kirton, Gilbert Edward Kitchener, Thomas Aulman Kiteley, Frank C. N. Kitney, Wallace Roy Kitto, Frank Kivell, Barry Kivell, Bruce William Kivell, Clifford Arthur Kivell, James Martin Klymyk, Thomas Klymyk, Wm. Knight, Ernest Knight, Fred Leonard Knight, George Donald Knight, Harold Wilfred Knight, Stanley Edward Knight, Walter Albert Knott, Agnes Viola Knott, Edward Proctor Knott, Fred Ralph Knott, Stephen Roselle Kohn, Harry Edgar Kolbec, Chas. Joseph Kramer, Glen Berniel

Kramp, Frederick Alex.

Lake, Jack Francis Lamb, Hugh Francis Lamb, Raymond Robert Lamb, Vernon Victor Lambert, Ralph Arnan Lambert, Ronald Ronson Lameront, Frank Patrick Lameront, Gerald Lamont, William Alex. Lancaster, Laurence James Lancaster, Ronald Leon Lane, John Alfred
Langdon, Edwin Charles
Langdon, Elwood William
Langton, Howard M. A.
Langton, Norman Frank Lannon, Harold Larson, John Joseph Latham, Albert Laver, Ernest Wm. Laverdiere, Rainie Henry Lavery, Ivan Robert Lavery, William Joseph Law, Helen Elizabeth Law, Lewis Leslie Law, Peter
Lawr, Archie Alfred
Lawr, Harvey Albert
Lawr, Sheldon Walter Lawrence, James Allan Lawrence, John T. R. Lawrence, Margaret Mary Lawrence, Ralph Alexander Lawrence, Ranald M.
Lawrence, William Joseph
Lawson, Kenneth Foster
Lawson, William Thomas Lawyer, Joseph Thomas Laycock, Joseph Edward Leach, Chas. M. Leach, Harold Leake, Lawson Ward Leaver, Davis Arthur E. Lediard, Reginald Edgar Lediard, Robert Edgar Jas. Lee, Elmer Lorne Lee, Gordon Stuart Lee, John Philip Lee, Joseph Beverley Edwin Lee, Murray George Lee, Thomas Norman Lees, Robert Lehman, Norman William Lennox, James Henry Lent, Roy Walter Lent, Ross George Lenton, Evan Reginald Lenton, Kelvin Barron Leslie, Lindsay Bullock Leslie, Margaret Isabel Leslie, Pete Letton, Charles W. Letton, Horrace Arthur Leuty, Allen Henry Leuty, Craig Rupert Levine, Alexander Levis, John Major Lewis, Albert James Lewis, W. G. Lewis, Walter Roy Lillico, Alexander John Lillico, Dennis Robert Lindner, William Stinson Lindsay, George Frederick Lindsay, Peter Bryson Linger, Donald Martin Lisinski, Leon Lisk, William George Lisle, Charles Edward L. Lisle, John Robert Doug. Litster, George Little, Alexander Graham Little, Alexander Graham Little, Irwin Elgin Little, Norman Frederick Littleton, Cecil Omar Lloyd, Earl Roper Lockhart, Allan Lockhart, Earl Robert Lockwood, Edith Annabelle Lockwood, Thomas F. Londry, Kenneth Reginald Long, Allan Murray Long, Donald George Long, Gerald Thomas Long, Harold Arthur Long, Harry A.

Lagerquist, Robert Harold



1ST CANADIAN CORPS DEFENCE COMPANY, LORNE SCOTS

And the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada at a changing of the guard ceremony in Italy following the Lorne Scots return from action south of Ortona, February, 1944.

Long, Kenneth Ruper Longhran, John Lovatt, Albert William Love, William Thos. A. Low, M. Jean J. Lowe, Charles Alexander Lowe, Ernest Campbell Lowe, James Lowe, Joseph Jr. Lowe, Lester Lowe, William Gordon Lowther, James Lubach, William Luchese, John Raymond Luchese, Joseph David Luck, Frederick Albert Lumbers, James Harold Lundie, John Desmond Lundy, Bertram Alexander Lundy, Francis Lorne Lundy, George Melvin Lusk, Thomas Arthur Lusker, Frank Leslie Lusty, Percy Hugh Luxton, John David Lynch, Alexander Lynch, John Lyness, Norman Henry Lynn, George Lyon, James Alexander Lytle, Thomas Alfred

— M —

Mabee, Allan K. Earl
Mabee, Howard Frederick
MacDornald, James Alfred
MacDonald, Stanley R.
MacGillivray, Lorne F.
MacGregor, William E. M.
MacIntosh, Charles T. H.
MacKay, George
Mackie, Robert Gibson
MacKenzie, Ernest Frank
MacLean, John Fletcher
MacLean, John Fletcher
MacPherson, Donald S.
MacPherson, Stanley B.
MacQueen, Matthew
Madgett, Alfred Gordon
Madigan, John Patrick
Madill, Frederick R.
Madill, Kenneth Lynwood
Madison, Hector
Magness, Louis
Mair, Morris David James
Mallinson, Thomas Arthur
Manes, Arnold Leslie
Mang, William Jacob
Manko, John Ralph
Manley, William

Mann, Francis Joseph Manners, Charles Michael Manners, Kenneth Roy Mansell, Joseph Manser, Sidney James Manser, Vern Robert Mara, George A. Mara, Gordon Wesley Mara, Harold William Mara, Harold William Mara, Joseph Fredrick Mara, Thomas Henry Mara, William Kinsman March, Florence Stephen March, Florence Stephen Marchment, William B. Marcucci, Ernie Marcucci, Orland Markell, George Alexander Marlatt, Edsel Benjamin C. Marquand, Albert Marquand, Alfred George Marsdan, George Edward Marshall, John Marshall, John Marshall, John Edward Marshall, John Kenneth Marshall, Jack Vivian Marshall, Robert Andrew Marshall, Warwick Russell Marshall, William Nichol Martin, Albert Robert Martin, Alexander Reid Martin, Clarence Franklin Martin, Garence Franki Martin, George Stanley Martin, Harold George Martin, Henry Martin, James Forsythe Martin, James R. Martin, John Oliver Ross Martin, Luella Margaret E. Martin, Raymond G. S. Martin, William George Martindale, Richard Martindale, Richard Martyn, Edgar Harrison Mashinter, Kenneth Piercy Mashinter, Watson Gayfer Mason, Oliver Milfred Massey, Keith Samuel Massey, Loyde Edward G. Mather, Lloyd Mathers, Walter E. Mattice, Elizabeth Maw, James Douglas Maxted, Albert Ernest Maxwell, David Hugh Maxwell, Herbert Maxwell, Mary Elizabeth Maxwell, Robert John May, John A. Maye, Charles Murray Maynard, Albert George McAllister, Robert Edgar

McArter, William Moir McArthur, Charles Gordon McBratney, Percy Bletcher McBratney, Thomas Albert McBride, Albert Chapman McBride, Walter Clinton McBride, William Henry McBride, William John McCabe, Alice J. McCabe, Henry McCabe, James McCabe, Roy Leslie McCabe, William Henry McCammon, Malcolm Leslie McCandless, David John McCandless, William James McCannell, Jean Aileen McCarthy, Bernard Alfonso McCarthy, Thomas Francis McCarthy, Thomas Francis
McCauthey, Jack Gordon
McCaughley, Robert
McCauley, John Wesley
McClean, Stanley James
McCleave, William Donald
McClellan, Merton Morley
McClelland, William John
McClintock, Lorance G.
McClure, Gordon H. McClure, Gordon H. McClure, John Victory McCluskie, Albert Stowe McCollum, Douglas M. McCormick, James Duncan McCormick, James Stewart McCormick, Wilbert M. McCormick, William L. McCort, Allan McCort, Allan McCracken, William Wylie McCrimmon, Lloyd Ellis McCulloch, Vernon P. McCulloch, William H. McCullough, Hubert M. McDevitt, James John McDevitt, Joseph Doherty McDonagh, Francis Jos. McDonald, Beatrice Mary McDonald, Donald Evan McDonell, Francis A. McDonell, James Patrick McDuff, David Malcolm McEachern, Hugh Douglas McFadden, David James McFall, A. David McFarlane, Archibald B. McGee, Wm. Alexander McGill, Robert Lionel McGillion, William John McGlade, James Joseph McGlasson, Edward McGowan, Lorne Elmer McGrath, William Russell McInnes, William James

McArter, John Robert

McIntosh, Frank Alex. McIntosh, Hugh McKee, Walter Carson McKellar, Jack McKelvie, Melvin Gordon McKenzie, Alan John McKillop, Robert Henry McKillop, Samuel William McKinley, Joseph Perry McKinley, Wm. Earl McKitterick, Donald Alex. McLaren, John Edward McLaughlin, George Peter McLaughlin, Michael Jos. McLaughlin, Michael McLaughlin, Norman L. McLaughlin, Vincent Kavin McLean, Donald Peter McLean, Earl Leonard McLean, Gordon Charles McLean, Malcolm Serviss McLeod, Donald Neil McLeod, Francis James McLeod, John McLeod, Louis Arden McLoughlin, Peter George McMahon, Edward Thos. J. McMahon, Francis Joseph McMahon, Kenneth McMahon, Norman John McMahon, Victor Adelor McMahon, William E. McMullen, David Arthur McMullen, John Joseph McMullen, Stewart Herbert McMurchy, Clive L. R. McNair, Herbert Donald McNair, John Alfred Geo. McNiece, Leonard Bruce McPake, Bernard McPake, Henry McPherson, Douglas Albert Mcqueen, Scott McSherry, Bernard James McSherry, John Richard McTaggart, Mansel Argyle McTearnen, William Joseph McVean, Gordon Charles McWhirter, Glen Morne McWilliams, William Jas. Meachem, Shas Mead, Albert Hector Mead, Charles Wilfred Mead, Francis Alexander D. Medcalf, Charles Edward Medlang (Berry), Jack M. Meeker, Cecil Elmer Meeker, Albert Lee Meeker, Elmer Lee Meikle, Robert McNeill Mellor, Cyril Taylor Meredith, Albert G. Merrick, Wm. H. (Buster) Merrett, Charles Thomas Merrett, Henry Leslie Metcalf, Herbert Walter Metcalf, Leslie Cameron Metcalf, Robert C. Metcalf, Ronald Rolson Mettrick, James Wm. Mezwick, Francis Michie, Harry Bruce Mifsud, John Salvatore Miles, Charles Alfred Miles, Gerald Ernest Miles, Reginald Heber Millar, Donald John Millar, Frederick Smith Millar, Victor Millar, Wellington Ewart Miller, Alexander Miller, Edmund Walter Miller, Edward Miller, Morris Briden Miller, T. C. Miller, William John Milligan, William Wallace Milne, Alexander Watt Milne, John Archibald Milne, William George Milton, James Watt Mines, Frederick Wills Mingay, Thomas Arthur Mino, John Russell Mintern, Walter Lonsdale Misener, Walter Stuart Mitchell, Edward Mitchell, Herbert Elgin Mitchell, James Oswald

Mitchell, Lillian Mitchell, William Modeland, Robert Douglas Mole. Dennis Arthur Montemurro, Arthur G. Montgomery, Robert S. Moody, Kenneth G. Moore, Allan Theobald Moore, Arthur Stanley Moore, John Wilbert Moore, Oliver Maxwell Moore, Robert Ed. Moore, Sydney William Moore, William Moore, William Robert Moore, William Russell Moorehead, John Stewart Moorehead, Thomas G. Moorehead, William Gerald Morenz, Benjamin Wm. C. Moreton, Clifton William Morgan, Glyn Morgan, Roy John Morrice, George Morris, William James Morrison, Frank Morrison, John Morrison, Robert G. Morrison, Walter Elgin Morrison, William Henry Morrow, John Needham Mortimore, William J. R. Moss. Elmer Alliston Mowat, Elmer Jas. Clifford Muir, Edna Mae Mulholland, Dorothy Irene Mulliss, William Roy Mumberson, Frank Murray Munro, James Clifford Munro, Gordon Reynolds Munroe, Malcolm Russell Murfin, Basil Frank Murray, Andrew Murray, George Ross Murray, James Ritchie Murray, Spence Arthur Murton, James Arthur Myers, Harry Myers, Norman Henry

-- N --Naish, James George Nash, Alfred A. Nash, Dan Lawrence Nash, Edgar Eber Nash, Leonard Ferd Nash, Trueman Harold Naylor, John Norton Naylor, Walter Mant Neil, Albert Edwin Neil, Gerald Frank Neilson, Christopher Chas. Nelson, Elgin McIntyre Nelson, Harry G. Nelson, Orville Beatty Nelson, Sidney George Nethercutt, Franklin Jos. Nettleton, Tom Nevett, Dennis Neville, Robert George Newlove, William John Newton, Charles Nicholson, J. Edward Nichol, Walter Wingate Nicholson, Stanley Nicol, Norman Elliott Nicolson, Ian Hay Nielson, Hares Robert Nightingale, Jack Lloyd Nix, Garnet Lansdell Nix, Wilbert Earl Nixon, Earl Walker Nixon, Edmund Leo Nixon, Jack Elwyn M. Nixon, Vivian Nixon, William Noble, Alan Benjamin Noble, Frederick Glenn Noble, George Francis Noble, John Charles Noble, John Waller Noble, Russell Hamilton Nobles, Warren Franklin Norcross, Charles E. Norcross, Harold Hamilton Norris, Angus Glenn Norton, George Cherry Norton, James Leslie

Norton, Kenneth Eldred

Norton, Lysle Alfred Norton, William

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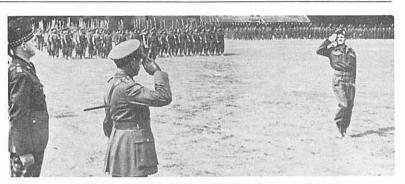
Oakes, Dorothy Rosa
O'Dell, Sinclair Cavell
O'Dell, William James
Olding, Guy McDougall J.
Olhiser, George Edward
Olliff, Bruce Herbert
Oliphant, Albert
Oliphant, Wilbert Harry
Oliver, Mary Isabel
Olliff, Charles John
Olson, Carl
O'Neill, Patrick
Ord, Dennis Craven
Ormond, W. M.
Orr, Donald Maxwell
Orr, Edward James
Orr, Gibson
Orr, Harry Edward
Orr, Max Francis
Osborne, Edward A. Jr.
Osborne, Harry
Osborne, John Angus
Osborne, Nelson Leonard
Osborne, William Blucher
Osburn, William
Owens, Arthur Herbert
Owens, Lloyd Thomas

-P-

Pace, James Andrew Padget, Richard Arthur Page, William Frederick Pallett, Bruce Armstrong Pallett, George Leslie Palmer, Richard Walter Palmer, William David Palmer, William Thomas Palumbo, Joseph Anthony Parker, Charles Donald Parker, Clarence Garfield Parker, George Kenneth Parker, John Walter Parker, Richard Parker, William H. Parkinson, Eugene Peer Parkinson, Mary Edith Parkinson, Robert Ashton Parks, George Frederick Parton, Robert Wm. Pashak, Arthur Thomas Pashak, Francis H. Passfield, Arthur James Passfield, Harvey Passfield, John Davison Passfield, Raymond Paston, Ernest William Patchett, Harold George Paterson, Archibald Murray Patey, James Edward Wm. Paton, George Paton, Robert Patterson, David Patterson, Donald Andrew Patterson, George Daniel Patterson, George Edgar Patterson, James Patterson, John Edward Patterson, Robert Thomas Patterson, Samuel G. Patterson, William Fred. Pattison, Lloyd Armstrong Paul, Frederick Thomas Paul, John James Paul, Joseph Patrick Paul, Russell Scott Pavanel, Anthony Joseph Pavanel, Bruno Arturo Pawley, Robert Wilfred Peachey, Lawrence Peacock, Ray Pearce, Charles Gordon Pearce, Richard Callery Peer, Ernest Peer, Grant Gardiner Peer, Herbert John Pell, George William Robt. Penick, Alexander Pennycook, Allan Perdue, John Albert Perkins, Thomas Peters, Dennis Peterson, Harold Reginald Philbrook, James George

Philbrook, Marguerite E.

Phillips, Gerald



LORNE SCOTS TRAINING BATTALION

Under command of Lt. Col. T. E. Snow marches past at Sheffield Park, East Surrey, England, June 1942. Salute is taken by General H. D. G. Crerar. At left is Col. Louis Keene, senior Lorne Scots Officer overseas. More than 1250 Lornes attended the concentrated training conducted at Sheffield Park.

Read, Leslic John Henry

Phillips, Harold Preston Phillips, John Alfred Phillips, Percy Frank Pickard, Jacob Glen Pickering, Norman A. P. Pickering, Wallace C. Pierce, Thos. Nelson Blake Pilson, Erastus Roger Jr. Pilson, Louis Charles Pinchin, George Herbert Pinkney, Thomas Orval Piper, Frederick Nelson P. Piper, Roy Harron Plant, Clarence Aubrey Plant, Thomas George Plewes, Donald Victor Plumb, George William S. Plumb, James Samuel Pollard, Frederick William Pollard, Lloyd George Pollock, Samuel James Pomfret, William David Poole, Maurice Leonard Pope, Albert Langdon Pope, Bernard Haig Porter, Gordon Leslie Porter, Harold Steven Porter, James Sydney Porter, John Osler Porter, Winifred Alma Post, Charles Edgar Post, Philip Stanley Post, Robert Kenneth Post, William George Potter, George Potter, Harold Leslie Potter, Reginald Charles Potter, William Franklin Potter, William Leonard Powell, Alfred George Powell, A. T. Powell, Granville Powell, Leonard Cyril Powell, William Poyntz, Elmer Arthur Prestidge, George Wm. A. Preston, Henry Price, Frederick Horace Price, Robert Leslie Prior, William Lawrence R. Pritchard, Frederick Wm. Pritchard, Victor Leon Proctor, Wm. Wright Prosser, Ernest Lyons Puckering, Lovell David Puckering, Mildred Irene Puckering, Robert George

— R —
Raine, Almer Clement
Ramsay, Francis Malcolm
Ramsay, Malcolm Stewart
Randle, Gordon Henry
Rankine, John
Rankine, William Graham
Ransom, Herbert Allen
Ransom, Malcolm John
Rasmussen, Walter
Rawn, Matthew C.
Ray, Donald Gordon
Ray, John Archibald
Raynor, Gordon
Rayson, Horace Foster

Ready, John Howard Reardon, Francis Joseph Reburn, Robert Ireland Reed, William Earl Reeve, Walter Harold Reeves, Albert G. Reid, Frank Jr. Reid, Gordon Arthur Reid. James Ruston Reid, Lloyd Frank Reid, Myrle Alfred Reid, Robt. John Edward Reid, Ross Walter Reid, Samuel Earl Reid, William Emerson Renor, John Henry Revelles, Harry Reynolds, Thomas James Reynar, John Hedley Rhines, William Charles Rice, John Stewart Rice, Robert Sheldon Rice William Warner Richards, Reginald Charles Richardson, John Edward Richardson, W. Richelle, John Thos. Rickard, Robert Joseph Riddle, Cyril Ridley, Robert Burns Rintoul, Donald Reid Ritchie, Herbert John Rivers, Raymond Pritchard Robbinson, Vincent Secord Roberts, Jessie, Elizabeth Roberts, John Roberts, William Alex. Robertson, Delbert Robertson, Ernest James Robertson, John Carlyle Robertson, Milton Ormsby Robertson, Walter Robertson, William Verner Robinson, Douglas H. Robinson, Drummond S. Robinson, Earl Abraham Robinson, Edward Allan O. Robinson, Ernest Ezra Robinson, Gerald Edward Robinson, Harry Edward Robinson, Jack Robinson, John Robinson, Kathleen E. Robinson, Morley Russell Robinson, Nelson Robinson, Robert Robinson, Robert Blain Robinson, Ross Gerald Robinson, William James Robson, George Fred Earl Robson, Gerald Deady Rodden, Wilfred Henry Roden, Charles Wight Roderick, Rheidol Lloyd Rodgers, Cecil Alfred Rodgers, William Arthur Roduck, Howard Roduck, Kenneth Geo. H. Roe, Harry Percival Roe, Oliver James Fleming Roe, Robert Redden

Roe, Thomas Wray

Rogers, Carl Alexander Rolfe, Neil Reidford Rolfe, Thomas Alfred Rolfe, William Rolley, Kenneth Norman Rolley, Milton Daniel Rollings, Edmund Dawson Rollings, Edmund Dawso Romanuik, Nicholas Rootham, Florence Jean Roper, Dorothy Violet Rose, Thomas William Roseburgh, Murray Ross, George Arthur Rouleau, Rodolphe Joseph Rowe, Edward James Rowe, Orvil Richard Rowlands, Gwilym Roworth, Walter James Rozel, Harold Earl Rubidge, Andrew Brendon Rubidge, Beaumont Chas. Rubidge, Tom Gordon Rudd, Doris Hildegarde Rundle, Thomas Clare Runham, George Edward Runham, John Robert Ruse, Wm. Andrew Russell, John Wesley Russell, R. James Russell, W. Keith Rutherford, Henry H. Rutledge, Ben. Rutledge, Charles Rutledge, Clarence Garnet Rutledge, John Vernon Rylance, Jack

Saddington, James Cyril Sagness, Frank John Salisbury, Anson Everett Salisbury, Edward Cowlin Salisbury, Harvey David Salmond, John Salvian, Alfred Anthony Samari, Basil Sanderson, Alexander R. Sanderson, Cecil Thomas Sanderson, Norman V. C. Sanderson, William Chas. Sanderson, William Thos. Sandford, Charles Edward Sands, Reginald Vincent Sankey, Richard Hiorome Sarles, Francis Douglas Savage, Alice Savage, Bruce Franklin Savage, Harold Leighton Savery, Robert Sawyer, Lloyd Frederick Saxon, F. S. Sayers, Geoffrey Harris Scaife, Frederick Harold Scarlett, Edward Willoby Scarlett, Ralph Ernest Scheid, Philip Henry Schnick, Orville Murray Schnurr, Edward Alvin Schrag, Alexander Andrew Schreiber, Howard Gibbon Schreiber, Wilfred W. Schrenk, Herman Schwemler, Bennett, Joseph

Scotchmer, John Patrick Scotchmer, Margaret Scott, Bruce McLeod Scott, William Stewart Scrafield, Albert Hugh Scrivens, John Richard Seaborn, Edward Arthur Seal, Edward Searle, Wilmont Selley, John Axford Selley, Joseph Axford Selley, Walter Axford Selley, William Sellors, Joseph Alfred Semple, Alexander Setterfield, James Sidney Seward, Walter Sidney Shank, Victor Reginald Sharpe, Wilfred Lloyd Shaver, Gordon Fred. C. Shaver, Howard William Shaver, Walter Edmund Shaw, Albert Hague Shaw, Everard Bruce Shaw, Lorne Wesley Shaw, Norman Henry Sheardown, Lorne Hewgill Sheldrake, Sydney Shepherd, William John Sheppard, Arthur Edwin Sheppard, Cameron Wm. Sheridan, John Joseph Sherman, Douglas Haig Sherman, Gordon Kenneth Shields, Osborne Howden Showell, Sydney Alfred Silverlock, Richard G. Silverthorn, Harold C. Sim, Alexander McLenan Simkins, Frederick Wm. Simmonds, Alsworth A. J. Simmonds, Arthur Simmonds, Richard Simmons, Edward Leslie Simpson, John Simpson, John Stewart Sims, Harold George Sims, Richard Lawrence Sinclair, Duncan Wilkinson Sinclair, William Bourne Sinikins, George Harold Skaith, Alan Logan Skinner, George Victor Slacer, Arthur John Slade, William Vernon Slater, George F. Sloane, John Sloane, Robert Henry Sloski, Henry Stanley Sloski, James Augustus Sloski, Michael Anthony Smale, Gordon James Smale, Veragnes Smart, Frederick William Smart, John Henry Smith, Bert Cecil Smith, Clayton Smith, Clayton Robert Whistance-Smith, David J. Smith, Dorwin Marcus Smith, Douglas Henry Smith, Edward Denis Smith, George Raymond Smith, Gilbert Walter Smith, Harold Frederick Smith, John Chester Smith, John Clare Smith, John Lawson Smith, J. L. Smith, John Merle Smith, Kenneth Victor Smith, Lorne Alexander Smith, Mildred Marie Smith, Norman Ernest Smith, Reginald Millage Smith, Richard Jr. Smith, Robert John Smith, Robert McCabe Smith, Robert Vernon Smith, Roland Cecil Whistence-Smith, Thos. Smith, Wilfred Lewis Smith, William Geo. Jr. Smith, William George Smith, William George Smith, William Malcolm Smith, Wilmot Aubry Smither, George Smither, George Lloyd

Smither, Roy John Snarr, Arthur Frederick Snarr, Sidney Robert Snell, Elmer Elias Snell, James Carl Snell, John Carl Snell, Millford Fred Bruce Snook, Edgar Ernest K. Snyder, Daniel Francis Snyder, Earl Milton Snyder, Hugh Stuart Somerville, Cyril John Somerville, William Earl Soper, Cecil John South, Lyle Edward Sovereign, Ansley Herbert Speck, Audrey Verna E. Speers, Archie William Speers, Harold Alexander Speers, James Elwood Speers, Orville James Speers, Raymond A. Speers, Willis Henry Speirs. Douglas Spencer, George Spooner, John Henry Spoto, Albert Frank Sproule, Joseph Goulding Sproule, Noble Goulding Sproule, William Harold Sprowl, Gerald Harry Stafford, William John Stalford, Harold James Standley, Syd. Stanfield, Gordon William Stanfield, Jack Stanley, Burton Alvin Stannard, Reginald George Stannard, William Grant Stapleton, Cecil Everett Stapleton, Gifford Williams Starchuk, James Starret, Wallace Day Starret, William Russell Stasinnas, Carl Peter Steele, Byron Steele, Ralph Steen, Mable Matilda Stephen, Charles Owen Stephens, Albert Henry Stephens, Charles Benjamin Stephens, Charles Edward Stephens, Clarence Herman Stephens, L. B. Stewart, Donald Sidney Stewart, George Blake B. Stewart, John Allan Stewart, John Arthur Stewart, J. Donald Stewart, Laura Lavina Stewart, Percival Warr Stewart, Robert Stockdale, Harold Grenville Stockdale, William Oscar Stockill, Walter George Stockwell, Allan George Stockwell, Leonard Stewart Stoddard, William John Stone, Jack Stonewall, Robert Ross Storey, Charles Lester Storey, William Peter Stoutley, John Hoseph Strain, Chris.
Stringer, David Robert
Stringer, George
Strong, Charles Wellington Stubbs, Frank James Stubbs, William Lloyd Studholme, Joseph Birkett Studholme, Roy Thomas Styles, James Henry Subject, Bruce John Sullivan, Edward Sullivan, Gerald James Sullivan, Jack Sullivan, Nicholas Sullivan, William Joseph Sullivan, William Jos. M. Sutherland, James David Sutton, Alfred Charles Sutton, David Arthur Sutton, Marshall Bennett Sutton, Thomas Hilliard Sutton, William Gordon Swackhamer, Douglas Ross Swatton, Herbert John Swatton, Thos. Maxwell Sweeney, Jack

Symington, William John

T Taggart, Harold Wesley Taggart, Maurice LeRoy Tanghe, Lawrence Lester Tanghe, Vernon Kenneth Tardiff, Edwin Loronzo Tate, Wilfred James Taylor, Andrew Jr. Taylor, Ann-Désirée Alicia Taylor, Anthony John A. Taylor, Edgar Lorne Taylor, Gordon William Taylor, Howard I. R. Taylor, Jeremiah H. Taylor, John Fred. G. Y. Taylor, M.-A.-N. Dorothy Taylor, Warren Charles Taylor, Walter Murray Taylor, William George Teasdale, Arthur Howard Teasdale, George Teeple, Harold LeRoy Tennant, Herbert Ernest Terry, Albert George Terry, (Ted) Edward L. Thom, John Douglas Thomas, Harold Duncan Thomas, John Henry H. Thompson, Arnold Thompson, Bernard Bates Thompson, Charles David Thompson, Clarence J. Thompson, Frederick Jas. Thompson, George Albert Thompson, Gerald Herbert Thompson, Harold Truman Thompson, Harry Marshall Thompson, Howard Garnet Thompson, Jack Grenville Thompson, James Gordon Thompson, John Henry Thompson, Thomas W. Thompson, William Fred. Thompson, Wilfred Thomson, Alexander Doug. Thomson, James Oscar Thomson, Stanley Stark Thomson, Sylie Stratham Thomson, William Francis Thomson, William Tait Timleck, Lawrence James Tompkins, Charles William Tompkins, Lewis Gardiner Toner, Gerald Francis Tosh, Lloyd Irvine Tosh, Mervin Hamilton Townley, Samuel Patrick Townrow, Robert Henry Townsend, Douglas H. Townsend, Norman J. D. Townsend, William C. Tracy, Morris John Tracy, William Thomas Tracy, William J. Treacy, John Joseph Tremills, Theodore Ralph Trim, Edward William Trimble, Alan Francis Trimble, Albert Lewis Trimble, Joseph Teddy Roy Trimble, Robert Joseph Trowbridge, Richard H. Trumbell, Calvin Ray Trusler, Alexander C. Tucker, McDonald Chas. Tucker, Murray Carlyle Tulpere, Sydney Tupling, Bruce Elmer Tupling, Norman Alex. Turcotte, Allan James Turnbull, Gordon John Turner, Charlotte Turner, Douglas Jaurez Turner, George Turner, H. L. Turner, John Turner, Joseph Edward Tyers, Dorothy Mary Tyson, William Edward

— U — Uytenbogaart, Leopold P.

— V — Varey, Clarence William Varey, David Trueman Varey, Leslie Thomas Veals, John Harold B. Venning, William Henry Vernon, James Melville Vickers, George Arthur Villadsen, Arne Vincent, George Sydney Vincent, Joseph Frank

Vincent, Joseph Frank _ w. Wagstaff, Frederick Waite, Kenneth Cecil Waldrum, Alexander Y. Waldrum, Alexander Waldrum, Corona Agnes Walker, Albert George Walker, Alexander Walker, Aurion James Walker, Elmer Clifford Walker, Harry Kyle Walker, Robert Abraham Walker, Robert Harding Walker, William James Wallace, Adam Wallace, Albert Frederick Wallace, Charles Henry Wallace, Ken. George D. Wallace, Rodger Riley Wallace, William Bruce Wallace, Wilbert Edwin Wallis, George Charles T. Walsh, John Walsh, Richard B. Walterhouse, Lewis John Walton, William Gordon Ward, Charles Low Ward, Donald Arthur Ward, Edward Graham Ward, Jean Elizabeth Ward, Peter Donald Ward, Ronald Frederick Wardlaw, Bruce Mercer Wark, Bruce Walter Warlow, Harry Warman, Percival Henry Warner, Arthur Frank Warner, Harry Edward Warren, James Frederic Watkins, Edward Watson, Bartley Jas. Robt. Watson, Ida M. Watson, James R. Watson, Jean Vance Watson, John Albert Watson, Sidney R. Watson, Thomas Watt, George Shand Watt, Percy Aronn Watts, Bert (Herbert N.) Waudby, Murray John Wear, Joseph Arthur Weaver, Thomas Donaldson

Webb, Robb Jackson

Webster, Carlton Hilliard

Webster, Edmund Henry

Webster, Geo. Ramsay Sr.

Webster, Geo. Ramsay Jr. Webster, James Donald Wedgewood, Lloyd Douglas Weech, James Henry Weiler, William Frederick Weir, Wesley Odell Weiss, Arnold Wellar, Helen Maybelle Weller, Gordon James Welwood, Richard Royce Welwood, William Spence West, Donald Elwin Welsh, John James West, Reuben George West, Wilbert Ernest Westfall, Kenneth Robert Westlake, John Francis Westmore, Albert Wm. Whaley, Raymond Osborne Whaley, William James Whitall, John Edward Whitbread, John Sidney White, Frederick Douglas White, Herbert Anthony White, Lawrence Clair Whitehouse, Edwin Andrew Whiting, John Owen Whitlam, William Kenneth Wicks, John Douglas Widdis, Allan Thompson Widdis, Errol Whyte, Wesley A. Wildgoose, William James Wilford, Phillip Wilkinson, Bruce Burton Wilkinson, Duncan Sinclair Wilkinson, Edmund Garner Wilkinson, Hugh Williams, Sydney James Williams, Cora Elizabeth Williams, David Ardiel Williams, Edward A. Williams, Edwin John Williams, James Thomas Williams, Louis Oscar Williams, Perc James Wilkinson, James Robert Williams, Wm. Fred. Blair Williamson, Bruce Allister Williamson Gordon Everard Wilson, Albert Edward Wilson, Allan Norman T. Wilson, Douglas Alexander Wilson, Earl Frederick M. Wilson, Eddy John Wilson, Edward John Wilson, Elmo Wilson, Ernest George Wilson, Everett Barry Wilson, Frederick Arthur Wilson, George A. Wilson, George Johnston Wilson, Grant Ira

Wilson, James Wilson, John Angus T. Wilson, Joseph William Wilson, Laud G. Wilson, Monty Wilson, Reginald Harvey Wilson, Telfer Wilson, Thomas Oliver Wilson, Wilfrid Currie Wilson, William James Windridge, William Eric Wineholt, Earl George Wingate, William George Winter, Frank E. Winter, Kenneth Withers, Erwin John M. Wolfenden, Alfred Tom D. Wood, John Duncan, Jr. Wood, Vernon, William Woodall, Don. Harland C. Woodall, George Robert Woods, Allen Douglas Woods, Ernest Woods, Joseph Patrick Woods, Kenneth Beverley Woodvard, Harold Leonard Wordsworth, Thomas E. Workman, Maurice John Workman, Norman Stuart Wright, Alfred Lawrence Wright, Dennis Arthur Wright, Harold Thomas Wright, John Joseph Wright, John Leslie Wright, Joseph Wright, Norman Frederick Wright, Robert Norman Wright, Tom Henry Wright, William Wright, William Albert

Y—Y—
Yanch, Phyllis Viola
Yateman, Charles E.
Yateman, John Edward
Yateman, Joseph Andrew
Young, Alexander Gilchrist
Young, Charles William
Young, Dalton Howard H.
Young, David Wilton
Young, Edgewroth
Young, John Leslie
Young, Key Arthur
Young, Thomas Joseph
Young, Vernon Hale
Young, Williams McLaren
Ytowski, Steve

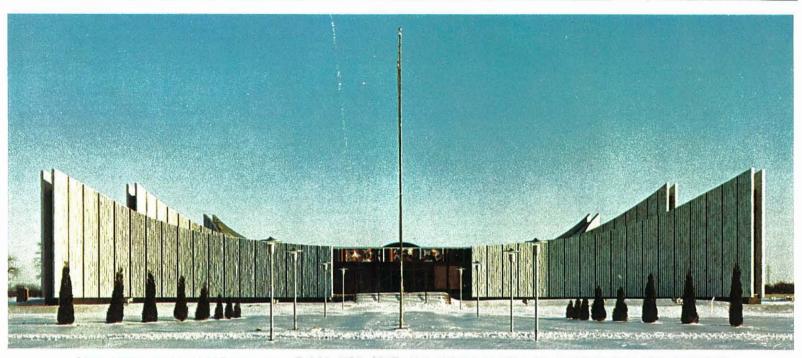
— Z — Zamaria, Nikola Zeeben, William Zimmer, Norman Zimmerman, Norman John



Wilson, Herbert Jessie John

Wilson, Herbert Verner

Wageningen, Holland—Guard of Honour from The Lornes drawn up in front of Hotel de Wereld where German staff agreed to Surrender Terms offered by General Foulkes. Officer of the guard is Lt. J. E. R. Bingenam.



THE NEW, ULTRAMODERN BUILDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN PEEL COUNTY

As one who thinks about conditions must realize, the proper administration of justice is most important to our form of society. We have a judicial system in which appointments to the Judiciary are made by the Government at Ottawa and the system has been criticised because a very large portion of appointments are made to persons who are of the same political party as the Government in power. However, I can say from a very lengthy experience in court that no Judge has ever shown the slightest indication of allowing his political party affiliation prior to his appointment to have any effect on his judgment or the handling of his judicial duties. One of the great benefits for a way of life in Canada is based on a sound, solid, impartial administration of justice and we are fortunate we can boast that such is the case in our country. It helps to have a solid administration of justice by having proper facilities.

The time has arrived in Peel County when the old Court House, the construction of which began in 1867, has outlived its usefulness and we now have a new Court House a short distance outside the town of Brampton on the east side of No. 10 highway. One heard considerable criticism of the building from persons driving past on the highway but now that the building has been opened and people have had a chance to see the new Court House they have been greatly appreciative of the layout of the building, the furnishings and whole atmosphere that such surroundings can create. The building is built of stone and the interior is most attractive and when the grounds are landscaped the whole atmosphere will be appreciated.

In the Court House the County Judge will have an office and the writer has been all through the Court House and finds that the accommodation for the Judge is very nice and quite adequate. There are three court rooms so that with an increase in the population in the County it will be possible to have more than one court operating and this will no doubt be necessary. In addition to the County Judge, the Sheriff, William Raine, has a very adequate, nicely furnished office. Edward F. Conover, County Court Clerk and Surrogate Court, also has an adequate office. The same applies to the office of the Crown Attorney and to the Probation Officers. There is also very excellent accommodation for the Juvenile and

OUR NEW COURT HOUSE

OUR NEW COURT HOUSE is erected on Lot 14, Con. 1, E.H.S. in Toronto Township, about a mile south of Brampton, on a 61 acre site acquired by the Council for this building and for other County purposes at a cost of \$136,957.47. The installation of water and sewage services for the entire property cost \$265,629.82 and the total outlay for the building, landscaping, furnishings and architects fees was \$1,957,321.06. This unconventional one-storey structure covering 45,000 square feet is well suited to its purpose and will serve as one of the most striking contributions to Peel's Centennial landmarks.

Family Court offices. The County Law Association has a library and an adequate provision has been made for the library and for an extension when required.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, County Court, and Division Court are all held in this building. The cost of the building is in the neighborhood of two million dollars and it is so built that if the time comes for an enlargement this can be done with no difficulty.

In the writer's opinion the people of the County should be quite pleased to know that they have such a fine building for carrying out the administration of justice in our County. The first Court House for the County of Peel, which is still in existence, was built in 1867 and has been until recently quite adequate for the purpose for which it was intended.—A. G. Davis, Q.C. author.



INTERIOR VIEW OF MAIN COURTROOM With seating accommodation for 140 persons.

Administration of Justice

Past and Present

HE AUTHOR HAS BEEN ASKED to write a chapter on "The Administration of Justice in the County of Peel" from the time Peel County became a separate municipality, which was on the 22nd day of January, 1867.

It would seem to me perhaps at the beginning to describe the first Court House, which is the local point for the administration of Justice in the County. The corner stone of the Court House was laid in 1867 and the building is a two-storey, white brick building situated on the south east corner of Main Street and Wellington Street, in the town of Brampton. On the main floor is a court room, which is in the centre of the east side and which initially had a balcony and on either side of the court room jury rooms and a room for the presiding Judge. The rest of the building with the exception of a large room upstairs which was used as a County Council chamber, was occupied by the various court officers, namely, the County Judge, Sheriff, and the Magistrate, For quite a long period of time the Treasurer for the County of Peel and the Clerk for the County of Peel also had offices in this building. It has also come to my attention that in the early days of the Court House the main court room was sometimes used for political meetings. During my student days I occasionally attended at trials at the Court House and have seen the court room filled and also the balcony. Some years ago the balcony was removed and I have attended at various trials and the ground floor accommodation has always been ample to accommodate spectators who wanted to hear what was going on.

OUR COUNTY JUDGES

The senior official in the County for the administration of justice is the County Judge. All County Judges are appointed by the Federal Government. The County Judges preside over what is known as County Court, County Judge's Criminal Court and Division Courts. The County Judges have jurisdiction to try civil cases up to a certain amount, criminal cases with the exception of murder, manslaughter, treason and rape. The criminal cases, except those mentioned, could be tried by the County Judge without a jury or with a jury. Prior to the County being established as a separate municipality there was a Provisional Council established for the County of Peel. This Council made a recommendation as to the first County Judge to be appointed for this County. The Provisional Council held a meeting in the County Council chamber in Toronto on the 31st day of January, 1866,

wherein it was moved by Mr. Hartley, seconded by Mr. Christopher Stork of Brampton:

"that a Committee of three members be appointed to draft a petition to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that A. F. Scott, Esq., may be appointed Judge of the County Court for the County of Peel, and that said Committee do consist of Messrs. Price, Allen and the mover, with instructions to report this day.'

"The Special Committee appointed to draft a petition praying for the appointment of A. F. Scott, Esq., to the office of County Judge of the County of Peel, brought in their report, and also a Petition. Report received, and the petition read.

Mr. Stork, seconded by Mr. Price, moved that the Petition reported by the Special Committee, be adopted, and that the Warden do sign the same on behalf of this Council, and cause the Seal of the Corporation to be attached thereto, and that the Clerk be instructed to forward the same to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

Following the report of the Committee recommending the appointment Alexander Forsyth Scott was



CHRISTOPHER STORK



JUDGE A. F. SCOTT

Brampton apothecary and the Recre who

Named Peel's First County Judge on

appointed to be the first County Judge for the County of Peel and he acted as Judge from the 1st of July 1867 until 1894. Judge Scott died May 12th, 1894.

The second Judge to be appointed was Duncan Mc-Gibbon, who was appointed in 1894. Judge McGibbon retired December, 1917.

Following the retirement of Judge McGibbon, Benjamin F. Justin, who practised law in Brampton for many years and with whom the writer was associated in practice of law, was appointed Judge and retired in 1932.

Following the retirement of Judge Justin, Treavor Hugo Grout, who had practised law in Arnprior, was appointed Judge. Judge Grout served only a short term, namely until 1936 at which date he died.

The Author A. G. DAVIS Q.C.



A. GRENVILLE DAVIS has been a Bramptonian all his life. His penchant for being in the forefront was demonstrated early. He passed his "Entrance" to High School at the early age of ten years. His profession, his active interest in sports and his community endeavours have given him a unique place in

As a young man he became one of the best lacrosse players in the country, as a member of the famous

As a young man be became one of the best lacrosse players in the country, as a member of the famous Excelsior Lacrosse team of 1914. He served as 1st Vice President of the Ontario Lacrosse Association, President of the Brampton Lawn Bowling Club and the Hockey Club for two years.

In civic affairs be served as Town Clerk for two years and was a member of Peel Memorial Hospital Board for fifteen years, serving as President for eight years. He was Chairman of the Brampton Board of Education and later of the Central Peel District Board of Education. He was a member of the Library Board for many years and Chairman for the past fifteen years. His interest in his church is evidenced by his holding the office of Recording Steward for twenty-five years of Grace United Church and still serves as Elder.

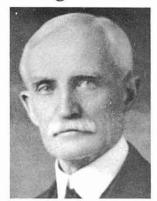
and still serves as Elder.

Mr. Davis graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1916. He was Crown Attorney of the County for thirty-one years. His ability as a lawyer was recognized when he was made a Life Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada. He continues to practice law as the senior member of the firm of Davis, Davis and Webb, and is the Solicitor for Peel County.

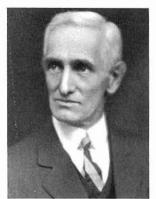
The Other Five Judges Who Have Served Peel County Since Confederation







BENJ. F. JUSTIN



TREAVOR H. GROUT



ARCHIBALD COCHRANE



ERASTUS W. GRANT

Following the decease of Judge Grout, Archibald Cochrane who practised law in Whitby, was appointed and acted as Judge until 1961.

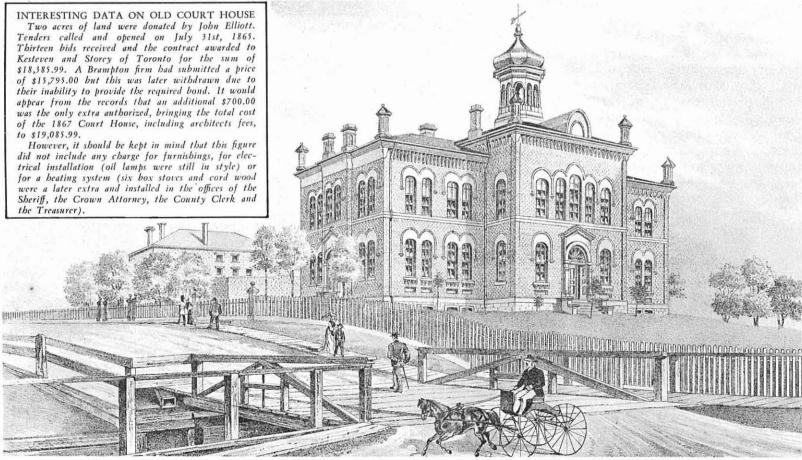
Following the decease of Judge Cochrane, Erastus W. Grant, who had practised law in New Toronto and had resided for some years in Toronto Township, was appointed County Judge and is still active in that official position.

JAILING FOR INDEBTEDNESS

I obtained some information from the Governor of the County Jail with respect to commitments to the County jail and I find one which was very interesting. This was a case where a man had been sued in Division Court for \$4.58 and he had not paid this judgment. He was brought before Judge Scott to be examined as a judgment debtor and Judge Scott ordered him to pay 50 cents weekly until the judgment had been paid. The debtor did not make the payments as ordered and was

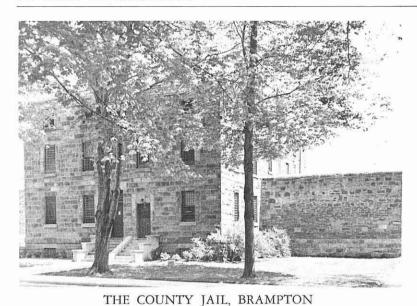
again brought before Judge Scott and sentenced to ten days in jail, subject to being released if the debt was paid. There was a similar case where a debtor owed \$7.56 and the debtor was brought before Judge Scott and judgment had been given against him. In this case, the debtor was ordered to pay 50 cents per week until the judgment was paid. The debtor failed to make any payments and His Honour Judge Scott sentenced him to ten days in jail.

Amongst the other documents which came to my attention was a warrant remanding a prisoner named J. W. Cummings. Cummings had been charged with being and suspected of being a member of or in connection with an unlawful and illegal society called the Fenian Brotherhood. This document remanded Cummings to appear before a Justice of the Peace at the Court House, Brampton, at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th day of May 1868. There is no record of what happened to Cummings.



THE ORIGINAL COURT HOUSE OPENED IN 1867 STILL SERVES AS A COUNTY BUILDING

Note particularly the picket fence and the wooden bridge and sidewalk over the Etobicoke River, which crossed Main and Wellington Streets at this point prior to the river's diversion in 1951. The horse and buggy were typical of the period.



Serving Peel since 1867-Plans underway to abandon it soon.

JAIL'S ACCOMMODATION INSUFFICIENT

For the past century, the miscreants of Peel have been confined in the grim, stone-block County Jail on Wellington Street, Brampton. Through the years, both the population and the number of transgressors have increased markedly, so the forbidding prison building, with its barred windows and gigantic studded gate, where these transgressors are taken into custody, is no longer large enough to house them all. In 1969, an extensive, modern jail will take the place of Peel County's old prison. It will bear the misleadingly genteel title of "The Maplehurst Regional Detention Centre" and be located on Steele's Avenue, half way between Brampton and Milton. It will be shared jointly by Peel and Halton Counties.

To illustrate how much more occupied the prison in Brampton has become, comparisons have been made between the figures of the Year of Our Lord, 1867 and the pre-centennial year of 1966, and it should be noted that the prison has never been enlarged structurally, although alterations have taken place in the interior.

When jailer Michael Crawford made his first report of prison statistics in January, 1868, a total of twentyfour prisoners had been confined to his care. Of these, nineteen were male and five female. The crimes of the men ranged from assault, breaking lock-up, being a dangerous lunatic, Design of going out of Chancery Juridiction, disobeying Division Court Order, disobeying Chancery Court Order, stealing a registered letter, larceny, maliciously breaking windows, stabbing with a knife, threatening to abuse and burn and a dangerous vagrant who also threatened to burn somebody or something.

MICHAEL CRAWFORD First Jailer, 1867-80



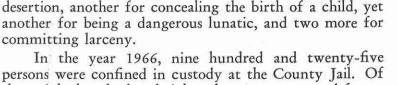
WM. A. PARTRIDGE Jailer, 1924 to 1935



ALBERT HILLSON Jailer, 1935 to 1943



JOSEPH MITCHELL Jailer, 1943 to 1962



persons were confined in custody at the County Jail. Of these eight hundred and eighty-four were men and fortyone were women. There were no escapes from the prison that year, nor have there been for many years. One male however did escape conviction because he died in jail before his trial was heard.

committing larceny.

Of the women, one was imprisoned for child

The majority of the eight-hundred-and-sixteen prisoners committed in 1966 were under thirty years of age and it seems to be a sign of the times that there were three-hundred-and-twenty-one young people between the ages of sixteen and twenty who spent some time in custody and twenty of them were girls. The next largest age group was between twenty-one and twenty-four years, with one-hundred-and-twenty-nine males committed and one female. There were only fourteen commitments in the age group from sixty to sixty-nine years, with one person committed being a woman and in the seventy years and over group, one male only spent time in the jail.

With only two more years remaining for the County Jail to be used for the custody of the offenders in Peel, nothing is known, as yet, what the impregnable building on Wellington Street will eventually be used for. At the present time, the building and its inmates are in the capable hands of prison governor, D. W. Simmons.

JAILERS AND THEIR DUTIES

Another necessary factor in the administration of justice is the maintenance of a County jail. The County jail is a place where many of the people who are arrested are taken and kept in custody until their trial or until bail is arranged. Persons who are found guilty and sentenced are sent to Brampton jail, which is the only jail in the County and if the sentence exceeds a certain length of imprisonment they are sent to either a penitentiary or government jail farm such as the Guelph jail farm.

The jailers of the County since Confederation are: Michael Crawford, 1867-1880; Joshua Modeland, 1881-1906; W. L. Wilson, 1907-1911; Jas. McClure, 1912-1921; L. C. O'Neil, 1922-1924; Wm. A. Partridge, 1924-1935; Albert Hillson, 1935-1943; Joseph Mitchell, 1943-1962; Donald Simmons, May 1, 1962, the present jailer.

The duty of the jailer is to see that those who are confined do not escape custody; to provide the prisoners with meals; see that they are taken care of by the jail physician in the event of illness and to permit the prisoners confined to have visitors at certain hours.



DONALD SIMMONS Present Jailer, apptd. 1962

COUNTY COURT CLERKS

Closely associated with the Judges in the work of administration of justice are the County Court Clerks, who also act as local Registrars of the Supreme Court and Registrars of the Surrogate Court.







J. R. FALLIS

A. H. MILNER

E. F. CONOVER

The first County Court Clerk was James Augustus Austin, who was appointed in 1867 and held office until his death on May 4th, 1900.

The next appointment to the office was Joseph B. Dixon, who was County Court Clerk until 1925.

Mr. Dixon was succeeded by James R. Fallis, who held office until his death on May 11th, 1935.

Upon the death of Mr. Fallis, Mr. Albert H. Milner was appointed and held office until 1957.

Following the retirement of Mr. Milner, Mr. Edward F. Conover was appointed and still holds that office.

For many years, the office of County Court Clerk had only one assistant to the Clerk. There are now seven people in that office including the Registrar and the Deputy Registrar, Douglas Westlake.

The duties of the County Court Clerks, the Registrars of the Supreme Court and the Registrars of the Surrogate Court, are very important.

As Clerk of the County Court, they issue Writs in civil cases up to an amount fixed by the statutes and what amounts they vary at from time to time.

As Local Registrars of the Supreme Court, they issue Writs in civil cases and all documents in connection with the Supreme Court cases are filed in the office of the Local Registrar of the Supreme Court.

As Registrar of the Surrogate Court, applications for Probate of Wills or Letters of Administration for an Estate where no Will has been made, are filed in the office of the Registrar.

JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT

In addition to the County Court, there is a Juvenile and Family Court. This Court deals with family matters where married people have differences and also deals with children who are alleged to have been neglected by their parents or children who have committed some criminal offense.

This Court, as a separate branch of the Administration of Justice, was established in Peel County in 1952. It has a distinct identity and unique social purpose. In fulfillment of its objective, it administers both civil and criminal laws. Its special field of interest and concern is that most important of Canadian institutions—the family—and within the family, particularly our Canadian Youth. Cases of cruelty, desertion and other marital problems are dealt with in this Court and matters of juvenile delinquency are its vital concern. Every dynamic of human behaviour is observed in the Court as the needs and problems of human beings are exposed. The welfare

of the individual and the family together with the judgment of the Court, reflect both the level of social advancement in the society and the degree to which that society is able to develop and combine the social sciences with judicial treatment.

Cases are heard in camera without public admittance and without press report which would identify any of the parties. A confidential treatment of human problems is thereby possible.

In Peel County prior to the establishment of the Juvenile and Family Court in 1952, all domestic cases were heard in Magistrate's Court. There was no collection for monies ordered to be paid and marital counselling and probation facilities were virtually unknown. Mrs. Nance Horwood was appointed Juvenile Probation Officer of the new Court and took on the responsibility of counselling married couples. An accounting system for the collection and distribution of maintenance monies was established thereby expediting enforcement of maintenance orders.

The Peel County Magistrate, T. H. Moorehead continued to act as Judge in the Juvenile and Family Court. It has been customary for a Magistrate to act as Juvenile and Family Court Judge but upon the sudden death of

His Honour T. H. Moorehead, Mrs. Gordon Graydon acted as Juvenile and Family Court Judge for a period of 5½ years. Mr. Dick Honey, a Probation Officer in Peel County since 1955, extended his services to the Juvenile Court both as Probation Officer and as Clerk of that Court upon the retirement of Mrs. Horwood in 1957.



DICK HONEY

Mrs. Katherine Carter assumed clerkship of the Court in 1960 and continued expanding its administration and services until her retirement in 1965. In 1967, the present clerk, Miss D. Prosser and two clerical assistants are extraordinarily busy trying to keep up with the work.

In 1962, Her Honour Judge Graydon retired from her position and a year later His Honour Judge H. T. G. Andrews was appointed to the Court and who is also Magistrate for the County of Peel.







JUDGE Moorehead



JUDGE Graydon

The extraordinary population growth in Peel County is, of course, reflected in the extraordinary increase in the business of the Court. In the past ten years, monies collected for wives and children has quintupled. Juvenile delinquency has tripled at least and, of course, there has been an extraordinary increase in the number of Conferences, counselling interviews and referrals to other agencies.

In 1967, the new Court House for Peel County was completed and accommodation for the Juvenile and Family Court was provided in a separate but attached building within the new complex. For the first time, the accommodation is truly appropriate to the special atmosphere and function of the Court.

The County of Peel has progressed well in providing resources necessary to the purpose of the Court. These now include foster home care for young people; psychiatric examination and treatment and detention home facilities. The Court works in co-operation with all social welfare agencies and particularly it enjoys the co-operation of the Ontario Probation Services and the Family and Children's Services of Peel County.

Originally the Juvenile and Family Court was conceived as an experiment in the Administration of Justice. It is now a proven socio-judicial institution serving the special needs of the people in the County of Peel.

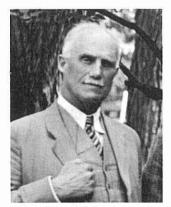
COUNTY MAGISTRATES

As you are probably aware, there are Magistrate's Courts held regularly in the County of Peel and the great bulk of criminal cases are tried by the Magistrates. In most criminal cases, the accused person has the right to ask to be tried by a Judge or by a Judge and Jury or by a Magistrate and, in a great majority of cases, they do ask to be tried by a Magistrate. Originally, there was a large number of Magistrates who took cases if called upon but originally the appointment of Magistrate was considered an honour.

At present there are two Magistrate's Courts, one being held at Cooksville and the other at Brampton.

There are now two full time Magistrates, namely, Tedford G. Andrews and John D. Burger. The volume of business has increased so much it is necessary to have two such officials at all times.

There is no record of who the active Magistrates were but the writer recalls in the South end of the County, George W. Gordon acted as a Magistrate. Charles H. Burgess acted as Magistrate and Edmund H. Pallett. These men simply acted when called upon and received fees for hearing a case but were not on salary and their duties were very light. As things got busier, we had Magistrates from outside the County who spent part of their time in the County but there is no factual record of who these persons were or if they did act here. One Magistrate who did preside in Peel County Courts fairly frequently was William E. McIlwain, who was Magistrate of the County



MAGISTRATE L. J. C. BULL



MAGISTRATE R. I. BLAIN

of Halton. Another part time Magistrate was John Pritchard, who later became a County Judge.

There were two residents of Brampton who did act as Magistrate, one being J. W. Main, who lived on Church

Street West and the other was Robert "Squire" Crawford, who was also County Treasurer.

These Magistrates received a fee for hearing each case. The first Magistrate to be appointed and paid a salary as full time Magistrate was Louis J. C. Bull. He acted in this capacity for several years and was followed by William Woodliffe. Mr. Woodliffe acted for several



MAGISTRATE T. G. ANDREWS



MAGISTRATE T. G. BURGER

years and was transferred to Sudbury where he is still acting as Magistrate.

The successor to Mr. Woodliffe was Thomas H. Moorehead, who had carried on business in Brampton for a number of years and he was followed by Mr. Roswell I. Blain. Mr. Moorehead, acted as Family Court Judge.

Mr. Blain was followed by Tedford G. Andrews, who is also Family Court Judge.

The first list of Magistrates which the writer was able to obtain, indicated that there were 174 Magistrates each of whom had authority to try criminal cases but the appointments really were more of an honourary nature than a necessity for the transaction of criminal business.

SERVED BY SEVEN CROWN ATTORNEYS

The Crown Attorneys for the County of Peel since Peel became a separate County, are as follows: Messrs. George Green, James Fleming, William H. McFadden, K.C., Walter S. Morphy, A. G. Davis, Q.C., Herbert Metcalf, Q.C., and Eugene Gerhart.

The duties of the Crown Attorney are to prosecute criminal cases in Magistrate's Court, County Court and Supreme Court. In the early stages of Peel County, the Crown Attorney's office was part time work and he was entitled to practise law. Of course, he would be prohibited from doing anything pertaining to criminal matters except acting as Crown prosecutor. The Crown Attorney was allowed to carry on private practice because the work involved for the Crown Attorney was not large.

Mr. George Green (from 1867 to 1879) was the first Crown Attorney; James Fleming (from 1880 to 1882) was the second; W. H. McFadden (1882 to 1915 or 1916) was the third, W. S. Morphy (1916 to 1928) was the fourth; A. G. Davis, Q.C. (from 1928 to 1959) was the fifth Crown Attorney. Herbert Metcalf, Q.C., was appointed the next Crown Attorney and he is still active. The work has grown so much, it was necessary to appoint an Assistant Crown Attorney. Eugene Gerhart was appointed a full time Assistant Crown Attorney.

It is the duty of a Crown Attorney to prosecute all criminal cases in Supreme Court and in County Court and Magistrate's Court as stated above and the Crown Attorney is also called upon sometimes to conduct prosecutions under various statutes. Some people have a



W. H. McFADDEN Crown Attorney, 1882-1915



W. S. MORPHY Crown Attorney, 1915-1928



HERBERT METCALF, Q.C.



EUGENE GERHART

The present Crown Attorneys in Peel.

misconception of the duties of the Crown Attorney, feeling that the Crown should do all possible to get a conviction in every case. This is not the Crown's duty but it is his duty to bring out all the facts within his knowledge so that the Court will have full knowledge of all facts and thereby be enabled to give a just and true verdict. The Crown Attorney also assists at Coroner's inquests.

FIVE SHERIFFS IN CENTURY

Peel has had only five Sheriffs in 100 years. The first appointee was Robt. Broddy who held office for 44 years — 1867 to 1911. He was followed by Nathan Henderson, 1911-1935; F. S. Hutchinson served from 1935 to 1946; Aislie Sherman, 1946 to 1956. The present Sheriff, Wm. Raine, was appointed in January, 1957.



ROBERT BRODDY



NATHAN HENDERSON



F. S. HUTCHINSON



AINSLIE E. SHERMAN

when they are presiding in Court and sit in Court when the Judges are presiding. In the event prisoners are sentenced to a term in penitentiary, it is the duty of the Sheriff to escort the prisoner to penitentiary.

The duty of the Sheriff is to serve Writs and Summons and they will now average 3,000 per annum. When judgments are obtained against an individual

or Company, an execution is filed in the Sheriff's office,

The work of the Sheriff is to look after the Judges

which is protection for the person having the judgment. In the course of a year, there are as many as 80,000 names searched for in the Sheriff's office to see whether or not there have been executions filed. In the event of some serious dispute involving the requirement of law enforcement, the Sheriff is entitled to take whatever action he feels necessary. However, we are very fortunate in Peel County that such an occasion has never arisen.



C. A. "Bert" FIRMAN Deputy Sheriff 1923 to 1966

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

There are two Justices of the Peace at Port Credit, namely, Bert C. Smith and Alexander Thompson. At Streetsville, Leonard C. McGillivray, who is Clerk of the Town, is a Justice of the Peace. At Bolton, Orland H. Downey is Justice of the Peace and in Brampton, Harper Bull is a Justice of the Peace.

Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Provincial Government and some of the appointments limit the jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace to the particular County in which he resides and other appointments are made which give the appointee authority any place in the Province.

It has not been possible to get a list of the Justices of the Peace but they have been limited in number and, until recently, there was not a great deal for them to do. With the increase in population and increase in motor traffic particularly, there is a great deal of work for the Justice of the Peace because the Police Officers lay charges before the Justice of the Peace and the Justice of the Peace issues summonses to the accused person if he has not been arrested. They also issue summonses.

A Justice of the Peace has authority to try minor offences including traffic offences but in actual practice, they have been used very little, the work having all been done by the Magistrates. It is now proposed to appoint more Justices of the Peace who will be given



WILLIAM RAINE

authority to try minor offences and particularly offences under the Highway Traffic Act.

W. A. Robinson was active as a Justice of the Peace for some time and while still a J.P., is not active. A. E. Kilpatrick is also a J.P., but is not very active at the present time. William Courtney of Cooksville is an active J.P.

PEEL'S POLICE FORCES

As you quite understand, the Police have a great deal to do with the administration of justice and the manner in which the police carry out their duties is most important. There are a number of different police forces in the County and I will endeavour to give you a brief summary of each one of these forces.

In Toronto Township, there is a force of 110. The Chief of this force is Garnet McGill, who has had considerable experience as a Police Officer. The Deputy Chief is Bruce Kivell, who has had considerable experience in Police work. The only other Chiefs known to me were Sydney Belford and during his time, the Police force was quite small, and Benjamin Drennan. In this force, they have 12 detectives, 3 identification officers, 2 safety officers who visit all the schools in the Township and speak to the children on safety matters. They also have two inspectors, being officers with considerable experience, who are Charles Robinson and Gordon Stanfield. Mel Simmons is Sergeant of Detectives.

At Port Credit they have a force of 11 men with Douglas Munro having been Chief for three and a half years previous to Munro, Joseph Nelson was Chief for 25 years and previous Telford Wilson, who later joined the Brampton Police Force and who is now retired. There are 11 men on this force. They have a detective, Sgt. John W. Brook, and a Patrol Sgt. D. H. Thompson.

Streetsville has a force of six, the present Chief being Donald Fletcher. Previously, Reginald Lawrence had been Chief and following him Edward Rutledge and Ray Hodgson.

Brampton Police Chief is Stanley Raike. The force consists of 37 men, 75% of whom have had training at the Police College. It is planned to increase the number by four immediately. They have a full time detective, equipment for photography and finger printing. Many years ago Brampton Police force was very small and it has not been possible to get records but years ago James Harvey was Chief Constable and was the only Constable on duty in the daytime. Johnston Barrett was night constable for many years and William Beatty was also Chief of Brampton for many years. The Chief previous to the present Chief was Frank Keates who is retiring from the force. Previous to Frank Keates was Andrew Herkes, who was Chief for many years and had a very small staff.

Township of Chinguacousy has a police force who police the Township. The present chief is Kenneth Sider, who, previous to coming to Chinguacousy, had ten years' experience with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and three years with the Richmond Hill Police. They have 22 men on the force, including 3 Patrol Sergeants and one Staff Sergeant. They have a special Criminal Investigation Branch and have a photographic section to help them in their work. Every man on the force has attended Police College.

The Ontario Provincial Police at Brampton have a

staff of 25 with Sgt. J. B. Scott in charge. This force looks after the Townships of Caledon, Albion and Toronto Gore and the Village of Bolton. They also patrol Provincial highways in this area. At Port Credit the Ontario Provincial Police have a staff in Toronto Township consisting of Staff Sgt. John Dick, who is in charge; 6 Corporals, 47 Constables and 2 Cadets. The Staff Sergeant prior to John Dick was S/S Sparling and S/S McComb. Their duties are to patrol Provincial highways in the area and they will, of course, cooperate with Toronto Township Police Force, if required to do so.



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

COURT AT SQUIRE McMANUS'S, MONO MILLS In the foreground, Lucius O'Brien, artist; l. to r.: Judge (Later Sir Jas. R.) Gowan; Squire McManus, acting as clerk; Jno. Haffey, bailiff, tendering oath to witness; Thos. Jackson, resident of Mono Mills; Alex Hamilton, witness taking oath; Rev. Jno. Fletcher; Jas. Darragh, old settler, comfortably hanging over bar.

CORONERS

The following are the coroners who are presently acting in the County of Peel: Dr. R. H. Porter, Port Credit; Dr. W. S. Caldwell, Brampton; Dr. H. A. Brasch, Port Credit; Dr. R. Nessim, Cooksville; Dr. G. A. Montemurro, Streetsville; Dr. E. W. Twiddy, Caledon East; Dr. James Garriock, Woodbridge. It has not been possible to get a list of coroners who acted some years ago but Dr. Arthur Sutton, Port Credit and Dr. J. A. Lawson, Brampton were coroners who acted for many years and Dr. Thomas of Caledon also served in that position for a long period.

The duties of the coroner are, in certain cases, to summons a jury and to collect evidence to enquire into a case of death of some one who has been injured in an accident or for some other reason. Their findings are not binding on anybody but are used as a source of information and also to satisfy people who may have been involved as to the true circumstances regarding the death of a person. The coroners are not paid a salary but are paid a fee for each inquest they conduct.

PROBATION SERVICES

Probation first became available in Canada as a legal alternative to incarceration in 1908 with the passage of the Juvenile Delinquents' Act (Canada). It was not until 1952, however, that Probation became available in Peel County. In that year the Juvenile Delinquents' Act was proclaimed for the County thus setting up the machinery for the establishment of a Juvenile Court presided over by a Judge.

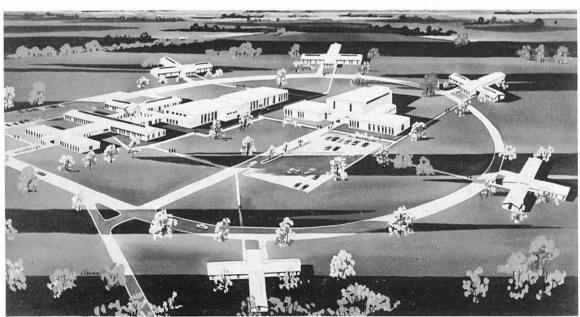
With the establishment of a Juvenile Court, Mrs. Nance Horwood was appointed as the first Probation Officer in the County. She was employed by the County to work only with the Juvenile Court. Subsequently this became a Juvenile and Family Court, thus increasing the work of the Probation Officer. Mrs. Horwood continued her work with the Court until 1957.

During this period the Province of Ontario began to expand Probation service in the criminal courts. It became a branch of the Attorney-General's Department and a Director of Probation Service was appointed in 1952. By 1955 with the increasing population in Peel County, there was an apparent need for Probation Service in the Criminal Courts, particularly Magistrate's Court. In May, 1955, Mr. R. J. Honey was appointed by the Provincial Government as a full time Probation Officer for the Counties of Peel and Halton. He continued in this dual capacity until 1957, when, with the resignation of Mrs. Horwood, he took over all of the probation work in Peel County.

By 1962, the work-load had become so heavy that it was impossible for one officer to adequately cope with it. As a result, in June 1962, Mr. R. J. Porter, who had been employed as a Probation Officer in Welland County, was transferred to Peel County. In January 1964, Rev. W. A. Douglas was appointed as a Probation Officer and joined the Peel County staff. In May, 1965 Miss Pamela Lewis, a Probation Officer in London, Ontario, was transferred to Peel County, thus becoming the first female Probation Officer to work with all of the courts. Thus, in a period of only 10 years, the number of Probation Officers in the County has increased from one to four.

As an indication of how this service has developed in Peel it is interesting to note that the number of Probation cases in 1955 was twenty-seven and in 1965, ten years later, had increased to two hundred and twenty.

As a further indication of the growth of the service, it might be noted that the Probation Office has expanded from two small rooms in the old Court House at Brampton to more adequate space in the old Registry Building and, finally, in this centennial year to spacious and modern accommodation provided by the County of Peel in the new Court House.



THE VANIER REFORM INSTITUTION

LEGAL AID COMMITTEE

In April, 1967, the Ontario Government instituted a program for aid to persons requiring legal advice and help and who cannot afford to pay. The system as worked out by a local committee in each County with a supervising officer in charge and provision is made for people who cannot afford to pay lawyers to apply to the local Legal Aid Committee and they will investigate the circumstances of the applicant and will provide the applicant with a lawyer to help him with his difficulties. This is a progressive step and one which has been strongly endorsed by the legal profession. The only concern about it is that there may be some people who will seek legal aid who are not entitled to obtain it.

GOVERNMENT REFORM INSTITUTIONS

Peel County may have an old and outdated jail, but with the opening of the Vanier Institution for Women, anticipated in the spring of 1968, it will house one of the most modern establishments for reform and rehabilitation that has been constructed to date.

The Ontario Training Centre on Queen Street West was the first training centre of its kind to be opened. This pilot project began operations in January, 1947 and proved so successful that there are now five such centres throughout Ontario.

The centre has a capacity to house 200 students, but the average recent occupancy has been 130 to 135 youths, between the ages of 16 and 24.

The boys may take a vocational trade training programme or an academic one. The vocations offered are radio, sheet metal and welding, carpentry, construction, cooking, machine shop, motor mechanics, painting and decorating, brick-laying, stationery engineering, barbering and horticulture. In the last five years, well over 1,470 students have profited by this trade training.

If a boy is interested in academic studies, he can take up to Grade 10 with the teachers available at the centre. If he wishes to attain higher grades, he then takes correspondence courses, working under the guidance of a member of the training centre's staff.

The second and younger institution is the Ontario Women's Guidance Centre (Ingleside) on McLaughlin Road South, which opened its doors in September, 1960. Now part of the complex of the Mercer Reformatory, it will eventually become an auxiliary of the Vanier Institution for Women.

The guidance centre can accommodate 24 students who range in ages from 16 to 35. They are mainly first offenders and all efforts are made to rehabilitate them by encouraging them to take up either a commercial or academic course while they reside at the centre, usually for periods of six to nine months.

The courses offered the young women are intensive ones, ensuring that the student gets as much knowledge and experience as possible to equip her to undertake a worthwhile position when she leaves the centre and whenever possible and practical, an effort is made to allow the student to follow the career of her choice.

Ingleside is unique in one respect, because it is the only institution of its kind to offer a comprehensive course in N.C.R. book-keeping.

The superintendent of the Ontario Women's Guidance Centre is Glen Thompson and the assistant superintendent is Mrs. M. Wilfong.

The Vanier Institution for Women is being built on land owned by the Ontario Department of Reform Institutions on McLaughlin Road south and will cost over three million dollars. It will replace the old Mercer Reformatory in Toronto.

Our Politics and Politicians

1841 to 1967

HEN PEEL SEPARATED from York and became an independent County in 1867 the Electoral District of Peel, Federally and Provincially, consisted of the Township of Chinguacousy, the Township of Toronto, the Gore of Toronto, and the Villages of Brampton and Streetsville. Caledon and Albion Townships were part of the Electoral District of Cardwell, which had come into being under the B.N.A. of that same year. In 1874 the Village of Bolton also became part of the Cardwell riding. Eleven years later under the Election Amendment Act of 1885, Caledon became part of Peel while Albion and Bolton still remained in Cardwell.

In 1903 Federally and 1908 Provincially the Electoral Constituency of Cardwell disappeared and from those dates onward Peel County's geographical boundaries became the boundaries of the Electoral District of Peel for both Houses. They remained that way until last year when extensive and rather drastic changes were brought about under the Provincial Representation Act of 1966 and the Federal Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act passed the same year. Thus for the first time in roughly 60 years, Peel County as such ceases to be an Electoral District and for the first time in the County's history the electoral areas will be entirely different for Federal and Provincial

Provincially there will be two Electoral Districts— Peel North and Peel South.

PEEL NORTH—consists of the townships of Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Toronto Gore and that portion of the Township of Toronto described as follows: Wards 4 and 5 and that portion of Ward 6 lying north of Dundas Street, the towns of Brampton and Streetsville, and the villages of Bolton and Caledon East.

PEEL SOUTH — consists of that portion of the Township of Toronto described as follows: Wards 1, 2, 3 and 7 and that portion of Ward 6 lying south of Dundas Street, and the Town of Port Credit.

Federally the changes are much more extensive and far reaching although here also there will be two ridings namely Peel-Dufferin and Peel South.

PEEL-DUFFERIN consisting of:

that part of the County of Dufferin contained in the Township of Mono and Mulmur;

that part of the County of Peel contained in the Townships of Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore;

(c) that part of the County of Simcoe contained in the Town of Alliston and the Townships of Adjala, Tosorontio and Essa, excepting the Village of Cooks-

(d) the whole of the Town of Orangeville. PEEL SOUTH consisting of

that part of the County of Peel contained in the Township of Toronto including that part of Metropolitan Toronto lying west of the Etobicoke River.

PRIOR TO CONFEDERATION

With that preface as a background let us now look at what has happened politically in Peel in the century which has passed since we became a separate "senior" county and a distinctive electoral unit, and also take a glimpse back at the results of the eight elections which took place here for the Parliament of Canada during those twenty-five years

For the first half of that period and the first four Parliamentary elections Peel was associated with York for voting purposes but beginning in 1854 Peel became a separate electoral division and voted as such in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth Parliamentary elections prior to Confederation. Following are those election results:

FIRST PARLIAMENT, 1841—York, 2nd Riding—(Peel) George Duggan Jr. (Conservative) defeated Colonel Baldwin (Liberal) and in the by-election of 1842 he was successful again.

SECOND PARLIAMENT, 1844—York, 2nd Riding—(Peel) George Duggan (Conservative) defeated Hon. Robt. Baldwin (Liberal)

THIRD PARLIAMENT, 1848—York, West Riding—(Peel) J. C. Morrison (Liberal) defeated George Wright (Conservative) Brampton

FOURTH PARLIAMENT, 1851—York, West Riding—(Peel) Major George Wright (Conservative) triumphed

FIFTH PARLIAMENT, 1854—Peel

J. C. Aikins (Liberal) defeated George Wright (Conservative)

SIXTH PARLIAMENT, 1858—Peel

J. C. Aikins was re-elected over Hon. J. H. Cameron (Conservative)

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT, 1861—Peel

Hon. J. H. Cameron (Conservative) defeated J. C. Aikins (Liberal)

EIGHTH PARLIAMENT, 1863—Peel

Hon. J. H. Cameron was re-elected.

The Author

C. V. **CHARTERS**



CLARENCE VICTOR CHARTERS—Born in Brampton, January, 1892, son of Samuel Charters and Jane Ellen Pierson. Educated local public and high schools. Entered printing business in 1906 as "devil" in his father's printshop—The Conservator; and became Manager of Charters Publishing Company Limited, formed in 1919, and President in 1943 on the death of his father. Member Board of Directors of Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association 1930, and its Managing Director 1935 to 1946.

During war years served on Canadian Publishers War Finance Committee and as Executive Assistant to the Printing and Publishing Administrator; also a member of Federal Government's press group which flew overseas in 1942 and toured Naval, Army and Air Force Bases.

Served in Ottawa 1947-49 as Public Relations Director for the Progressive Conservative Party.

A member of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission since 1958, he had served prior to that as President of the Peel Memorial Hospital Board and also the Ontario Hospital Association.

An Anglican, serving in many official positions in the local parish of Christ Church, Brampton; on the Toronto Diocesan Synod as an Executive member and until last year a member of General Synod. In sports it was lacrosse in his youth—to-day lawn bowling, golf, curling.

Keenly interested in preserving the county's bistory, he organized and served as president of the first Peel County Historical Association, 1940.

Peel County Historical Association, 1940.
"C.V." married Ida Mary Harcourt in 1919 following her return from serving overseas. They have two sons, Sam and Bob of Brampton and a daughter Marion (Mrs. Fenton Carroll) of Cooksville.

Peel Member Served as Premier



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

THE HON. COL. THOS. LAIRD KENNEDY, LL.D.,

the "dirt farmer" from Dixie, Toronto Township, where he was born in 1879, served his local community, his native county and his country well in peace and in war.

For 54 of his 80 years he was in public service, first as a local school trustee, then in the municipal council and then as a soldier in the first World War, in which he suffered a severe injury. Soon after his return from overseas he entered Provincial politics and in 1919 was elected as a member of the Legislature. In 1930 he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and climaxed his political career when he was named "caretaker" Premier for seven months in 1948.

Often referred to affectionately as "Old Man Ontario" and just plain "Tom" to a legion of friends of all political parties throughout the Province, his record of achievement is unquestionably the most outstanding in Peel's one hundred years political history.

After redeeming the County of Peel for the Conservatives in his first election of 1919, he contested the riding in ten more Provincial elections and was successful in all but one of them. In addition he received an acclamation in the by-election following his first appointment as Minister of Agriculture in 1930.

Following the defeat of the Hepburn Liberal Government, he was for the second time chosen as Minister of Agriculture in 1943 and continued in that responsible position during his short term as Premier. He resigned that portfolio in 1953 but continued in active politics as Member for Peel until 1958 when on his 80th birthday he announced that he would not seek re-election.

In less than seven months later Tom Kennedy's earthly life was terminated. He was buried in the family plot in St. John's Anglican Church Cemetery at Dixie, not far from his birthplace and the 200 acre homestead where his forebears had lived since 1804.

Tom Kennedy was Peel's most distinguished politician and public servant—the dean of Ontario's Legislative Assembly who had the unique honor of serving under five provincial premiers, Messrs. Ferguson, Hearst, Henry, Drew and Frost. The secondary school at Cooksville bears testimony to his memory and will for many generations.

Represented Peel in Both Houses

SAMUEL CHARTERS—PUBLISHER AND POLITICIAN

a native of Chinguacousy Township, he was born in 1863, and educated at Brampton Public School. At an early age he became an apprentice at the printing trade on the staff of A. F. Campbell, the founder and publisher of The Conservator. Soon after completion of his seven year apprenticeship, he received an offer from Andrew Pattulo, publisher of the Sentinel Review to go to Woodstock as plant superintendent on the understanding that he would play lacrosse for the local team, as he had established a good reputation as a player with the Brampton Excelsiors.

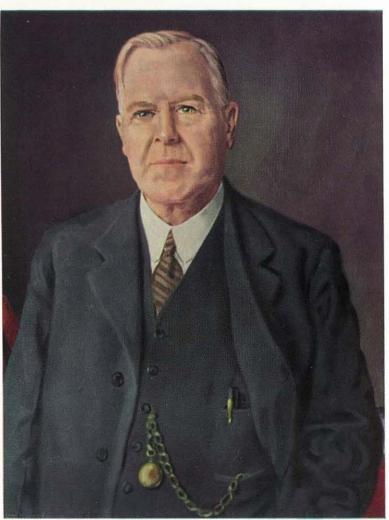
In 1890, when The Conservator was put on the market, Charters' offer of purchase was accepted and he returned to his native town as Publisher and Editor.

Mr. Charters soon became involved in Peel politics and in 1902 he was chosen as the Conservative candidate to contest the riding against John Smith, the sitting provincial member since 1892. He was beaten in that election by 123 and in his second try against Smith in 1905 he lost by 32 votes. In 1907 he served as Mayor of Brampton. In 1908 he won over the Liberal John M. Godfrey of Port Credit with a majority of 409. Three years later in 1911 he won by 716 over the Liberal Robert Smith, of Bolton.

In 1913, due to impaired health, Mr. Charters resigned his seat in the Legislature. He was later appointed Registrar for Peel County and held that position until 1917.

In 1917 Mr. Charters gave up his position as County Registrar and accepted the unanimous nomination as the Union Government candidate in Peel. He carried the county against the Liberal candidate Benj. Petch by a record majority of 2252. Mr. Charters remained Peel's member in the House of Commons for eighteen years. (For tabulated returns see page 109) During this period in the Federal Parliament, Mr. Charters served as Chief Conservative Whip under both Bennett and Meighen. He retired in 1935 and died in April 1943.

Mr. Charters established a record for public service in Peel, having contested four Provincial elections (two of them unsuccessfully) and five successful Federal elections—almost a quarter of a century in the legislative halls of the country.



Painting by Hilton Hassell, Port Credit

IN THE PAST CENTURY

That all took place in the local political arena prior to Confederation. Since 1867 there have been twenty-seven general elections in Peel for the House of Commons and also two by-elections or a total of twenty-nine contests. Of these the Conservatives won twenty, the other nine going to the Liberals. In that century, Peel was represented in the Federal Parliament for 76 years by seven Conservative members and by four Liberal members for a period of 24 years.

For the Ontario Legislature in the same period, there were thirty-two contests—twenty-nine general and three by-elections. The Liberals won thirteen of these covering a period of 41 years and the Conservatives nineteen with 59 years of representation.

Until 1919 Provincially and 1921 Federally, all contests in this County were between the two old parties, Liberals and Conservatives, but since then three-party or four-party contests have become the rule rather than the exception, but up to date none of these "splinter" groups have been serious contenders. Only one election went by acclamation in Peel in the past century, and that was to Col. T. L. Kennedy in 1930 when he was first named Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

For the record and ready reference in the years ahead a complete tabulation of all the elections, Federal and Provincial, in Peel and Cardwell is given on this and on page 111. The figures tell an interesting story of the close contests in the early days and reveal the growth of the County by showing the total vote in 1867 as about 2,200 as compared to over 60,000 in 1965. Also appearing elsewhere in this chapter you will find pictures and biographies of our local politicians who have been honoured with Senatorships and who have represented Peel in either the House of Commons or the Legislature. In addition similar treatment is given to a large number of former Peelites who have made good in the realm of politics since leaving the "Banner County" of Peel.

This portrayal by word and picture reveals an enviable record for this County and indicates clearly that the men of Peel have measured up well in serving their County and their Country in the political field. It is our hope that the fine example of these men will be emulated by our future representatives. Politics is an honorable calling and it is unfortunate that in too many quarters it is being decried and dragged down by some who should know better.

Evangelist Billy Graham when asked recently—"Don't you believe there is a great need for people of integrity to enter the political field?" replied: "Yes, there is a great need for men with Christian conviction in government. This is not to say, however, that there are no Christians and men of principle in government office. Some of the most dedicated men I know are serving their country in political office. The old saying: All politicians are crooked, is as unfounded in fact, as: All doctors are quacks."

If we are to have sound, efficient government in the years ahead and give this country the leadership it will require in the next century it behooves us to see that we choose men of character and capability as our representatives.

Peel Election Results

Since Confederation—1867

The Year Peel became a Separate County

FEDERAL

PROVINCIAL

	1110 (111011111
867—John H. Cameron(C)—1138	1867—John Coyne(C)—1118
-R. Barber(L)-1076	—Robt. Smith(L)—1072
1872—Robt. Smith(L)—1261	1871—John Coyne(C)—1118
—John H. Cameron(C)—1245 1874—Robt. Smith(L)—1299	—Thos. O. Bowles(L)—1059 1873—K. Chisholm(L)—1324
—Wm. Elliott(C)—1285	—S. White(C)—1924
1878—Wm. Elliott(C)—1414	1875—K. Chisholm(L)—1349
-Robt. Smith(L)-1325	—J. W. Beynon(C)—1246
1883—James Fleming(L)—1430	1879—K. Chisholm(L)—1519
—Robt. Barber(C)—1387	—W. A. McCulla(C)—1364
1887—W. A. McCulla(C)—1711	1883—K. Chisholm(L)—1521
—James Fleming(L)—1668 1891—Jos. Featherstone(L)—1667	—Hamilton (C)—1438 1886—K. Chisholm (L)—2102
—W. A. McCulla(C)—1613	—A. F. Campbell(C)—1882
1892—Jos. Featherstone(L) Maj. 133	1890—K. Chisholm(L)—2059
(By)—James Jackson(C)	—Jas. L. Hughes(C)—1936
1896-Jos. Featherstone(L)-1891	1892—John Smith(L)—2477
—A. F. Campbell(C)—1425	—W. Cook(I)—1564
1900—Richard Blain(C)—1705 —Jos. Featherstone(L)—1592	1894—John Smith(L)—2273 —Robt. Crawford(C)—1876
1904—Richard Blain(C)—2640	1898—John Smith(L)—2343
—W. E. Milner(L)—2524	—J. W. Beynon(C)—2051
1908-Richard Blain(C)-2758	1902—John Smith(L)—2296
-Ed G. Graham(L)-2469	—Sam Charters(C)—2173
1911—Richard Blain(C)—2656	1905—John Smith(L)—2269
—W. J. Lowe(L)—2340	—Sam Charters(C)—2237
1917—Samuel Charters(C)—4751 —Benj. Petch(L)—2499	1908—Sam Charters(C)—2852 —J. M. Godfrey(L)—2354
1921—Samuel Charters(C)—4892	1911—Sam Charters(C)—2705
—W. J. Lowe(L)—3732	—Robt. Smith(L)—1989
—H. J. W. Taylor(CCF)—3350	1913—Jas. R. Fallis(C)—2546
1925—Samuel Charters(UG)—7047	—A. H. Milner(L)—2138
—W. R. P. Parker(L)—6546	1914—Jas. R. Fallis(C)—2855
1926—Samuel Charters(C)—7002 —W. J. Lowe(L)—6294	—A. H. Milner(L)—2228
1930—Samuel Charters(C)—7112	1916—W. J. Lowe(L)—2948 —Jas. R. Fallis(C)—2643
—W. J. Lowe(L)—6847	1919—T. L. Kennedy(C)—4562
1935—Gordon Graydon(C)—7132	—W. J. Lowe(L)—4457
—W. J. Lowe(L)—6962	-M. W. Doherty(UFO)-2345
—Jos. Maund(CCF)—1036	1923—T. L. Kennedy (C)—6081
—J. B. Dingwall(R) —842 1940—Gordon Graydon(C)—8486	—Ed. A. Orr(UFO)—4718
—Geo. R. Farr(L)—7638	1926—T. L. Kennedy(C)—6193 —H. Taylor(Progressive)—5832
1945—Gordon Graydon (PC)—10,357	1929—T. L. Kennedy(C)—6737
-Stanley Harmer(L)-5489	—T. H. Graham(L)—5677
-Robt. C. Smeaton (CCF)-1788	1930—By-election
1949—Gordon Graydon (PC)—10,570	—T. L. Kennedy (C)—Acclamation
—Stanley Harmer(L)—7788 —Chas. D. Jenkins(CCF)—3043	1934—Duncan Marshall(L)—7960 —T. L. Kennedy(C)—7716
1953—Gordon Graydon (PC)—13,487	—C. J. Maund(CCF)— 764
—Al O'Marra(L)—9263	1937—T. L. Kennedy(C)—8228
—James Adams(CCF).—2560	-Duncan Marshall(L)-7949
1954—John Pallett(PC)—13,500	—Russ Pawley(CCF)— 657
(By)—Al. O'Marra(L)—9440	1943—T. L. Kennedy(C)—7101
—Lloyd H. Gane(CCF)—1985 1957—John Pallett(PC)—19,818	—John Patterson(L)—3770
	-Chas. Rankin(CCF)-3254
—Robt. W. Speck(L)—10,467 —J. R. Whitehouse (CCF)—3418	—Chas. Rankin(CCF)—3254 1945—T. L. Kennedy(PC)—9923
—Robt. W. Speck(L)—10,467 —J. R. Whitehouse (CCF)—3418 —Neil Carmichael(SC)— 913	-Chas. Rankin(CCF)-3254
—Robt. W. Speck	—Chas. Rankin(CCF)—3254 1945—T. L. Kennedy(PC)—9923 —L. Hancock(L)—4412 —A. H. Sovereign(CCF)—3325 1948—T. L. Kennedy(PC)—9070
—Robt. W. Speck (L)—10,467 —J. R. Whitchouse (CCF)—3418 —Neil Carmichael (SC)—913 1958—John Pallett (PC)—23,379 —Robt. Faskin (L)—10,357	—Chas. Rankin
—Robt. W. Speck	—Chas. Rankin
—Robt. W. Speck	—Chas. Rankin(CCF)—3254 1945—T. L. Kennedy
—Robt. W. Speck	—Chas. Rankin (CCF)—3254 1945—T. L. Kennedy (PC)—9923 —L. Hancock (L)—4412 —A. H. Sovereign (CCF)—3325 1948—T. L. Kennedy (PC)—9070 —R. J. Hiscox (L)—5393 —A. H. Sovereign (CCF)—4733 1951—T. L. Kennedy (PC)—12,528 —Carl Flaman (L)—5711
—Robt. W. Speck (L)—10,467 —J. R. Whitchouse (CCF)—3418 —Neil Carmichael (SC)— 913 1958—John Pallett (PC)—23,379 —Robt. Faskin (L)—10,357 —Jno. Whitchouse (CCF)—3848 —Neil Carmichael (SC)— 640 1962—Bruce Beer (L)—21,221 —John Pallett (PC)—19,238 —Patrick Lawler (NDP)—8341	—Chas. Rankin(CCF)—3254 1945—T. L. Kennedy
—Robt. W. Speck (L)—10,467 —J. R. Whitchouse (CCF)—3418 —Neil Carmichael (SC)— 913 1958—John Pallett (PC)—23,379 —Robt. Faskin (L)—10,357 —Jno. Whitchouse (CCF)—3848 —Neil Carmichael (SC)—640 1962—Bruce Beer (L)—21,221 —John Pallett (PC)—19,238 —Patrick Lawler (NDP)—8341 —David Astle (SC)—611	Chas. Rankin
—Robt. W. Speck (L)—10,467 —J. R. Whitchouse (CCF)—3418 —Neil Carmichael (SC)— 913 1958—John Pallett (PC)—23,379 —Robt. Faskin (L)—10,557 —Jno. Whitchouse (CCF)—3848 —Neil Carmichael (SC)— 640 1962—Bruce Beer (L)—21,221 —John Pallett (PC)—19,238 —Patrick Lawler (NDP)—8341 —David Astle (SC)— 611 1963—Bruce Beer (L)—28,009	—Chas. Rankin
—Robt. W. Speck (L)—10,467 —J. R. Whitchouse (CCF)—3418 —Neil Carmichael (SC)— 913 1958—John Pallett (PC)—23,379 —Robt. Faskin (L)—10,357 —Jno. Whitchouse (CCF)—3848 —Neil Carmichael (SC)— 640 1962—Bruce Beer (L)—21,221 —John Pallett (PC)—19,238 —Patrick Lawler (NDP)—8341 —David Astle (SC)— 611 1963—Bruce Beer (L)—28,009 —John Fox (PC)—15,921	Chas. Rankin (CCF) 3254 1945 T. L. Kennedy (PC) 9923 L. Hancock (L) 4412 A. H. Sovereign (CCF) 3325 1948 T. L. Kennedy (PC) 9070 R. J. Hiscox (L) 5393 A. H. Sovereign (CCF) 4733 1951 T. L. Kennedy (PC) 12,528 Carl Flaman (L) 5711 C. D. Jenkins (CCF) 3893 1955 T. L. Kennedy (PC) 13,296 Ruth S. Houck (L) 8696 C. D. Jenkins (CCF) 4305 1959 Wm. Davis (PC) 13,278
—Robt. W. Speck (L)—10,467 —J. R. Whitchouse (CCF)—3418 —Neil Carmichael (SC)—913 1958—John Pallett (PC)—23,379 —Robt. Faskin (L)—10,357 —Jno. Whitchouse (CCF)—3848 —Neil Carmichael (SC)—640 1962—Bruce Beer (L)—21,221 —John Pallett (PC)—19,238 —Patrick Lawler (NDP)—8341 —David Astle (SC)—61 1963—Bruce Beer (L)—28,009 —John Fox (PC)—15,921 —Patrick Lawler (NDP)—8836	Chas. Rankin
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ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED

(C)—Conservative	
(PC)-Progressive	Conservative
(L)—Liberal	
(I)—Independent	
10001 0 0	

(CCF)—Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation

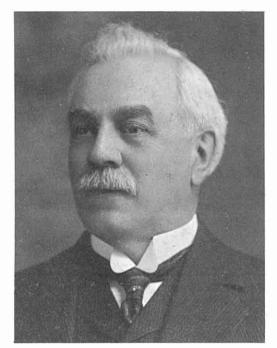
(NDP)-New Democratic Party

(UFO)-United Farmers of Ontario

(R)—Reconstruction
(SC)—Social Credit
(UG)—Union Government

(NG)—National Government (CL)—Conservative Liberal (CPat)—Conservative Patron

Three Prominent Peel Politicians Honored With Senatorships



HON. RICHARD BLAIN

A prominent figure in Peel County politics for many years, Mr. Blain was born Dec. 8, 1858, at Vienna, Ont., son of Capt. Isaac Blain, of Cumberland, England, and Mary Broderick, a native Canadian. On Nov. 19, 1884, he married Hattie James, a native of Peel. The Blains had two children, a son, Roswell I. (Dick) and a daughter, Miriam, widow of the late Dr. T. A. Robinson, Both reside in Brampton. Mr. R. I. Blain is a former Peel County Magistrate and is now serving on the Chinguacousy Police Commission.

Richard Blain was a successful hardware merchant in Brampton and entered municipal politics as town councillor in 1885 at the age of 28, serving for two years in that position and seven years as Deputy Reeve. He became Brampton's fourth County Warden in 1893 and was chairman of the County Council building Committee when the Registry Office was erected on Wellington Street in 1890.

Mr. Blain was a devoted member of Grace Methodist Church.

In 1900 he entered Federal Politics as the Conservative candidate and in his first contest defeated the sitting member, Joseph Featherstone, by 287 majority. He was re-elected in three subsequent general elections, defeating W. E. Milner in 1904 by 116 votes; E. G. Graham in 1908 by 289 and W. L. Lowe by 316 in 1911.

defeating W. E. Milner in 1904 by 116 votes; E. G. Graham in 1908 by 289 and W. J. Lowe by 316 in 1911.

Mr. Blain was called to the Senate in 1917 and served in that position until his death on Nov. 27, 1926. Prior to his appointment to the Senate, he had frequently been mentioned for a Cabinet appointment or as Speaker of the House of Commons. He will be remembered in Peel as an outstanding campaigner, a capable organizer and a talented debater.



HON. HARRY ALBERT WILLIS, Q.C.

Senator Willis was born at Belfountain, Peel County, July 11, 1904, son of John and (Ethel McBride) Willis. He was educated at the Belfountain Public School, Erin and Brampton High Schools, McMaster University, Hamilton (B.A.), and Osgoode Hall, Toronto. He was called to the Bar of Ontario in June 1929, created a King's Counsel in 1946 and founded his own law firm (Willis, Dingwall and Newell) in Toronto, April 1953.

"Harry" as he is familiarly called, holds a number of important positions in the Province, being Vice-President and Director, Denison Mines Limited; Director and Secretary-Treasurer, Executone Limited; Director Premier Materials Limited; Director and Member of the Executive, Royal Agricultural Winter Fair; Member Board of Governors, McMaster University; Director, Homewood Sanitorium, Guelph.

On June 15th, 1962, he was summoned to the Senate, and is actually the second person, residing in Peel, to be so honored.

In September 1931, he married Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Dryden of Brooklin, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Willis have two daughters: Mrs. Wallace (Margaret Anne) Fray, B.A. McMaster and Mrs. Allan (Mary Lou) Dingle, B.A. McMaster and LL.B. Osgoode Hall, who was called to the Bar in April 1964.

Senator Willis is a member of the Albany Club, Toronto; Rideau Club, Ottawa; Caledon Mountain Trout Club and Eglinton Hunt Club. He resides at "Williswood", Belfountain, where he enjoys farming, riding and fishing. In religion he is a Baptist and in politics an ardent Conservative, having served that party faithfully on both Provincial and Federal Executives.



HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL

He was born September 24, 1872, in Elderslie Township, Bruce County, the second son of John Marshall and Margaret McMurchy, both Highland Scots; educated at Walkerton High School and Owen Sound Collegiate; married December 15th, 1899, to Miss Lena McIsaac, of Charlottetown. The Marshalls had three sons—John Campbell McKinnon, Duncan Alexander and Bruce.

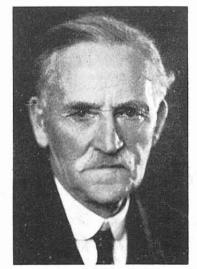
Mr. Marshall was a prominent worker and organizer in the Patrons of Industry movement in Ontario from 1891 to 1898. He went to Alberta in 1905 and there became manager of the Edmonton Daily Bulletin. He was also publisher of the Olds Gazette in Alberta and in Ontario was proprietor of the Thornbury Standard and Clarksburg Reflector and the Bracebridge Gazette.

His entry into politics was in Ontario in 1905 when he was the unsuccessful candidate in the Provincial election in the Muskoka riding. Returning to Alberta he became owner of a large farm in the Olds District and in March 1909 he was elected as representative for that riding in the Alberta Legislature and later that year was sworn in as Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary. He was re-elected in Alberta in the general elections of 1943 and 1917, but lost in 1921 when he contested the Federal seat in East Calgary.

In the 1934 Provincial election in Ontario Mr. Marshall was chosen as Liberal candidate in Peel and triumphed over T. L. Kennedy by a majority of 244. He then became Minister of Agriculture in the Hepburn Government, but in the 1937 election he lost to Tom Kennedy.

Although not a resident of the County he was named as Senator from Peel in January 1938 and died in Toronto in January 1946.

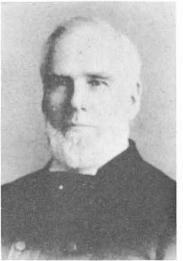
Former Peel Political Personalities Served In Upper House (For Biographies See Page 117)



SENATOR W. B. WILLOUGHBY



SENATOR I. A. LOUGHEED



SENATOR J. C. AIKINS



SENATOR JAS. R. GOWAN

BATTLES OF THE BALLOTS

Much of interest could be written regarding those keenly fought contests following soon after Confederation when the majority of the winning candidate in Peel was invariably by a very narrow margin. In fact in the first nine elections (seven Federal and two Provincial) the majority never reached three figures and in one case the margin was just sixteen votes. The closeness of these contests naturally made for diligent and intensive campaigning and real excitement at the polls, particularly in those days of open voting when the County was much smaller.

In fact the author of this chapter is old enough to remember elections when the total vote in Peel was less than 4,500 and you could put the party label on 90% of the electors. In those days every name on the voters' lists was checked religiously in every sub-division and each voter designated with a distinguishing mark —a blue tick for Conservative, red for Liberal and black for doubtful. With this method it was possible to get a mighty close forecast of the result and if the final vote varied by more than one or two in a sub-division such variation could usually be explained by illness preventing that voter getting to the polls, "betrayal" of a voter hidden away by the opposition or "converted" to the other party.

As space is at a premium and much has already been written in the Perkins Bull Volume "From Boyne to Brampton" and elsewhere on a number of these political battles, we will confine our account to only a couple of the most interesting election incidents of those early days. The first is reprinted from the book "The Pioneers of Old Ontario" written by W. L. Smith, a former contributor of local stories to the Brampton Conservator. In his book published in 1923 Mr. Smith relates an interesting interview he had in 1899 with Abraham Campbell, lot 28, 1st concession East, Chinguacousy, the place where Campbell was born and had spent his entire life. We will let Campbell tell that story:

"One of my earliest election recollections is connected with the contest in which Colonel Ed. Thompson defeated William Lyon Mackenzie in the year before the Rebellion. That was the most exciting electoral battle we ever had. The electors of Caledon, Chinguacousy, and Toronto Townships all went to Streetsville to vote. The polls remained open for a week or two and for most of that time my father was engaged in hauling Tories to the voting place. On the last day of polling five or six teams were massed and, headed by bagpipes, took the last of the voters to the poll.

"When the Rebellion came, it was civil war, one neighbour watching another. From the shelter of a hedge my father and I saw a dozen of Mackenzie's supporters passing in twos at night. The Government's supporters marched in daylight. There were no actual conflicts in this neighbourhood between the rival factions, but fighting was narrowly averted on some occasions. Captain Sinclair had a party of Mackenzie's partisans in his home at Cheltenham, when they were surprised and taken prisoners by a company under command of my father. Most of the arms of Sinclair's men were stacked in the middle of the room, and one of my brothers rushed in and grabbed these before the other party knew what was happening. Notwithstanding the surprise and loss of part of the arms, it required a good deal of persuasion to induce those who still retained weapons to give them up.

"The excitement attendant upon Mackenzie's last contest before the Rebellion was paralleled by an election that took place in Peel about 1848. In this election George Wright and Colonel William Thompson split the Tory vote and Honourable Joseph Morrison (afterwards appointed a judge) slipped in between

Cardwell Riding Election Results

For Life of Constituency

FEDERAL

PROVINCIAL

1867—T. R. Ferguson (C)—1155 —Dr. Philips (L)—1087 1872—John H. Cameron (C)—1232 —L. R. Bolton (L)—1016 1874—John H. Cameron (C)—1204 —Thos. O. Bowles (L)—1140 1876—D'Alton McCarthy (C)—1217 (By)—Lambert Bolton (L)—937 1878—Thos. White (C)—1218 —Jos. Pattulo (L)—961 1882—Thos. White (C)—1407 —Jas. F. McLaughlin (L)—1066 1887—Hon. Thos. White (C)—1531 —J. H. Newlove (L)—1128 1891—R. S. White (C)—1628 —Elgin Myers (L)—1380 1895—Wm. Stubbs (1)—1503 (By)—W. B. Willoughby (C)—1296 —R. B. Henry (L)—544 1896—Wm. Stubbs (1)—1825 —W. L. Walsh (C)—1441	1867—Thos. Swinarton
1896-Wm. Stubbs(I)-1825	—L. Hutton(L)—1195
1900—Robt. Johnston(C)—1484	1905—E. A. Little(C)—1902 —John Semple(L)—1013
—Wm. Stubbs(I)—1233	1906—Alexander Ferguson(C)—Accl.

them. Bars were not closed on polling day then and whiskey flowed as freely as the waters of the Credit. Single fights occurred every few minutes while the battle at the polls was on. Sometimes these single fights developed into conflicts between factions, and when this happened men quit using their fists and started for the most convenient bush to cut clubs. One of the most serious of these rows took place at Caledon just before the polls closed. James Thompson was deputy returning officer and Mr. Campbell was poll clerk. When the place got too hot for the officials, they grabbed the poll books (it was open voting then) and bolted. A howling mob followed them for half a mile, but the deputy and poll clerk at length found refuge in Philip Chamber's tavern at lot nine, concession one, Caledon, and there they declared the poll duly and legally closed."

TRICKERY — A POLITICAL JOKE

Prior to the entry of John Coyne and Kenneth Chisholm into the field of Provincial politics both had been active in municipal politics. In fact these two outstanding men met in an exciting contest for the Reeveship prior to Confederation when Brampton was still a village and the position of Reeve was the top office in the municipality.

In referring to this particular contest, Mr. T. W. Duggan had this to say in his daily diary which he kept so faithfully for many years:

"There was open voting in those days, and John McCulla, a father of the late W. A. McCulla, ex-M.P. and postmaster, was pretty nearly the boss of the town as town clerk, and a rigid Conservative. At this famous election that was so full of excitement a man who stuttered came up to vote and John McCulla as returning officer, asked him the usual question, "For whom are you voting, Chisholm or Coyne?" and the man said "Coyne," and before he could speak any other words Jno. McCulla marked his vote for Coyne, but in a moment or two the man added the words. "Be d—d." In this way the poor fellow gave in his Liberal vote for Conservative Coyne although he had consigned him to the lower regions, and the incident was the joke of the hour and the election."

Such election pranks were not uncommon in both Federal and Provincial contests prior to the abolition of "open" voting, after adoption of the secret ballot in 1874, conduct of affairs at the polling booth became more "dignified" but not always lawful.

Local Representatives in the House of Commons



LIEUT-COLONEL JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON D.C.L., Q.C.

It can be said safely of Cameron, he was Peel's most versatile and colorful politician with broad and varied experience in and out of Parliament where from 1846 to 1878 he represented four Ontario ridings, Cornwall, Toronto, Peel and Cardwell. While never a permanent resident of this County he was an extensive land owner. He was first returned to Parliament for Cornwall in August 1846 and represented that riding until November 1851, serving as Solicitor General of Upper Canada during that period. From 1854 to 1857 he sat for Toronto but lost his seat there in 1858. Cameron was first returned for Peel at the General election for the seventh Parliament, 1861, and re-elected for the eighth Parliament 1863 to 1867. Following Confederation he again received the Con-servative nomination in Peel and in 1867 defeated Robt. Barber, the Liberal nominee from Streetsville, but went down to de-feat at the next election at the hands of Robt. Smith. In 1872 and again in 1874 Cameron carried Cardwell for the Con-servatives defeating L. R. Bolton and Thos. O. Bowles. He was a capable lawyer, an excellent speaker and served as Orange Grand Master for several years. He died on Nov. 14th, 1876.

His son Hillyard, also a brilliant Toronto lawyer, was chosen as the provincial candidate by Peel Conservatives in 1898 to oppose the Liberal sitting member, John Smith, but for some reason withdrew from the contest just two weeks before election



ROBERT SMITH

ROBERT SMITH

He was the second person to represent Peel County in the Federal Parliament. A life-long Liberal he defeated the sitting Conservative member, J. H. Cameron, in 1872 and was re-elected in 1874 over Wm. Elliott, Conservative. In 1878 he went down to defeat at the hands of Elliott. Mr. Smith was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1819. His family came to Canada in 1828. A Chinguacousy farmer, he represented that Township in the municipal council for 10 years, being Reeve in cipal council for 10 years, being Reeve in Peel's first County Council 1867. He was married in April 1847 to Eliza Jane McCandless.



GORDON GRAYDON, B.A., LL.D., Q.C.

The late Gordon Graydon was born at Snelgrove in 1896 and received his early education at S.S. No. 6 Chinguacousy. He was undoubtedly one of the ablest of Peel's native sons ever to make a name for himself in the political field.

When he became House Leader of the Opposition 1943-45 the journalists puzzled about his origins in a country riding. He modestly said that he had been interested in politics from the time he was a small boy listening to political talk in the farm homes of Peel. It was said that he was an Ontario Orangeman, well-liked in Quebec, admired by the Irish and the Agrarians who were more of a force in Gordon Graydon's formative years than they are now.

He was one of thirty-five candidates who survived the landslide of the 1935 federal election, winning Peel for his party. This was the beginning of his career as a national figure.

He had attended Brampton High School and been a star student at University of Toronto in Political Science, graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1924. He became a partner of the late Justice Raney, one-time Attorney General of Ontario.

In 1933, at the age of 36, Gordon became the President of the Peel County Conservative Association, the youngest man ever to hold that position. In 1934 he helped rejuvenate the party by forming Young Conservative Clubs at a time when party existence was threatened. Optimism, confidence, acumen and an appealing manner were some of the assets of this unusual leader and the election of 1935, disastrous for his party, gave him the federal seat for Peel which he retained until his death in 1953, when he campaigned in spite of a serious illness.

Meantime, he grew with his responsibilities and as Leader of the Opposition he commanded respect far beyond party lines. In 1945 he was Canadian delegate to the San Francisco World Conference and delegate in London representing Canada on the Preparatory Committee of United Nations 1945. He was Alternate Delegate for Canada at United Nations' 1st General Assembly 1946, Parliamentary Adviser to Canadian Delegate United Nations General Assembly 1950 and in New York, 1952.

He was a member of Grace United Church, Brampton, of several

He was a member of Grace United Church, Brampton, or several local lodges, including Campbell's Cross L.O.L., of the Board of Regents of Victoria College and of the Peel War Records Board.

During the period of his life when he represented the nation at the conference tables of the world, he did not forget to bring world affairs home to the people of his own riding through the newspapers of the County. His devotion to his country and to those he represented is an example to the younger political leaders of our he represented is an example to the younger political leaders of our area more important than any memorial.



WILLIAM ELLIOTT

He was the eldest son of Wm. Elliott and Frances Hamilton who came to Canada from the County Fermanagh, Ireland, and was born in Toronto Township, April 21, 1837. In 1863 he married Ann Jane Jackson, eldest daughter of John H. Jackson of Trafalgar Township, Halton County. He was a member of Toronto Twp. Council for seven years. In 1874 he was nominated by the Conservative party of Peel for the Commons, made a good run but went down to defeat by 14 votes, to the sitting Liberal member Robt. Smith. However, in the next election Elliott turned the tables and defeated Smith and held the seat for five years as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald and the National Policy. Mr. Elliott farmed three hundred acres in Toronto Twp., resided in Meadowvale where he operated a mill and a successful general store. Following his defeat he was appointed as an immigration officer.



WM. A. McCULLA

He descended on the paternal side from an old family in Sligo, Ireland, where he was born in 1837. He was educated there and in Canada. He was married to Elizabeth McBride, a daughter of one of the early settlers in Chinguacousy Township. In business he was a building contractor and operated a planing mill in Brampton. He served on the town council for thirteen years and as Mayor of the County Town for three years, and also Reeve for four years. He was elected Peel's Warden in 1885 being the second Bramptonian to be honored with that position.

McCulla entered Provincial politics as the Conservative nominee against the sitting Liberal member, Kenneth Chisholm, in 1879, losing to him by 155 votes (1519 to 1364).

In 1887 he accepted the Conservative nomination to run against the sitting Federal Liberal member James Fleming and triumphed by a narrow margin. In 1891 McCulla lost a close contest to Joseph Featherstone. Following that defeat, he was appointed Brampton Postmaster.

RECOLLECTIONS — REMINISCENCES

JOINT NOMINATION MEETING DEBATES

In the "good old days" in Peel politics the highlight of every election campaign was the "Joint Meeting" held in the county town of Brampton on the day when the official nominations had to be filed—a week or two prior to the date of the election.

This meeting took the form of a debate between the parties contesting the riding. The debating team was composed of the two opposing candidates and two other persons, each supporting his favorite candidate and party.

This was usually a local person (occasionally a professional politician was brought in from outside) but generally the "seconders" were the prospective candidates for the next election (be it Federal or Provincial.)

To the Returning Officer was given the job of chairman and time-keeper. This was not a coveted task as the rules of debate were laid down specifically and allotted time had to be arranged and then adhered to strictly. This was not usually an easy chore as the debate warmed up and the large crowd of party supporters on each side waxed enthusiastic and often became too vociferous and sometimes a bit unruly.

The first of such political nomination debates that the author can recall (or had related to him in his youth) was held in the Court Room of the old Court House, which was packed to capacity with the crowd overflowing into the corridors. The only other point of that particular meeting that comes to mind is the fact that the Liberal candidates supporting teammate was T. C. Robinette, one of the Province's most capable criminal lawyers and an outstanding political speaker and debater. Needless to say it was an uproarious affair with both sides claiming to have "won the day".

As these joint nomination debates became the established practice before every election and the interest and crowds increased larger quarters had to be found. The first move was to the old "Concert Hall"—(The Ken Chisholm Hall on Queen East), then to the Armouries and finally the Capitol Theatre was the meeting spot.

Such affairs did much to inform the electors of the issues, acquaint party followers with their candidates debating abilities and engender enthusiasm for the forthcoming contest. Many thrilling incidents could be recounted and will be recalled by some of the "old timers" who attended those popular debates. They drove miles over clay roads with horse and buggy in order to get to Brampton by noon and be sure of a front seat where they could hear, see and lead in the applause for their favorite candidate.

Discontinuance of such debates was regrettable and if memory serves me correctly it was due in some degree at least to the advent of the new parties which tended to complicate the making of satisfactory arrangements with all concerned.

"DISCUSSION INVITED"

Another old time political custom which we regretted to see discontinued was the one where the advertisements and posters announcing political meetings always carried at the end the words "Discussion Invited". That was the common practice by both old parties.

Not infrequently the invitation was accepted, par-

ticularly so by the party opposing the sitting member. Sometimes it was the opposition candidate himself who appeared requesting time to speak at the meeting sponsored by the other party. Occasionally it was done by a supporter on his own behalf or in support of his favorite candidate.

At a special Liberal meeting in the old Township Hall at Caledon where the Hon. Hugh Graham, a member of the Laurier Cabinet was the guest and billed as the big attraction, my father, the Conservative candidate at the time decided to attend and ask for time to speak. This he was granted and called upon to address the meeting prior to Mr. Graham's appearance on the programme. As the crowd for some reason, (weather, or roads, or something) was not up to expectation, Samuel Charters, a fellow publisher acquaintance of Graham's started off by lamenting the disappointing number in attendance to hear such a distinguished Parliamentarian, journalist and public speaker and made out this was an evidence of waning support for the Liberal cause in Peel.

Graham in his clever and ready wit when called upon lost no time in turning the tables on the Brampton editor and budding politician. Here are his words, which my father often reiterated with relish. "My friend Charters has gone out of his way to bemoan the poor attendance here tonight, all I have to say to him is that if he saw this number of people coming into his office in Brampton to renew their subscription to The Conservator for a year in advance he would think this a mighty satisfactory crowd". Needless to say those present got a good laugh at Charters' expense but he too enjoyed the ready wit and the free advertising for his newspaper.

POLITICAL OPPONENTS—GOOD FRIENDS

People have often expressed surprise and astonishment at how parliamentarians and politicians can enter into heated debate in the legislative chambers or on the hustings and then "bury the hatchet", come up smiling and remain real good friends in the business and social life of the community. Political disagreement does not of necessity or should not engender bitterness. We have had numerous examples of this in Peel.

If you will pardon a somewhat personal comment the author would like to relate just two local occcurrences.

The first has to do with the night when I was driving my father home after a political meeting of his in Port Credit. Coming up the "Centre Road" our "Four-ninety" Chevrolet stalled at Derry West corner for want of gasoline. Our efforts to procure some from the nearby residents or passing cars had all failed but we kept on desperately waving down the approaching motorists. Eventually a north bound vehicle stopped. The occupants were none other than the two Liberal candidates Benj. Petch and W. J. Lowe also returning from a political meeting in South Peel. They most graciously supplied our wants and enabled us to reach home, humbled but grateful that political opponents are not always "at daggers drawn".

A similar experience, but in the business world, occurred, when, after a keenly fought election, the leading Liberal organizer in Brampton, the late F. W. Wegenast ex-mayor of the Town, entrusted a sizeable printing contract to our company. The campaign was over and no ill will existed.

Local Representatives in the House of Commons



JOSEPH FEATHERSTONE

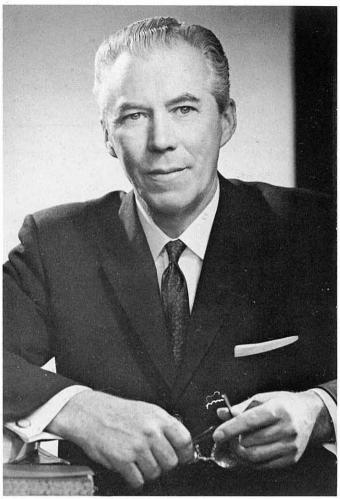
was chosen as Liberal candidate in Peel to contest the general election for the Commons in 1891 against the sitting Conservative member W. A. McCulla, and won that election by 54 majority in a keen and exciting contest. However that election was leadered used to the contest of the contest. declared void and in the by-election which followed on Feb. 11, 1892, he was re-elected by 133 majority. In the next general election Featherstone was opposed general election Featherstone was opposed by A. F. Campbell, publisher of the Brampton Conservator but again the Liberals triumphed with the substantial majority of 466 (1891 to 1425) that being the first time in Peel's history that any candidate had a margin of over 100. In 1900 Featherstone lost to Richard Blain. Mr. Featherstone was a Toronto Town-ship farmer and dealer in thoroughbred stock; was President of the Dominion Live Stock Association in 1887; 1st Vice Presi-dent of Dominion Live Stock Insurance Company 1887-88; and President Canadian Swine Breeders Association 1890-91. Prior

Swine Breeders Association 1890-91. Prior to entering Federal politics he had served as Councillor, Deputy Reeve and Reeve.



WILLIAM STUBBS

A native of Peel County he was born in Caledon Township of Irish parentage on July 11th, 1847. He was educated in the public school in Caledon and the Veterin-ary College in Toronto where he graduated ary College in Toronto where he graduated as a Veterinary surgeon in March 1868. Prior to his entry into Federal politics he had served as Reeve of Caledon. In 1888 he married Annie, daughter of the late Wm. Gillespie of Orangeville. In the by-election in Cardwell in 1895 Stubbs, although a Conservative, ran as an Independent of Colleges of Delege McCarthy in a dent, a follower of Dalton McCarthy, in a three-cornered combat, opposing W. B. Willoughby, the official Conservative nomiwilloughby, the official Conservative nominee and R. B. Henry the Liberal. He won that election by 207 majority and in the general election of 1896 he was re-elected with a majority of 384 over W. L. Walsh the Conservative candidate. Four years later, 1900, Robt. Johnston of Mono Mills received the Conservative population and received the Conservative nomination and he defeated Stubbs by 251 majority (1484-1233). While elected as an Independent on two occasions Stubbs sat on the Liberal side of the House of Commons and gave the Laurier Administration an independent support. For years Dr. Stubbs served as Government Veterinary Inspector for Peel and Cardwell.



BRUCE BEER, M.P.

Bruce Beer, the Member of Parliament for Peel County since 1962, was born in Bethany, Durham County in 1910. He received his early education in his home district, on the farm, and later at the Ontario Agricultural College Guelph.

Mr. Beer does not conform to the popular stereotype of the politician. He is essentially a countryman, urbane and polished, interested in agriculture, in people and finally in politics. He sees politics as a means of relating the city and the country dweller in an era when their common interest must be made articulate. In the County of Peel he must represent both aspects of our economic and social life.

In the Federal election of 1962 he was the first Liberal since 1896 to carry the riding. In 1963 he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture for Canada.

In public as in private gatherings Mr. Beer conveys an impression of quiet common sense and confidence. Unassuming about his knowledge in fields outside of agriculture, in public debate he shows himself to have an informed and solid grasp of public affairs and policy on the national and international fronts.

Choosing to come to Peel County as Agricultural Representative in 1943 rather than accepting a post in Ottawa, he became the first representative to live on a farm outside of the town. He now lives with his family on a farm near Snelgrove where sheep-raising is the chief project at present.

Married in 1941 to a Westerner, the Beers have three children. A daughter, lecturer at the University of Toronto, a son at Guelph University, and a younger son, student at Central Peel Secondary

In 1964 Mr. Beer was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Forestry. He was re-elected as member for Peel County in 1965, and re-appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture in the 27th Parliament. He is a member of the Agricultural Institute of Canada; Ontario Institute of Professional Agrologists; Commonwealth Parliamentary Association; Canadian Nato Parliamentary Association; Canadian Group Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Mr. Beer is a Mason, a member of Grace United Church and of several local organizations.



is the youngest son of Leslie Howard Pallett and Gladys Grace Leslie. He was

Pallett and Gladys Grace Leslie. He was born in Dixie in 1921, and attended Dixie Public School, Port Credit High School, the University of Toronto and Osgoode Law School. He served in World War II as an officer on Canadian Army Head-quarters and with The Governor-General's Horseguards. He served overseas in Italy and North West Europe and was mentioned in dispatches in dispatches.

He is a partner in the law firm of Pallett & Pallett in Port Credit. (founded in 1949). He entered politics in the 1954 elections. He was elected in 1954 to the Canadian Parliament, re-elected in the General Election of 1957 and 1958. He was defeated in 1962.

During his parliamentary career he was parliamentary observer at the 11th Session of the Gen. Assembly of the United Nations 1956-57. Chairman of the Canadian delegation to the NATO Parliamentarians' Conferences at Paris, France, in 1957 and 1958. Mem. of the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference Standing Committee, 1958. Chairman of Bank and Commerce Committee of the 23rd Parliament. He was Chief Govt. Whip from Jan. 15, 1959 to June, 1962. Apptd. Parl. Secty. to Minister of Trade and Commerce, Nov. 19, 1959. Appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister in 1960.



ROBT. JOHNSTON

was another native of Peel, born in Caledon on Nov. 21, 1856, the son of Robert Johnston and Margaret J. McFarland, both Irish. He was educated in Peel. A farmer owning 325 acres in the district, he was given the credit for importing the first Clydesdale horses into Cardwell. In 1897 he headed the poll as No. 1 District Countilland College 1818. cillor for Caledon, holding that position until 1900 when he was unanimously elected as Warden of Peel County. That same year he was chosen as the Conserva-tive candidate in Cardwell to contest the seat against the sitting Independent mem-ber, another Caledon resident Wm. Stubbs. Johnston won that election with a majority of 251 over Stubbs. Mr. Johnston was the last person to sit as a Federal member for Cardwell as the Laurier administration abolished that constituency a few years later. Following the death of Peel County Registrar Kenneth Chisholm, Mr. Johnston was appointed to that position, which he held until his death in 1913.

Local Representatives in the Provincial Legislature



JOHN COYNE

Peel County's first representative in the Ontario Legislature was a native of Toronto Township and was born July 21, 1836, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coyne. He re-ceived his education at Brampton and was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1864. In October 1867 he married Mary Catherine the youngest daughter of John Scott of Brampton. He entered Provincial politics as the Conservative candidate in 1867 and defeated Robt. Smith, Liberal, by the narrow margin of 46 votes (1118 to 1072). He was re-elected at the next elec-1072). He was re-elected at the next election in 1871, defeating T. O. Bowles of Chinguacousy, in another close contest, polling exactly the same number of votes as four years earlier—1118 to his Liberal opponent's 1059. Mr. Coyne only served two years of his second term as he died in 1873 after a short illness.



JOHN SMITH

who became Peel's third representative in the Provincial Legislature was born at Inverness, Scotland, 1831, and emigrated to Rochester, N.Y. with his parents in 1832. The family came to Canada and to 1832. The family came to Canada and to Caledon and Chinguacousy, Peel County, in 1833. Mr. Smith was educated at the district public school and became an outstanding auctioneer and property valuator. On taking up residence in Brampton he served on the local school board and Town Council and was President of the County of Peel Agricultural Society.

of Peel Agricultural Society.

Mr. Smith's entry into Provincial politics as the Liberal standard bearer was in the by-election of 1892 when he triumphed over the Independent candidate Mr. W. over the Independent candidate Mr. W. Cook with the largest majority of his career (2477 to 1564). His next three victories were by smaller majorities over Robt. Crawford in 1894, J. W. Beynon in 1898 and Samuel Charters in 1902 and 1905. Mr. Smith pariety in 1909 and 1905. 1905. Mr. Smith retired in 1908 and died in March 1909.

Mr. Smith, who was an immensely popular man in Peel County and elsewhere where he was known, while a fine election campaigner, was noted for the brevity of his speeches in the Legislature during the time he was a member. As a matter of fact, it was a rare thing for him to make an address there; the only subject on which he at times grew eloquent and that briefly and infrequently was that of women's suffrage. For many sessions he regularly introduced in the Legislature a private bill to extend the franchise to women.



THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM GRENVILLE DAVIS Q.C., M.P.P.

Born in Brampton on July 30th, 1929, the Honourable William G. Davis, known to his constituents as "Bill", now Minister of Education and University Affairs is, at 38, the youngest member of

Educated in the Brampton schools, the University of Toronto and at Osgoode Hall, he was called to the bar in 1955 and practiced in Brampton with his father's firm. Since then he has had what can be described as a jet-speed rise into political prominence.

Nominated to contest the seat in the Provincial Legislature left

vacant by the death of the late Thomas Kennedy for many years Member for Peel, and one of Bill's political godfathers, he won by a margin of 1100 votes over another native son, William H. Brydon. In 1963 he was re-elected with a plurality of 14,000 votes.

Mr. Robarts appointed him a member of his first cabinet in 1962 and recognized his ability by naming him Minister of Education.

After graduation Bill married Helen MacPhee of Windsor who died in 1962. They had had four children. He is now married to a former school teacher, Kathleen Mackay of Chicago and they are both keenly interested in education at the level of their young family, two sons and three daughters. They live unostentatiously off Brampton's Main Street where family life is the key-note.

Now Minister of University Affairs, and as such, running into considerable controversy on the issues of student loans and the developing system of Community Colleges, Bill faces public issues with a cool aplomb very rare in so young a man. With his ability to get the Legislature to vote the money to get things done he has been able to undertake the long advocated overhauling of the entire Ontario Educational System, seized the initiative and got on with the necessary reforms to bring this province's schools into line with the realities of modern life and the better employment of its people.

Bill Davis manages to be amiable, affable and able. He is eminently approachable as witness his relations with the press in both Toronto and Ottawa. While undoubtedly his benign appearance is a political asset, one feels that it is founded on genuine good-will, not to be confused with sentiment or naiveté.

Raised in the comfort and security of a friendly home in a community where each man knows his neighbour might be a smothering experience for some. For Wm. G. Davis it has provided a sure launching pad for a spectacular take-off.

The Globe and Mail calls him the most public member of the cabinet, and looks upon him as a likely leader of the Conservative Party provincially or federally should the occasion arise.



KENNETH CHISHOLM

This is the man who had the enviable distinction of establishing three records in Peel County in its early days serving on the Brampton Council for eleven years (one as councillor, ten as Reeve); Warden of Peel County for three consecutive years (1867-68-69); and representative of the County as its Provincial Liberal member for six terms from 1875 to 1892.

"Ken" Chisholm as he was affectionately known by friends in many activities throughout the County and Province, was another native of Toronto Township, being born on March 17th, 1830. He was a successful merchant and grain buyer in Brampton, a Director of the Central Bank of Canada and a Vice-President of the Haggert Manufacturing Company. He organized Brampton's first Board of Trade and was given to many good works in the County Town. The present "Orange Hall" on Queen St. East, Brampton, next to the Public Library was built by Chisholm and donated to the municipality as a Town donated to the municipality as a lown Hall and used as such for many years. His palatial residence on Main Street South was "Alderlea" the building now owned and occupied as headquarters of the local branch of the Canadian Legion.

Mr. Chisholm retired from politics in 1892 to accept the appointment as Regis-trar of Peel County, the position he filled most acceptably until his death.



JAMES R. FALLIS

He was born in Brampton Dec. 12, 1871, son of James Fallis, (Irish) and Rachel Robinson, Canadian. He was educated at Brampton. He was married in December 1899 to Sarah Jane Lawson and upon her death remarried to Jessie Fletcher. Mr. Fallis like his father was a cattle dealer and an ardent Conservative in politics and a devoted Presbyterian.

Mr. Fallis was first elected to the Ontario Legislature at a by-election November 3, 1913, caused by the resignation of the sitting member, Samuel Charters (Conservative) who had been appointed Registrar. He was re-elected at the general election of June 29, 1914. He resigned his seat but contested the by-election of February 24, 1916, and was defeated by William J. Lowe (Liberal). He was later appointed Clerk of the Surrogate Court for Peel County.

Successful Politicians in Peel and Cardwell



WM. J. LOWE

Another native of Snelgrove, Chinguacousy Township, was born October 14th, 1874, the son of William Lowe and Janet Marshall, both Scottish Presbyterians. In June 1905 he married Elizabeth Shaw, daughter of Irwin Shaw of Snelgrove. Mr. Lowe was a successful Peel farmer and cattle dealer. He entered Provincial politics in the by-election of 1916, defeating the sitting Conservative member J. R. Fallis. In the general election of 1919 he was opposed by T. L. Kennedy who won the seat by a narrow margin. In 1926 and in 1930 Mr. Lowe accepted the Liberal nomination for the Federal house in opposition to Mr. Charters, the sitting member and in 1935 he ran against Gordon Graydon. Following these defeats he retired from politics.



DALTON McCARTHY

Lawyer and politician, was born at Oakley Park, Blackrock, near Dublin, Ireland, on October 10, 1836, the son of D'Alton McCarthy and Charleszina Hope Manners. He came to Canada with his parents in 1847, and was educated at the grammar school in Barrie, Canada West. In 1858 he was called to the bar of Upper Canada (Q.C., 1872), and he won a high reputation as a barrister. In an 1876 by-election he was returned to the Canadian House of Commons as a Conservative for the constituency of Cardwell, defeating Lambert Bolton (Liberal). In the general election of 1878 he was returned for North Simcoe, and this constituency he represented continuously until his death. For many years he occupied a high place in the councils of the Conservative party; but in 1889 he broke with his party on the issue of the Jesuits' Estates Act, and placed himself at the head of the "Equal Rights" movement. Henceforward he sat in parliament as an independent, and he gave a partial support to the Laurier government formed in 1896. He died at Toronto on May 11, 1898.



GEORGE DUGGAN JR.

In the election for the first Parliament of Canada on April 8, 1841, George Duggan Jr. prominent Orangeman, was chosen as the Conservative candidate in the second riding of York, of which Peel was then a part. He was opposed by the Liberal Roman Catholic Col. Connell Baldwin who four years earlier had denounced members of the Orange Order. This lead to a bitter contest.

On several occasions in various parts of the County, the Tories and Reformers attacked one another with fists and bludgeons. The Baldwin forces, being in the minority, were badly bruised and on election day they were afraid to approach the polls. Needless to say, the Duggan forces won the election and were in full control. However, the election was upset on the ground that Liberal voters had been intimidated. The Colonel realizing that in a constituency so overwhelmingly Protestant his religion was a handicap, stood aside in favour of his cousin, the Honourable Robert Baldwin, Attorney General, who, in turn, was soundly defeated by Mr. Duggan.



THOS SWINARTON

An active figure in Albion municipal politics from 1855 to 1889, he was the first man elected to represent the Conservative Party in the Cardwell constituency in the Ontario Legislature in 1867, defeating George McManus, Liberal, by 1151 to 1047. He was a member of Albion Township Council as Councillor for three years 1855, 1860 and 1862 and Reeve for nine years 1856-61-66-67-68-69-81-87-89 and the first Albion man to be honored with the Wardenship of Peel County in 1881. Swinarton was an Orangeman from County Down, Ireland, and served as Master of Columbia L.O.L. No. 1020. In business he operated three mills in the area-a grist mill, a carding mill and a saw mill as well as a tannery and general store.



MAJOR T. R. FERGUSON

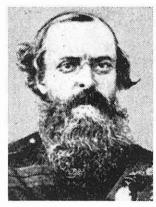
Descended from the ancient Scottish family of the same name distinguished in the history of North Britain. Eldest son of the late Andrew Ferguson of Drumcor, County Cavan, Ireland, where he was born and educated. He came to Canada in 1842 and in June 1856 married Frances Jane, second daughter of Ogle R. Gowan, formerly member of the Legislative Assembly for Leeds and Grenville. He served as Reeve of Innisfil, Warden of Simcoe, Director of Northern Railway and an officer of the Orange Association of British North America.

Major Ferguson sat as the member for South Simcoe in the Legislative Assembly from 1857 until the Union. In 1867 he was the Conservative standard bearer in Cardwell and triumphed over Dr. Philips, Liberal, by a narrow margin. He was an ardent supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald.



THOS. WHITE

Following the death of their Federal member John Hillyard Cameron in 1876 the Cardwell Conservatives had difficulty in procuring a candidate and eventually had to go outside the riding before they found an acceptable one. The choice fell to a Montreal businessman and lawyer Thomas White. He had studied law for four years with Hon. Sidney Smith, Q.C. of Cobourg; had served in Hamilton and Peterboro on the Grammar School Boards, and was for some time Reeve of the Town of Peterboro. Mr. White had made four unsuccessful attempts in politics before he was eventually elected. He was defeated for the Legislative Assembly in South Wentworth in 1867; lost in his try for a Commons seat when he ran for Prescott County in 1874, and for Mont-real West in 1875 and again in 1876. In 1878 he ran as the Conservative candidate in Cardwell, defeating Jos. Pattulo the Liberal nominee. He was re-elected in the same riding in 1882 and again in 1887, in both contests by substantial majorities. He was chosen Minister of the Interior and served in that position from 1885 until his death in 1888.



MAJOR GEORGE WRIGHT

He was one of Brampton's most picturesque and colorful figures—energetic, self-confident, abundantly optimistic and endowed with a romantic imagination. Of Irish descent and an Orangeman he was an ardent Anglican and a generous supporter, providing the property for the second Christ Church on Joseph Street, not far from his own home, "The Castle" on Church Street in early Brampton. He had numerous business interests

He had numerous business interests outside the town where he operated a successful flour milling business.

Wright entered the political field as a municipal councillor and then as Reeve of Brampton. In 1847 while Peel was still part of the electoral division of the York West Riding he was chosen to succeed Duggan as the Conservative candidate and went down to defeat at the hands of J. C. Morrison. This however did not end his political career, as four years later he was again the Conservative nominee in the same riding and was elected to the Fourth Parliament of Canada for the three year term 1851-54. In his third contest when Peel had become a separate constituency Wright lost to the Liberal J. C. Aikins.



ROBT. SMEATON WHITE

He was a son of the Hon. Thomas White and followed in his father's footsteps in politics. When his father died in 1888, necessitating a by-election in Cardwell "R.S." in spite of some local antagonism regarding an "outsider", received the nomination and carried the riding for the Conservatives in that Federal by-election and was re-elected at the general election in 1891. As a young man White joined the Montreal Gazette newspaper staff and subsequently became chief-editor of that widely quoted newspaper. For a more detailed story of the interesting developments prior to his first nomination and the election which followed, we refer you to the Chapter "A By-election in Cardwell" in Dr. Perkins Bull's volume, "From the Boyne to Brampton".

In 1895 he gave up his Cardwell seat

In 1895 he gave up his Cardwell seat to become collector of customs at Montreal, but re-entered politics as the successful Conservative candidate in Montreal West in the elections of 1925, 1926 and 1930.

Other Men From the "Banner County" Who Made Good in the Political Arena



THE HONOURABLE MANNING WILLIAM DOHERTY

The Honourable Manning Doherty was born at the family farm "Clontarf", R.R. #2, Hanlan, Peel County, 1875, and died in Toronto in 1938. He was the son of William Frederick Doherty (b. 1831 d. 1909) and Anna Maria Henley (b. 1848 d. 1913).

(b. 1848 d. 1913).

As a boy, Manning Doherty attended both the Jarvis Street Collegiate and Upper Canada College. At the latter, one of his teachers was the late Stephen Leacock, who later taught his son, D'Arcy, at McGill. Manning graduated from the University of Toronto and later from the University of Toronto and later got his M.A. at Cornell University, specializing in Biology, Botany, and Science of Agriculture.

He married Dolores Antoinnette Cas-

sidy (b. 1879 d. 1948) of Toronto, daughter of Dr. J. J. Cassidy, one of Toronto's leading physicians.

In 1917, following a serious injury to his back, Manning Doherty purchased the family farm in Peel County, remodelled the old pioneer home, and quickly established one of the outstanding mixedfarming farms in the County, with three hundred acres, and a pure-bred herd of Holsteins of about 150.

He was an outstanding public speaker and keenly interested in the problems of the farmers of Ontario. During the election of 1920 the United Farmers of Ontario enlisted his efforts on their behalf. In that election he lost to his friend and neighbour, Tom Kennedy. When the U.F.O. were elected they

wanted Mr. Doherty to be their Minister of Agriculture, so he contested a byelection in Kent East and won by acclamation. In 1923 he ran in the general election and defeated the Conservative candidate, Samuel W. Beamish.

The U.F.O. government was defeated in 1924, but Mr. Doherty was re-elected in Kent East. He remained in the Legislature as Leader of the Opposition for about two years and then he resigned to go back into business

Mr. Doherty was really always a Conservative and only joined the U.F.O. Government because he felt so deeply and strongly about their grievances, which had accumulated during World War I. Later, he always voted and supported the Conservative Party,

HON. W. B. WILLOUGHBY, K.C.

was born at Charleston, Peel County, July 10, 1859, and died in Moose Jaw, Sask. August 1, 1932. He was the son of John Willoughby and Margaret Arm-strong and a brother of the late J. A. Willoughby, a well known figure in Peel.

Mr. Willoughby was educated at To-ronto University (B.A., LL.B.). Married October 19th, 1892, to Susan Smedley Jones, daughter of James S. Jones of Philadelphia, Pa. A barrister. Member of the Ontario, Alberta and Saskatchewan Bars. A member of the Senate of Saskatchewan University, and a Bencher of the Law Society of Saskatchewan. For-merly Bencher of the Law Society of old N.W. Territories. Largely interested in Agriculture. Willoughby was an unsuc-cessful candidate in the riding of Cardwell, Ontario, for the House of Commons in 1895. He was elected to the Saskatchewan legislature for Moose Jaw in 1912 and summoned to the Senate October 23rd, 1917, where he was further honored by being chosen as Conservative Leader in the Senate in 1929. He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1932.

HON. J. A. LOUGHEED, K.C.

was born in Brampton, Sept. 1st, 1854 and died in Ottawa on May 2nd, 1925. He was married in Sept. 1882 to the eldest daughter of William Hardisty, Chief Factor of Hudson Bay Company.

Mr. Lougheed first practised law in Toronto and soon after going to Western Canada in 1883, he set up his own law firm in Calgary and it was this law firm that R. B. Bennett first joined when he started to practise law in Alberta.

Lougheed was made a Q.C. by the Dominion Government and on December 10th, 1889, he was called to the Senate. It was upon the retirement of Hon. Senator Mackenzie Bowell from the leadership of the Conservative party in the Senate, during the 1906-07 session, that Senator Lougheed was chosen his successor, the only native son of Peel to be so honored.

A grandson of the late Senator, 37 year old Peter Lougheed, is now Progressive Conservative leader in the Alberta Legis-

JOHN SMITH STEWART

the son of "Cottage" John Stewart and Mary Armstrong was born at Brampton, on May 18th, 1877 went to Edmonton in 1896, attended the first Normal School to be established in what is now the Province of Alberta, and taught school at Namao Crossroads. In 1899 he inden-tured in dentistry in Edmonton. The same year he enlisted with the original Strathcona Horse and served in the South African War; in which he was decorated with the Queen's Medal and four bars. with the Queen's Medal and four bars. Returning to Canada, he attended the Toronto Dental College, becoming a licensed dental surgeon in 1902 and a Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1903. In 1902, he established his present practice in Lethbridge.

He went in 1907 to the Royal Military College in Kingston, and was gazetted officer commanding the 25th Battery, Canadian Militia. He attained the rank of Major in the following year.

He was elected to the Alberta legislature in 1911, and remained a member

for fourteen years. It was during this period that, upon the outbreak of the first World War in 1914, he was authorized to raise the 20th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, Canadian Expeditionary Force. In 1915 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and went overseas in command of the 7th Artillery Brigade. He served in France from January 1916 until the end of the war, being appointed to command the 4th Field Brigade in 1917, and in the same year being pro-moted Brigadier-General as Commander, Royal Artillery, 3rd Canadian Division. He was twice wounded and twice mentioned in dispatches and received the Croix de Guerre. The Distinguished Service Order was awarded him after the Battle of the Somme. In 1918, he was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

In 1930 he entered Parliament, serving until 1935.

He has served not only his country and his province, but has been prominent also in public life in the City of Leth-bridge, where he has been a School

Brigadier-General Stewart, still very much alive, recently celebrated his 90th birthday, and is quite active in the community.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR WM. THOS. WHITE, P.C.

While born at Bronte in Halton County, the son of James White and Elizabeth Graham, he received part of his early education at Brampton High School, then at the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall. Married Sept. 20th, 1890 to Annie Isabel, daughter of Ellis Silverthorne. Member of the Ontario Bar.

In 1911 when "Reciprocity" was the Federal election issue, Mr. White was elected as the member for Leeds and became Minister of Finance in the Government of Premier R. L. Borden. resigned that portfolio in August



HARRY J. BARBER

Born at Alton, Ont., March 29, 1875. Son of James Barber and Margaret Dodds, both Canadians. Educated in the Public Schools at Alton, High School at Orangeville, and graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy in 1896. Married in 1903 to Annetta, daughter of Samuel Anning, late of Meaford, Ont. One child, John A. After graduating as a chemist and druggist, went west to Selkirk, Manitoba, in 1897, drifting further west to Chilliwack, in September of 1898. Mr. Barber has served his City as Mayor during 1914-15-16; was chairman of the School Board for eight years. Member of the Police Commission for a number of years and a Charter member of the Board of Trade and President in 1925. A mem-ber of the Chilliwack Bowling Club. A life long Conservative and actively associated with the organizations of the Party. Was nominated as Conservative Candidate to contest the Fraser seat and elected by a majority of 1260 in the general election of 1925; re-elected in 1926 with a majority increased to 2100.



SOLOMON WHITE

Although an Indian elected to the British Columbia Legislature was recently upheld as the first of his race to be elected to any provincial legislature, in reality Ontario can hold claim to having elected the first a very long time ago.

Solomon White, a quarter-blood Indian, the eldest son of Joseph White, a Wyandotte Chief, was elected in Essex in 1878 and won the two following general elec-tions for the Provincial Conservatives. However, he had been an unsuccessful candidate for Peel on behalf of the Conservative Party in 1873, when he was defeated by Kenneth Chisholm in his first contest. The next year, 1874, he was offered, but declined the nomination for the House of Commons by Peel Conservatives. He also turned down nomination in Peel for the Legislature in 1875.

White's earlier connection with Peel went back to 1868 when he purchased the Claire House Vineyards, Cooksville, and carried on business there under the corporate name of Canada Vine Growers Q. Drew of Detroit and soon afterward gave up the practice of law there to devote more time to his wine production

Former Peelites Served in Senate

(See pictures on Page 110)

HON. J. C. AIKINS, P.C. the eldest son of James Aikins, Esq., who came to Canada and settled in the Township of Toronto in 1820, James Cox Aikins was born in Township of Toronto, Peel County, March 30, 1823, and was educated at University of Victoria Col-lege, Cobourg. In 1845 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Jane Somerset. He served as Major in the 3rd Battalion Peel Militia.

Mr. Aikins sat for Peel in Canada Assembly from 1854 until general election 1861 when defeated and was member for the Home Division, L.C., Canada, from

1862 until the Union. He was sworn in as Privy Councillor

December 9, 1869, and was Secretary of State of Canada, and as such framed and carried through Parliament the Public Lands Act of 1872, and subsequently organized the Dominion Lands Bureau (now the Department of the Interior) from that date to the resignation of the Macdonald Government in 1873. Reappointed Secretary of State October 19, appointed Secretary of State October 19, 1878, and Minister of Inland Revenue, November 8, 1880. Resigned May 23, 1882. He was called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation May 1867 and in 1888 was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba and Keewatin and again called to Senate in 1896. An amazing record for a native of Peel.

SIR JAMES R. GOWAN was born in Ireland December 22, 1815 and came to Canada in 1832 with his parents and settled in Peel County. After studying law he was called to the bar in 1839 and became County Court Judge of Simcoe in 1843, which position he held for forty years. As Judge he served frequently on special commissions and in 1873 he was a member of the Royal Commission which investigated the "Paci-fic Scandal". Called to the Senate 1885 he was a member until 1907 and chair-man of the Senate Divorce Committee for over 10 years. He died at Barrie on March 18, 1909.

Other Men from the "Banner County" Who Made Good in the Political Arena



ALLEN FRANKLIN CAMPBELL

This is the man who established The Conservator in Brampton in 1874 very shortly after the town's incorporation. For over sixteen years it was under the direct control of Mr. Campbell, through whose enterprise it was brought into existence. Even in those early years this paper took an active part in the social, business, municipal and political life of the community. Mr. Campbell, the publisher and editor, was honored in various ways. He was chairman of the school board and president of the Peel Agricultural Society. As a member of both Town and County Councils and later as Mayor of Brampton, he rendered true and laudable service. In 1884 he was chosen as Orange County Master for Peel. Taking a special interest in politics and being an excellent public speaker, he was always in demand both in his own county and elsewhere throughout the province when public matters were under discussion. Mr. Campbell began his career as schoolmaster of Palestine and learned upon the academic rostrum the rapid-fire utterance which later, in the provincial legislature, earned him his nickname of "Gatling-gun" Campbell. In 1886 he was nomin-ated by the Conservatives of Peel as their candidate for the legislature. He made a vigorous though unsuccessful fight against Kenneth Chisholm, the Liberal standard bearer. Four years later he was the choice of the Conservatives of Algoma and succeeded in redeeming that constituency which had formerly elected Liberals by very large majorities. Following the election Mr. Campbell considered a proposition for the purchase of a newspaper at Sault Ste Marie. Having in mind removal to that place, The Conservator was offered for sale. On August 1, 1890, the offer of Samuel Charters, then employed by The Woodstock Sentinel Review and a previous apprentice and journeyman on the Brampton paper, was accepted and he became the second owner of the paper.

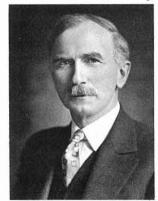
In 1896 Campbell accepted the Conservative nomination in Peel and ran in the Federal election against the sitting member Joseph Featherstone, suffering a bad defeat.

JAMES FLEMING

Born in Vaughan Township in 1838, he was the son of Robert Fleming and Marion McMillan who came to this country from Argyleshire in 1831. Educated at Toronto Normal School and Osgoode Hall. Called to the Bar of Upper Canada 1866. Married in June 1870 to Isabella Montgomery of Paris, Ontario, where he had taught school.

In Brampton he served as a member of the High School Board; was Clerk of the Peace, Crown Attorney and Solicitor for Peel County from 1879 to 1882 when he resigned to enter politics as a Liberal candidate.

In the Federal General Election of 1883 he ran against and defeated the Conservative nominee Robt. Barber by 1430 votes to 1387 after a keenly con-



IOSEPH P. EARNGEY

Mr. Earngey is another native of Brampton who entered the political arena after leaving his "home town". As a young man he taught at the Industrial School at Mimico. Later he entered the printing trade and newspaper business on the staff of The Conservator. In 1892 he went to Rat Portage where he started in as a newspaper editor and in 1904 he purchased "The News" of Kenora. As publisher he became involved in many community activities — Hospital Board, Board of Trade, Rotary Club and then into municipal politics, entering the Town into municipal politics, entering the Town Council in 1911 and continuing as an alderman until 1915 when he became Mayor. That position he held until 1918. Late in the same year he was elected as the Conservative member of the Ontario Legislature under the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson. During his term as member Mr. Earngey saw the Provincial Jail turned over to the Federal Government to be used as an Armoury and the Fort Francis-Kenora Highway started.

Mr. Earngey's sister was the wife of

Mr. Earngey's sister was the wife of Mr. Stephen Deeves who for many years operated a successful grocery business on Main Street, Brampton. A niece of Mr. Earngey, Miss Mary Deeves, now resides in Toronto.

JOSEPH CURRAN MORRISON

Politician and judge, was born in the North of Ireland on August 20, 1816, the son of Hugh Morrison of the 42nd Highlanders and came with his parents to Canada in 1832 where he was educated at Upper Canada College.

He was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1839, entered into partnership with William Hume Blake and in 1853 was created a Q.C.

In 1848 he was elected as a "Baldwin Reformer" to the Legislative Assembly of Canada for the West Riding of York (of which Peel was then a part) defeating Brampton's George Wright in his first parliamentary contest. In 1852 he was elected the member for Niagara.

elected the member for Niagara.
From 1853 to 1854 he was Solicitor
General for Upper Canada in the HincksMorin administration, and from 1856 to
1857 was Receiver General in the TacheMacdonald government.

In 1857 he failed of election to the Assembly, but in 1860 he returned to the House and from 1860 to 1862 he was Solicitor General in the Cartier-Macdonald government.

In 1862 he was appointed a puisne judge of the Court of Common Pleas; in 1863 he was promoted to the Queen's Bench; and in 1877 he was transferred to the Court of Appeal. He died in Toronto on December 6, 1885.

tested campaign. Fleming ran again as the Liberal standard bearer in 1887 but was defeated by the Conservative W. A. McCulla in another close vote. In the 1891 election he was not a candidate and switched his party allegiance to support McCulla the Conservative who had ousted him in the previous campaign.



THE HONOURABLE
DOUGLAS SCOTT HARKNESS
P.C., G.M., E.D., B.A., M.P.

While not a native of Peel, "Doug." Harkness was a resident of Chinguacousy for three years of his boyhood (1906 to 1909), his father, Wm. Harkness, having purchased the old Carter farm on the Centre Road, just north of Brampton, which he sold to Mr. Wes. Fleury on leaving for Western Canada.

leaving for Western Canada.

After attending Central Collegiate in Calgary, Mr. Harkness graduated from the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He farmed and taught school in the vicinity of Red Deer, Alta., moving to Calgary in 1929.

During the Second World War, he

During the Second World War, he participated in the invasions of Sicily, Italy and Northwest Europe. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel as Commanding Officer of the 5th Anti-Tank Regiment of the 4th Armoured Division.

In 1943 Mr. Harkness was awarded the George Medal for "courage, gallantry and devotion to duty of a higher order" while officer commanding troops on His Majesty's Vessel Devis which was carrying vehicles, stores and personnel from England for the Sicilian campaign.

Mr. Harkness was first elected to the House of Commons for the constituency of Calgary East in the 1945 general election, and re-elected in 1949. Following the redistribution of seats in 1952 he was chosen to serve for the constituency of Calgary North in 1953, 1957, 1958, 1962, 1963 and 1965.

He was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources and Acting Minister of Agriculture in the cabinet of Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker upon the formation of his government on June 21, 1957.

Appointed Minister of Agriculture on August 7, 1957, Mr. Harkness relinquished the portfolio of Northern Affairs and National Resources later the same month. He became Minister of National Defence on October 11, 1960, and resigned that portfolio on February 4, 1963.



HOWARD HERBERT CRAWFORD

The son of the late Robert Crawford, (Peel County Magistrate and County Treasurer), he was born in Brampton in 1878 and educated in the public and high schools here. In 1902 he went west and settled in Alberta and for six years was editor of a local weekly newspaper. He was elected one of the first council members of the City of Strathcona. Manifesting an interest in politics, he served as returning officer in three Provincial elections and also in several federal and civic elections.

In 1913 he received the Conservative nomination in Edmonton South and in his first contest defeated the Hon. A. C. Rutherford, former provincial premier by a vote of 1523 to 1275. In the 1917 general election he retained his seat by defeating R. B. Douglas, but in 1921 he lost to W. J. Jackman, his Liberal opponent.

Howard was well known in Edmonton, where he served as an auctioneer in the early days and was manager of the Crawford Tent and Awning Company. Active in local church affairs, he was Treasurer of the Metropolitan United Trustee Board from 1907 to 1920 and for many years was a member of the Board of Alberta College of the United Church. Mr. Crawford died in 1946.

His two sisters, Mrs. O. A. Peaker and Miss Mary Crawford, reside in Brampton. Soon after Mary went to Alberta as a s c h o o l teacher; like her brother, she entered politics, but with the C.C.F. Party. She contested the riding of West Edmonton four times, unsuccessfully. In 1935 and in 1945 she ran federally in opposition to the Hon. James McKinnon and, in 1948 and 1954, ran for the Provincial Legislature. At that time Edmonton had become one large constituency electing five members by means of the transferable vote.

In 1894 the father of Howard and Mary, Mr. Robert Crawford, was the unsuccessful Conservative candidate in Peel, being defeated by John Smith, Liberal. This, we feel sure, establishes a record for a Peel family in politics.



RODNEY ADAMSON

Rodney was born in 1901, son of Col.

Agar Adamson, P.P.C.L.I., and Ann Mabel Cawthra, he was educated at Ridley College, St. Catharines, R.N.C. Halifax and at Magdalene College, Cambridge. By profession a mining engineer; he married Miss Cynthia Oakley (Captain C.W.A.C.) of Meadowvale, Ontario. They had two children, Agar and Christopher Xenophon and resided at R.R. 1, Port Credit. He served overseas in both World Wars.

Receiving the Conservative nomination in West York, he carried that riding for his party in four consecutive Federal elections, 1940, 1945, 1949 and 1953.

While on a trip to Western Canada, he and his wife met tragic death when their plane crashed at Moose Jaw on April 8th, 1954.

Other Men from Peel Prominent in Politics and the Affairs of Government



SIR JOHN M. GIBSON Lieutenant Governor of Ontario (1908-14)

Was born in the township of Toronto, Peel County, on January 1, 1842, the son of William Gibson and Mary Sinclair. He was educated at the University of Toronto (B.A., 1863; LL.B., 1869; LL.D., 1902), and was called to the bar of Ontario in 1867 (Q.C., 1890). He joined the Canadian militia in 1860, and rose to be a majorgeneral in the reserve of officers; and he was a member of the team of Canadian marksmen who went to Wimbledon in 1874, 1875, and 1879. In 1879 he won the Prince of Wales prize at Wimbledon. From 1879 to 1869 he represented Hamilton in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and from 1898 to 1905 East Wellington; and he was successively provincial secretary, commissioner of crown lands, and attorney-general in the Mowat, Hardy, and Ross governments. From 1908 to 1914 he was lieutenant-governor of Ontario; and in 1912 he was created a K.C.M.G. He died at Hamilton, Ontario, on June 3, 1929. He was thrice married (1) in 1869 to Emily Annie (d. 1874), daughter of Ralph Birrell, (2) in 1876 to Caroline (d. 1877), daughter of the Hon. Adam Hope, and (3) in 1881, to Eliza, daughter of Judge Malloch, Brockville, by whom he had several children.



THE HONOURABLE TOBIAS CRAWFORD NORRIS Former Premier of Manitoba

He was born in Brampton in 1861 of good sound Irish stock, the son of Arthur and Phoebe Norris. His mother's family name was Crawford and at the time of Mr. Norris' death in October, 1936, the Winnipeg Free Press remarked "old timers from that part of Ontario, recall that his parents were above the average

He entered provincial politics in 1896 as the Liberal representative for the riding of Lansdowne. His party had been ten years on the opposition benches when he was chosen as their leader in 1910. In the election of 1915 he carried his party to success and became Premier of

of the settlers in the County."



RICHARD SPINK BOWLES Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba Since 1965

He is a son of Manly Bowles and a grandson of George Bowles of Brampton whose forebears came from Ireland and settled in Peel around 1827.

A lawyer by profession, R. S. Bowles has had a distinguished legal career and was at the time of his appointment as the Queen's Representative in Manitoba the senior partner in a large legal firm in Winnipeg. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1955 and has held many important positions in the Manitoba Bar Association since 1957. He was elected a Bencher in 1956 and in 1965 became a Life Bencher of the Law Society of Manitoba on his retirement as its President.

Mr. Bowles' legal writings include an article written for the Manitoba Law School Journal entitled "Our Parliament and Our Courts View The Canadian Bill of Rights."

In 1965 he was signally honoured in being named Lieutenant-Governor of his native Province of Manitoba.

His aunt and uncle, Reverend Newton and Muriel Bowles, reside in Brampton at 10 Harold street.

In a recent letter to the author of this chapter Manitoba's first citizen remarks: "Some years ago I remember staying in Brampton with my family and we spent some delightful hours motoring around Peel County. Particularly I remember my father, Manley Bowles, taking us to Caesar's Corners and (if I remember correctly) Caesar's Church. As this was thirty-nine years ago my memory for the names is a little hazy."

R. S. Bowles is a second cousin of Prime Minister Hon. Lester B. Pearson.

the Province, a position he filled for a comparatively short period. In the general election of 1920, due largely to his party's stand in opposition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's war policy, the Norris Government was returned with only 20 seats, the largest number of any party, but a weak minority of the members. Norris resigned but the Lieutenant Governor, Sir James Aikin's, suggested he carried on until July 1922 when the House dissolved and another election was called. Norris was again elected in his own riding but his party had only a few members in the new Legislative Assembly. In the Federal election of 1925 Norris was prevailed upon to accept a Liberal nomination in South Winnipeg in opposition to the Hon. Robt. Rogers. He was defeated and two years later returned to the Provincial arena and was re-elected in Lansdowne by the largest majority of his career. This was his final contest. The following year he was proposed as Lieutenant Governor, but this he declined to accept the position of Railway Commissioner, a position he filled most ably almost until his death in Toronto in October 1936.



FLETCHER S. THOMAS Ontario Minister of Agriculture 1953 to 1957

He entered politics as the Conservative member of Elgin County in 1945, by defeating the Premier, Mitchell F. Hepburn. He later became a member of the Cabinet first as Minister of Public Works and in 1953 was appointed Minister of Agriculture to succeed Tom Kennedy.

He was a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and for 19 years before entering the Legislature served as agricultural representative for Elgin County

County.

Mr. Thomas was born in 1897 on a small farm in Toronto Township near Streetsville, the son of a Welsh father and an Irish mother. His father died when he was nine and his mother sold the farm to move into Streetsville. He worked each summer on nearby farms.

He entered OAC in 1915 but withdrew to serve overseas in the First World War with the 56th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery. He graduated from OAC in 1922 and for several summers returned to do research work at the college.

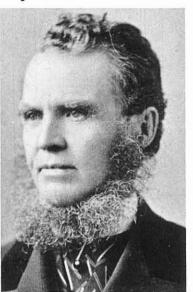
turned to do research work at the college.
In 1926, Mr. Thomas married Myrtle
Irene Symes of Fort William and they
had four children, Patrick M., Carolyn
J., Shirley M. and Robert W. Farmer.
Peculiarly, Mr. Thomas was the sort

of person who would be called by his first name within a few minutes of meeting. He was youthful, though greyhaired, vigorous and friendly, and a little shy in his manner.

Mr. Thomas, aged 60, died in November 1957 after a lingering illness and was buried in St. Thomas, where he had spent the major part of his active life.

HON. FRANK OLIVER Federal Minister of Interior

Mr. Oliver was another native son of Peel County, who heeded the call "Go West Young Man". He was born in Chinguacousy Township in 1853, the son of Allan Bowsfield and a brother of William, who had an insurance business in Brampton for many years. Frank adopted his mother's maiden name Oliver. Prior to going west he worked as a printer on the Toronto Globe, where he came under the political influence of George Brown, and on the Winnipeg Free Press, 1873-76. In 1876 he began freighting by cart into Edmonton. In 1880 he founded Alberta's first newspaper, the Edmonton Bulletin, over which he retained control until 1923. Represented Edmonton in the Northwest Council, 1883-85; in the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, 1888-96. Supported the first school and secret-ballot ordinances. First as an Independent Liberal, then as a Liberal, Oliver sat in the Canadian House of Commons for Alberta, 1896-1904; for Edmonton, 1904-17. On the resignation of the Hon. Clifford Sifton in 1905, Oliver joined the Laurier Cabinet as



SIR WM. P. HOWLAND One of the Fathers of Confederation Once lived at Cooksville

In August, 1967, the Township of Toronto Historical Foundation Inc. had an official unveiling of a plaque, honoring this distinguished gentleman and politician who at one time resided in Cooksville. We are indebted to the Historical Foundation in making this picture and biographical material available to us.

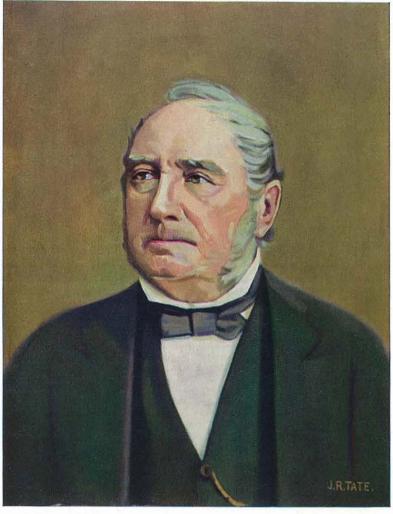
The only American born Father of Confederation, Sir William Pearce Howland was a native of Paulings, N.Y. and in 1830 settled in Cooksville. In the 1840's his extensive business interests became centred in Toronto. Howland became a British subject in 1841. He represented York West 1857-1867 in the Legislative Assembly and 1867--8 in the House of Commons. He served as minister of finance 1862-3 and 1866-67; receiver general 1863-4; postmaster general in 1864; and the first minister of inland revenue in 1867. At the London Conference in 1866 Howland was one of the three delegates from Canada West. He was Ontario's second lieutenant-governor, 1863-73, and in 1879 was created a K.C.M.G.

MISS SYBIL BENNETT

who was elected to the House of Commons, as the member for Halton County in 1953 was well known in Peel, having resided with her parents Rev. Clifford and Mrs. Bennett at Churchville (Eldorado) for a number of years. Miss Bennett was a lawyer and practised in Brampton prior to establishment of the law firm of Dale & Bennett in Georgetown. She was first nominated by Halton Progressive Conservatives to contest the 1949 election and was defeated. Four years later she was victorious and entered the Federal Parliament. Miss Bennett was educated at University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall; served as National President of the Progressive Conservative Women's Association and was a second counsin of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada.

Minister of the Interior and superintendent general of Indian affairs. He remained in office until the defeat of the Government in 1911, and did much to encourage immigration into the West. He was one of the few prominent prairie Liberals to support Laurier in the 1917 election. Appointed to the Royal Conservation Commission, 1909; member, Board of Railway Commissioners, 1923-28. In 1881, married Harriet Dunlop of Prairie Grove, Man.; they had one son and four daughters.

Peel's First Warden-1867



Specially painted for the Perkins Bull Collection

James Richard Tate

DR. JOHN BARNHART

One of Peel's pioneer medical men, who despite his demanding profession in ministering to the sick found time to serve his community in the field of municipal politics in those difficult early days.

Dr. Barnhart was the son of John Barnhart and Olive Stilwell,

United Empire Loyalists of Pennsylvannia, who settled on Barnhart's Island, on the St. Lawrence River near Cornwall. This island had been occupied by the family from the arrival of young John's grandmother, who had come to Canada at the close of the Revolutionary War. On a subsequent adjustment of the boundary between Canada and the United States, the island had passed under the flag of the new republic and the Barnhart family decided to move to Canada and took up residence on lot 5, concession 1, north of Dundas Street in Toronto Township.

John was born on the island in 1814. He received his early education at York Grammar School and then went into training for the medical profession in New York, there being no medical school at that time in Upper Canada. As a young man he became articled to Dr. Christopher Widmer, one of the early physicians in York, who had served as an army surgeon and had become a recognized leader of the medical profession in York. The budding physician Barnhart, with the benefit of Widmer's teaching, attended the half-yearly sessions of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he studied under a celebrated American surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott.

Two years later, in 1834, Barnhart passed the Medical Board's test, and returned to Streetsville where his father, John Barnhart, was conducting a general store. Dr. John set up practice and worked in close co-operation with Dr. Crumbie in providing the necessary care.

In Streetsville in 1860 Dr. Barnhart entered municipal politics as village councillor. He was elected reeve in 1861 and served in that position six years and as a member of Peel County Council and the Provisional Council of York and Peel during the period when separation of the two counties was such a contentious and controversial subject. Having been honored as Warden of the Provisional Council in 1865 and 1866 it was not surprising that he was chosen the first Warden of Peel when it became a separate county on January 22nd, 1867.

The coloured portrait reproduced here, the gift of the Perkins

Bull Foundation, hangs in the Peel County Building, Brampton.

Peel's Present Warden—1967

It has been said of Cyril Clark, Warden of Peel County for 1967 and long-time reeve of Chinguacousy Township that there is no one with more political sagacity in this area . .

Mr. Clark never anticipated entering into local government.

Born in Albion Township in 1899, Cyril Clark, who is known as a man of the people and a man of the soil, has lived in Peel County almost all of his life. He knows Chinguacousy as well as he knows his own farm, and feels a real affection for his township.

To meet Mr. Clark now, one feels he must have been born with a reeve's gavel in his hand, yet, when a party of neighbours approached him, back in 1952, and asked him to represent them on the Chinguacousy Council, he was a most reluctant candidate. Apparently, as the moment drew near for him to make his platform speech on nomination day, 15 years ago, he did a disappearing act. He later returned to face his constituents with trepidation, and delivered a halting speech, which, nevertheless, did nothing to deter his neighbors from electing him.

During Mr. Clark's regime at the helm of the Chinguacousy Council, he innovated the ward system in the township, saw the consolidation of the school board areas, the building of the consolidated schools and turned the first sod in Bramalea in 1957

Reeve Clark is very proud of Bramalea and does not want to see this new town, that has been created in Chinguacousy Township taken away from the township. He feels that it is an ideal place for people to live, where they have the benefits of both town and country living, plus the bonus of not having the burden of high taxation. Since there are now some 12,000 souls resident in the Satellite City of Bramalea, Mr. Clark has announced that approval has been granted for the re-division of wards in the township.

Members of the Peel County Council looked around for a very special kind of warden for 1967 — the 100th birthday of both Canada and the county council — and they unanimously selected Chinguacousy's reeve Cyril Clark, because, although he has been labelled a "dictator" in his own township, his common sense, his ability to put himself in the place of the working man with a problem, his generosity and his availability at all times to the people of his constituency, made him the ideal choice.



Colour Photograph by Gordon Campbell

REEVE CYRIL CLARK

County Government

By C. V. CHARTERS

HROUGH THE PAST CENTURY and from the county's very beginning, community minded men from urban and rural municipalities have contributed generously of their time and talents to provide Peel with good municipal government and helped to build the "Banner County" to the proud and envious position it holds to-day not only in the Province of Ontario but throughout Canada.

This complimentary comment does not apply exclusively to the men and women elected to office by their respective municipalities but can quite properly include the officials which have been entrusted to conduct the

County's day-to-day detailed operations.

In those early days when the county was much smaller it may not have been as big a task as to-day in certain respects but it was in some ways more demanding of sacrificial effort. To-day County Government is big business and requires capable, honest individuals to serve in many capacities if we are to have the government we desire and require in the second century just entered.

HOW IT ALL BEGAN

The County of Peel in 1788 formed a part of the extensive area known as the "Nassau District", afterwards called the "Home District." It extended so far westerly as to a north and south line intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point into Lake Erie. In the year 1793, an Act was passed fixing the place for holding the court for this district in Newark, now commonly known as Niagara.

In 1792, after the Province of Quebec had been divided into Upper and Lower Canada, Governor Simcoe issued a proclamation dated at Kingston laying out the province into 19 counties of which the county of York was one. It was divided into two ridings, east and west. The east riding extended from the county of Durham to the eastern boundary of what is now the county of Peel. The townships of Trafalgar, Nelson, Beverly, and Flamborough, and other parts of the county of Wentworth, were united and formed part of the west riding



INTERIOR VIEW OF COUNTY BUILDING Showing the commodious chamber where Council now meets for the transaction of the County's ever-increasing business.

of York until the year 1816, when the Gore district was formed, taking in all the townships of the Home district west of Toronto township. The Home district remained



COUNTY BUILDING AND REGISTRY OFFICE Erected in 1959 immediately south of the original Court House and county offices on Main Street at a total cost for construction and furnishing of \$505,000.

in that condition until 1852 when the institution of districts was abolished, and the late Home districts were represented by the counties of York, Ontario, and Peel.

In a very short time, the county of Ontario became a separate county, and the question of separation soon became the subject of heated discussion in Peel. A large number of the inhabitants were in favour of separation and having an independent county, while almost an equal number were opposed to it, and the question caused considerable excitement for over ten years.

THE BIRTH PANGS OF "SEPARATION"

The idea of Peel separating from York and launching out on its own as a "senior" county was first conceived in 1856. It took tangible form on June 19th that year when "An Act to Provide for the Separation of the County of Peel from the County of York" received the necessary assent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada. This Act also provided for the setting up by the United Counties of York and Peel, the "Provisional Municipal Council of the County of Peel."

The initial meeting of the first Provisional Council was held at Brampton on October 7th, 1856, with the same ten members in attendance as represented Peel on the United Counties Council at that time, namely:

Albion Township

-Thos. Swinarton, Reeve; Wm. Hanna, Deputy

Chinguacousy Township

—Robt. Smith, Reeve; Andrew Starrat, Deputy Caledon Township

—John Richardson, Reeve; Isaiah Faulkner, Deputy Toronto Gore Township

—Thomas Clarke, Reeve

Toronto Township

—Joseph Wright, Reeve; Samuel Price, Deputy Brampton Village

-George Wright, Reeve

Joseph Wright was named Provisional Warden and R. C. McCollum, Provisional County Clerk.

FIRST VOTE ON SEPARATION

Following the appointment of Joseph Wright, Reeve of Toronto Township as the first Provisional Warden the next business at the opening session of the new Provisional Council in October 1856, was to pass By-law No. 1—"for the purpose of taking a vote of the qualified municipal electors of the County of Peel, on the question of separation of the said county from the County of York."

The voting took place for two days, October 27th and 28th and resulted in a majority of 51 favoring separation—yeas 1309, nays 1258.

Here is a breakdown of the voting by municipalities in that first test of the opinion of the electors:

	Yeas	Nays
Albion	3	492
Brampton	265	*****
Caledon	369	65
Chinguacousy	559	68
Toronto Gore	9	153
Toronto Township	104	480
	1309	1258

This tabulation of the vote indicates clearly how the six Peel municipalities felt at that time about breaking up the long partnership with the neighboring county of York. Chinguacousy, Caledon and Brampton almost unanimously supported Separation, and the other three, Albion, Toronto Township and Toronto Gore were just as pronounced in opposing the move.

This narrow margin of victory for the Peel "Separatists" did not settle the issue but on the contrary gave rise to a lot more problems relating to the place to be chosen as the county town, the providing of a suitable site for county buildings, and the financing necessitated by the change from the joint operation. This in turn led to a lot of acrimonious discussion and petty wrangling regarding such trivialities as the next place of meeting and in what hotel the session would be held. Both factions were angling for any advantage they could get, and the place of meeting was evidently a factor in assuring attendance of the "right" councillors.

Fourteen months passed, and it was not until the Provisional Council held its fourth meeting in January 1858 that, Andrew Starrat, Deputy Reeve of Chinguacousy was chosen as the second Provisional Warden. It was at this meeting when George Wright, Reeve of Brampton, and Isaiah Faulkner of Caledon made the motion "that Brampton be and the same is hereby declared the County Town of Peel". The motion was declared carried, but no vote was recorded and the minutes of that meeting show only five members in attendance at the time—not sufficient for a majority of the ten member council.

Reading between the lines in the council minute book, we rather suspect this may have been one of the contentious matters which gave rise to a lot of heated discussion, and sometimes childish debate for over two years from early 1858 to July 1860. During that period yeas and nays were demanded 160 times in reference to the choice of the county town and dozens of places in every township were proposed as suitable for the purpose. Perhaps you will agree with our surmise when you look over a partial list of the places proposed as the seat of county government in Peel, namely: Churchville, Silver Creek, Derry West, Tilacoutre, Belfountain, Cheltenham,

Tullamore, Cooksville, Bolton, Edmonton, Port Credit, Streetsville, Malton, Brampton.

After several sessions of this petty bickering and endless jockeying Malton was chosen as the County Town by a council vote of six to five. However it was not long before that motion was rescinded and on the 17th of July 1860 By-law No. 4 was passed in Council and the electors of Peel given opportunity to ballot for Brampton, Malton or Streetsville as their choice of a County town. 3900 people voted, 2200 for Brampton, 1682 for Malton and Streetsville ran a poor third with only 74 votes.

However even that vote again favoring Brampton did not clear up all the difficulties as no provision had been made for financing the necessary county buildings and three months later the electors were called upon to go to the polls again. This time to vote on by-law No. 7 "To raise by way of loan the sum of \$23,620 for the purchase of land and the erection thereon of County Buildings for the County of Peel." Before the vote was taken in October 1860 A. F. Scott (later Judge Scott) Reeve of Brampton, read a resolution passed by the Village of Brampton "guaranteeing that for the consideration of \$1.00 the said Corporation will furnish land for a site suitable for the County Building of not less than one and a half acres, nor more than three acres, within the village of Brampton."

But more trouble was still in the offing for in spite of that offer of a free site in Brampton this essential money By-law was defeated by 2112 votes to 1726 or an adverse vote of 386. Albion, Toronto Township, Toronto Gore and Streetsville all registered large majorities against the By-law while Caledon, Chinguacousy and Brampton were strong in support of it.

Although that was a serious set-back it was not the death blow to the sponsors of Separation who bounced back again a year and a half later and on April 14th, 1862, the Peel electors went to the polls again, this time being asked if they were ready to put up \$25,000 to acquire land and erect the necessary county buildings or would they prefer to forget Separation entirely at this stage and revert to the Union which had existed with York, prior to the passing of special permissive legislation in 1856. In that election (the fourth in six years) here is what happened, 3980 voted, 2055 for a re-union with York and only 1925 favored voting the necessary supplies.

That seemed to spell finish to the Separation idea and it did for two and a half years during which time York and Peel were again operating as the "United Counties". It was at the November 1864 meeting of the joint council that the matter was revived. Toronto Gore's Reeve, Thomas Graham and Caledon's Reeve W. W. Walker submitted and had council pass the following motion:

"That the Warden of the United Counties of York and Peel call a special meeting of this council for the purpose of passing a By-law to be submitted to the electors of Peel on the question of Separation as soon as a majority of the Corporation of Peel lodge their petition with the county clerk praying for Separation."

The first step was soon accomplished when four of the seven municipalities, then comprising Peel namely Caledon, Chinguacousy, Streetsville and Brampton signed the required Petition and By-law No. 143 was submitted to the Peel electors on Tuesday, March 21st, 1865. The ballot was clear cut on both the matter of Separation and the place of the County Town—but no mention of

money for County Buildings. It was a simple "yes" or "no" for Separation and really a "write in" ballot for the place preferred as the County Town.

As you will see by the tabulated report 2216 favored separation, 1649 were for continuing union with York, or a substantial majority of over 500 for breaking the partnership and "going it alone."

The vote for the "County Town" provides both an interesting and an amusing story. In all thirty places received support. Brampton was away ahead with 2311 votes, Malton ranked second with 494, Port Credit was third with 326 votes, Streetsville was next with 88 votes and Tullamore fifth with 54. Some surprises there, but wait until you have perused the names of the other 25 places. Not only will some of them puzzle you to know where they are now but cause you to wonder if the occasional prankster was at work or some electors were not clear on what they were supposed to do. That chap who wrote in "At Home" as the spot for the County Town had a unique idea. But as these are the official figures as kindly furnished to us by the present Clerk of York County and are not contained in any of the Peel records filed here at present, we accept them at their face value, pleased they had been kept intact.

A photostat copy of this historical document — Bylaw No. 143, and the results of the vote are to be turned over to the Peel County Clerk or to the Peel Historical Society for preservation and display purposes. The original is all inscribed in a fine, legible hand and the penmanship is a work of art that gives clearly the names of all the

Copy taken from United Counties' Minute Book (page 163) of the 18th April, 1865

ABSTRACT OF POLL LISTS SHOWING THE NUMBER POLLED

IN EACH TOWNSHIP

Townships	For By-law or Separation	Against or Union
Albion	12	748
Caledon	520	112
Chinguacousy	999	100
Toronto Twp.	263	494
Toronto Gore	15	160
Brampton Village	373	*******
Streetsville	34	35
Total	2216	1649
Majority	5 6 7	

FOR COUNTY TOWN OF PEEL

N	o. of	No. of
V	otes	Votes
	2311	Noble's Corners1
Malton	494	Mono Mills
Port Credit	326	At Home1
Streetsville	88	Springfield
Tullamore	54	Summerville2
Alton	3	Claireville 6
City of Toronto	15	Derry West
McVittie	1	Churchville1
Sandhill	29	Cooksville 8
Bolton	4	Ebleton 1
Mount Charles	6	Frazer's Corners 1
Lockton	1	Palestine 1
Kilmarnock	4	N. York1
Buckton	4	Billey Town1
Burrell's Hollow	1	Coleraine

Separation	bounty Jo	wn
yes no		ys 10.7
		29

Facsimile of "Write-In" Ballot

returning officers and the polling places for that momentous election day over a century ago.

After 62 years of "partnership" in municipal government as a dual or multiple County operation dating back to the Mississauga Treaty of 1805, Peel finally became "Master in its own house" and on January 22nd, 1867 assumed control of the municipal affairs of the "Banner County" of the Province. That was just a little over ten years after the idea of Separation had been initiated.

That decade ushering in as it did our own County government was a most interesting, exciting, and at times, a most exasperating experience for the Councillors of that period.

It is the 100th anniversary of that notable event that we have observed this year and is the basic reason for the County Council's decision to mark the centenary of that "red-letter day" by issuing an historical volume.

In view of this we felt obliged to give the readers of this illustrated book the highlights of that period in chronological order and as completely as seemed in keeping with its importance.

MEETING THE CHALLENGE

The substantial majority received for Separation in that final vote served as the "green light" and our County Councillors lost no time in tackling the big job that the electors had by their ballots assigned to them on March 21st. In less than one month they met in Toronto and with the Warden of the United Counties acting as presiding officer a new Provisional Council was set up to meet the challenge of "self government".

Following are the eleven men entrusted with the crucial task at that time:

	REEVE	DEPUTY REEVE
Albion	Thos. Mills	Jas. Vance
Caledon	Thos. Russell	
Chinguacousy	Robt. A. Hartley	John Henderson
	Samuel Price	
	Thos. Graham	
Brampton	Christopher Stork	
	Dr. J. Barnhart	

These men realized the importance and immensity of their job and were resolved that the "new era" was going to prove advantageous to Peel County.

After electing Dr. Barnhart as Provisional Warden and selecting as Provisional officers Wm. Lindsey of Brampton, as Clerk and George Graham as Treasurer, they set to work in deadly earnest.

While it is not our intention to deal exhaustively with the transactions of Provisional Government, covering as they did those twenty-one months prior to complete "take over" in January 1867, here are a few highlights which should prove interesting.

SITE FOR THE COUNTY BUILDINGS

Number one on the agenda was to decide on a suitable site for the Court House and Jail, engage an architect, find out the cost, and arrange the financing.

That Bramptonians were eager to see such buildings in their own particular neighborhood was soon revealed as the offers to give or sell property for county purposes came forward in abundance.

Chinguacousy's 15 Wardens, 1871-1967



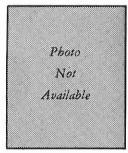
THOS. BOWLES
1871-72 Chinguacousy
Councillor (Dates Unavailable)
Reeve, 1868 to 1877



RICHARD HEWSON
1879 Chinguacousy
Councillor (Dates Unavailable)
Dep. Reeve, 1877-78
Reeve, 1879



J. P. HUTTON
1882 Chinguacousy
Councillor (Dates Unavailable)
Dep. Reeve, 1867 to 1878
Reeve, 1880 to 1884



ALEX. CUNNINGTON 1886 Chinguacousy Councillor (Dates Unavailable) Dep. Reeve, 1879 to 1882 Reeve, 1886 and 1887



JOHN GROAT
1892 Chinguacousy
2nd Dep. Reeve, 1888-89
Reeve, 1892



WM. G. LYONS 1901 Councillor, 1890-91 2nd Dep. Reeve, 1892 1st Dep. Reeve, 1894 Reeve, 1895-96 No. 4 Dist. Council 1897-02



REUBEN S. LIGHTHEART 1898 Chinguacousy Reeve, 1888-89-90-91 No. 4 District Councillor, 1897-98



PETER SPEIRS
1910 Chinguacousy
Councillor, 1901-02
Reeve, 1907-09-10



GUY BELL Chinguacousy Councillor, 1888-89 2nd Dep. Reeve, 1890 1st Dep. Reeve, 1892-93 Reeve, 1894 No. 4 Dist. Council, 1903-06



W. D. BOWLES
1920 Chinguacousy
Reeve, 1919-20
Twp. Clerk,



T. H. ELLIOTT
1924 Chinguacousy
Dep. Reeve, 1919-20
Reeve, 1921 and 1933



D. W. MORAN 1937 Chinguacousy Councillor, 1928-29 Dep. Reeve, 1930-31 Reeve, 1934 and 1937



A. E. SHERMAN
1942 Chinguacousy
Councillor, 1932 and 1935
Dep. Reeve, 1938-39
Reeve, 1940



J. M. FRASER
1948 Chinguacousy
Councillor, 1938 and 1945
Reeve, 1946



CYRIL CLARK 1958 and 1967 Chinguacous Councillor, 1952-3 Reeve, 1954 to 1967

In all a dozen sizeable properties were submitted to the Committee. We thought you would like to know who owned them and where they were located, so here is the detail gleaned from the Committee's report of April 22nd, 1865.

(1) From George Wright, Esq., offering to sell his house, and lot containing about three acres, for County purposes.

(2) From C. Stork, Esq., Reeve of the Village of Brampton, offering two acres of land free of charge; also a resolution adopted by the Municipal Council of the Village of Brampton offering a choice of seven places on which to erect the County Buildings. (1) On the S.W. corner of Queen and Elliott Sts. (2) On the Centre Road at the boundary line between lots 4 and 5, on the west side of Hurontario Street. (3) On South Wellington Street, east of the Agricultural grounds. (4) On Queen Street, east of the Registry Office. (5) on the Centre Road above Dr. Johnston's house. (6) On Church Street on the hill east of the Etobicoke. (7) On the Centre Road in front of the Agricultural Hall; all on behalf of the Corporation of Brampton.

From A. F. Scott, Esq., offering four acres of land anywhere on Church Street; from Wm. Foster, Esq., offering one acre of land on John and Chapel Sts., for the sum of two thousand dollars; from Samuel Patterson, Esq., on his farm, near Dodd's House, for ten dollars.

Apparently the special committee set up to find a site was reluctant to put forward a recommendation so it was left up to a committee of the whole Council to make the choice. After viewing the different locations, and thanking all the property owners and the Village of Brampton for the offers submitted, they recommended that Council accept as the site the property of John Elliott at the south easterly corner of South Wellington and Main Streets, containing two acres, being one of the properties offered free through the Corporation of the Village of Brampton. After making certain the owner could furnish "a good and sufficient title thereto" council, by an amended resolution, accepted this property.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL

As the former provisional Council way back in 1860 had already procured plans and specifications for the County Buildings, the new Council, after considering "the propriety of adopting them", did that by resolution in which Wm. Sinclair's draft plans for the Court House and Jail were accepted and sent forward to the Prison Inspectors in Quebec for their approval or comments. However, those plans were rejected and a revised set submitted by Architect Wm. Kaufmann for the two buildings (Court House and Jail) were adopted on the understanding that cost of said buildings do not exceed the sum of \$25,000 in their erection and that the plans for the Jail be approved by the Prison Inspectors. To procure such approval council authorized the architect to take his plans to the Prison Inspectors in Quebec and agreed to pay his expenses for the trip.

The plans for the Jail were held up for further modification, but the Court House plans received approval. Specifications were prepared promptly and tenders called in July. Fourteen contractors submitted tenders ranging from a high of \$22,181 to a low of \$15,795 by a Brampton firm of Fergison and Mogridge. This tender was later withdrawn because the tenderers

failed to provide the required security. The contract was then awarded to the second lowest tenderer, J. Kesteven, of Toronto, in the amount of \$18,385. As the Court House was to be completed by June 1866, or in just a little over ten months time, the contractor set to work immediately.

To provide temporary quarters for the Clerk and Treasurer a resolution was passed in which it was stipulated "rent of such office not to exceed thirty dollars

(\$30.00) per annum."

In October council approved the plans for the Jail as altered by the Prison Inspectors and then called for tenders. Three were received ranging from a low of \$9,858 by Thos. Mogridge of Brampton to a high of \$13,999 by Kesteven and Story of Toronto, with Perry & Clow, another Brampton firm, in the middle with a price of \$10,755. When tenders were opened, Mogridge the low bidder was awarded the contract, but again difficulty was encountered regarding satisfactory sureties and the job had to be retendered. This time five firms submitted prices, Kesteven and Story put in the same bid \$13,999 and were engaged to do the work at that price. The Brampton contractor Perry & Clow had submitted a price of \$13,744. While this figure was \$255 lower than the tender accepted it was an increase of almost \$3,000 over their earlier quotation and this made council a bit skeptical, if not suspicious, of what was being attempted.

The total figures for building the Court House were \$19,085.99 including \$700 for extras. But for the Jail the cost ran well over the contract due to the extras amounting to \$3,243.76 ordered by the Quebec Prison Inspectors and a \$235.15 extra called for by the Architect, bringing the total price to \$17,477.91, just a little over \$1,600 less than the Court House. The total amount required for the two buildings \$36,563.90 was actually \$6,563.90 more than the \$30,000 that the council had undertaken back in August to raise by a fifteen year debenture issue. As a result another By-law was approved by Council late in June 1866 to raise an extra \$10,000 by means of a ten year debenture. But even that was not enough and another By-law to raise \$8,000 more for the same purpose was approved as one of the last transactions of the 1866 Provisional Council.

Eventually the total cost of the Jail rose to \$27,000 and early in 1867 the council forwarded a Petition to the Government asking for an appropriation out of the Upper Canada Building Fund to help defray the extra expense caused by further additions and changes by the Government Prison Inspectors.

One could go on and on relating interesting incidents from those council meetings of the early days just prior to and following the complete "take over", but we must be content with only a few further observations gleaned from those old minute books of the Provisional Council.

AN ATTEMPT TO DISRUPT SEPARATION

Some astonishment was shown and excitement aroused in 1865 when at the August meeting there was "laid on the table" along with the other correspondence a circular over the printed signature of Thomas Mills, Reeve of Albion, "having reference to the separation of the Township of Albion and the Gore of Toronto, from the County of Peel".

A special committee, appointed to investigate this disturbing incident lost no time in looking into the matter

Brampton's 15 Wardens, 1868-1964



KENNETH CHISHOLM 1868-69-70 Brampton Councillor, 1866 Reeve, 1867 to 1871, 1873-75-76-77-79



W. A. McCULLA 1885 Brampton Councillor, 1874 to 1878 Mayor, 1880-81-82 Reeve, 1883 to 1886, 1888



RICHARD BLAIN
1893 Brampto
Councillor, 1885 and 1894
Dep. Reeve, 1886 to 1892



THOS. D. NORVAL
1899 Brampton
Councillor, 1885 to 1893 & 1902
Dep. Reeve, 1894
No. 3 District Councillor, 1897 to 1900



G. R. ANDERSON 1902 Brampton Councillor, 1892 & 1893 Dep. Reeve, 1895 & 1896 No. 3 District Councillor, 1897 to 1902



JAMES JACKSON
1904 Brampton
No. 3 District Councillor,
1901 to 1904
Dep. Reeve, 1908
Reeve, 1909



C. A. IRVINE 1907 Brampton No. 3 District Councillor, 1905 and 1906 Reeve, 1907 and 1908



JOHN S. BECK
1912 Brampton
Councillor, 1906 and 1907
Dep. Reeve, 1909
Reeve, 1910, 1911, 1912
Mayor, 1922-23-33-34-4647-48



W. J. BEATTY
1927 Brampton
Councillor, 1912-19-22-23-24
Dep. Reeve, 1913-15-25
Reeve, 1914, 1926 to 1931
Mayor, 1921



ERNIE McCULLOCH 1933 Brampton Dep. Reeve, 1930 and 1931 Reeve, 1932-33-34 Mayor, 1935 and 1936



W. A. BATES 1939 Brampton Dep. Reeve, 1937 and 1938 Reeve, 1939 and 1941 Mayor, 1943-44-45



H. R. LAWRENCE 1946 Brampton Councillor, 1932-37-42 Dep. Reeve, 1943 and 1944 Reeve, 1946-47 Mayor, 1949-50-51



J. A. McLAUGHLIN Brampton Councillor, 1928-29-31-47 Dep. Reeve, 1948-49-51 Reeve, 1950



C. C. CORE
Brampton
Councillor, 1937-38-48-49-51
Dep. Reeve, 1939 to 1942 & 1950
Reeve, 1952-53-55-56-57
Mayor, 1959-60-61-62



C. F. KLINE 1964 Brampton Councillor, 1935 Dep. Reeve, 1955-56-57 Reeve, 1958 to 1964

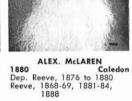
and reported at a special meeting later that month "that after hearing the explanation of Mr. Mills, on the subject of the report, in which he asserts that he neither wrote or signed the circular referred to or addressed or transmitted it to the several members of the Legislature, this Council exonerates that gentleman from any blame in the matter". The Clerk was instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each member of the Legislature.

As there is no further mention of the incident, we are left curious as to who was the perpetrator and why, and conclude (possibly in error) that this was the aftermath of those by-gone elections on Separation and was



Caledon's 12 Wardens, 1876-1962







GEORGE ATKINSON 1887 Cali 2nd Dep. Reeve, 1878-79 1st Dep. Reeve, 1882-83 Reeve, 1885-89



R. B. HENRY Caledon 1895 Councillor, 1886-87 2nd Dep. Reeve, 1888 1st Dep. Reeve, 1890 Reeve, 1891-1895



ROBT. JOHNSTON (No. 1 District Councillor), 1897 to 1900



ED. J. ELLIS (No. 1 District Councillor), 1901-1906 1901-1906 Councillor, 1894-95 2nd Dep. Reeve, 1896 1st Dep. Reeve, 1897-98 Reeve, 1899



JOHN A. McBRIDE Councillor, 1889-90, 1905-6, 1921-24 Dep. Reeve, 1907-1908 Reeve, 1909-10-11



WM. J. LIMEBEER
1917 Caledon
Councillor, 1898-1900, 1903-05, 1918
Reeve, 1906, 1912-13, 1916-17



JOHN WILLIS Caledon 1931 uncillor 1928 Dep. Reeve, 1929 Reeve, 1930-31



Councillor, 1938-39 Dep. Reeve, 1940-41 Reeve, 1942-43



J. S. SCOTT J. 5. SCOTT 1953 Caledon Councillor, 1947-48, 1957-58, 1962-63 Dep. Reeve, 1949-50 Reeve, 1951-52-53



T. W. GLASSFORD 1962 Caledon Councillor, 1950 to 1956 Dep. Reeve, 1957 to 1959 Reeve, 1960 to 1962

another attempt by some disgruntled anti-voters to disrupt the smooth running Provisional Council.

In 1869 when Peel County's affairs were progressing satisfactorily the adjoining Township of Mono requested to be annexed by Peel. Both parties seemed in agreement and filed a petition with the Legislative Assembly praying for its approval by them, but as nothing further is reported we presume this annexation idea was vetoed there.

ENTERING THE NEW ERA

One of the matters that delayed the necessary Government Legislation before Separation could be officially finalized was the working out of a mutually satisfactory settlement of Peel's claim for its fair proprotion of the assets that existed when the partnership was terminated. This was finally accomplished by agreeing that the total assets amounted to \$11,246.75 and Peel's proper share was one third of that amount or \$3,746.75 and York was prepared and did settle on that basis.

Without meaning to detract in any way from the noble efforts put forth by those faithful councillors of 1856 to 1862, who labored in vain as a Provisional Council of Peel to bring about Separation at that time, it is the author's considered opinion that the laurels should go, not only to those provisional councillors of 1865 and 1866 who labored so faithfully on both governing bodies for almost two years; but also to that noble band of twelve councillors representing seven municipalities who took over the reins of office on January 22nd, 1867, and were installed as the first Peel County Council viz:

	REEVES	DEP. REEVES
Toronto	Samuel Price	William Elliott
Chinguacousy	Robt. Smith	Richard Hamilton
Caledon	Thos Russell	Richard Allen
Albion	Thos. Swinarton	J. F. Warbrick
	Thos. Graham	
Brampton	Kenneth Chisholm	***************************************
Streetsville	Dr. John Barnhardt	

Truly these men and the others previously listed were those who laid the foundations for the Peel that we are proud to call the Banner County and are richly deserving of the title "Fathers of the County".

INTERESTING COST FIGURES

Just a word or two here in reference to wages and the other costs of County Government of a century ago. Councillors received \$1.50 per day for meetings attended and a travelling allowance of 5¢ per mile when horse and buggy had to be relied on for most of the transportation. The Clerk's salary was \$400 per year and the Treasurer's \$300 and their office hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. John Hurst of Brampton was the first person appointed as caretaker of the Court House in 1866. His duties according to the Bylaw naming him to that position were the cleansing, lighting and heating of the Court House in every part save and except all offices not under control of County Council". The pay for this chore in the days of heating by wood stoves and lighting by oil lamps was one hundred dollars (\$100) per annum, plus a rent-free dwelling in the Court House and free fuel and light. Dr. John Grant was the first appointee as Jail Surgeon at \$50 per annum. Contracts for supplying meat and bread for the County Jail were awarded by tenders submitted semiannually. Here are three tenders submitted for 1867 supplies viz: James Golding, baker, supplying bread 4¢ per lb.; J. C. Sproule furnishing meat 6¢ per lb.; Richard Penelton, cutting cord wood for heating Jail 30¢ per cord. A tender for supplying 130 cords of wood at \$3.40 per cord was accepted by the council of 1870.

96 SERVED AS WARDENS

Warden is the title given to the presiding officer of the County Council. The dictionary has these two meanings for the word: "A guard or watchman"; "an officer of rank in charge of something". Both definitions can be applied quite properly to the chief officer of our County Government.

Just how the title first came to be used is not too clear, but ever since its origin the position has been a much coveted honor and often eagerly sought after. Peel has been no exception in this regard. Not only have the municipalities striven to have one of their members chosen for this high office, but on a personal basis there have been some keen elections for the top post in the government of the County. Todays elections for the office seem tame by comparison with some we can recall.

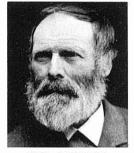
In the 101 years from 1867 to 1967, ninety-five men and one woman have filled the Warden's chair in Peel. The one lady so distinguished was Mrs. Mary Fix, Toronto Township's Deputy Reeve and Reeve for a period of six years. She climaxed her career in municipal politics when honored with the Wardenship in 1959 — a position she filled capably and with dignity.

Of the ninety-five male Wardens, sixteen represented

Toronto Township; fifteen were from Chinguacousy and the same number from Brampton; Caledon Township had the Wardenship twelve times and Streetsville nine; eight Toronto Gore Reeves filled the position; Bolton and Albion each had the honor seven times and Port Credit

Seven of the men were re-elected for more than one term, namely Kenneth Chisholm, Brampton, served three years, 1868-69-70; Thos. Bowles, Chinguacousy's first Reeve in 1871 was re-elected in 1872; Robert Cotton representing Toronto Township had a two year term 1873-74; and another Toronto Township man, Sir Melville Parker, followed along soon after and filled the position of Warden for the two years 1877 and 1878. William Porter of Toronto Gore had the position in 1875 and nine years later, 1884, he was back in the same office. Following that early period one year terms became the general practice and this pattern was not broken until 1951 when G. F. Skinner, of Port Credit, who had been Warden back in 1938, filled a portion of the unexpired term caused that year by the death of O. J. Hardwick, the Bolton Warden. The seventh man to be given an additional term was Cyril Clark who had served as Warden in 1958 and was re-elected in January of this year as Peel's Centennial Warden—a distinct honor for Chinguacousy's Reeve.

Albion's Seven Wardens 1881 - 1961



THOS. SWINARTON 1881 Albiot Councillor, 1855, 1860, 1862 Reeve, 1856-61-66-67-68-69 1881-87-89

Bolton's Seven Wardens 1888 - 1960



H. H. BOLTON Bolton Councillor, 1884-85 Reeve, 1886-87-88



THOS. HANNA Albion Councillor, 1888-89-90 Reeve, 1891 to 1894



JOHN H. MOFFAT 1913 Albion Councillor, 1906-07-08 Reeve, 1909 to 1913



W. N. RIDDELL 1926 Reeve, 1903-04-06 and 1922 to 1927 Councillor, 1920 Dep. Reeve, 1921





S. A. EGAN Bolton No. 2 District Bolton Councillor 1899 to 1906 Reeve, 1910-11 Councillor, 1916-17-18-19



E. A. WALSHAW ncillor, 1914-15 ve, 1916-17-18-19



Councillor, 1921-22-23 Reeve, 1924 to 1928 & 1931-32



Albion Councillor, 1926 to 1929 Dep. Reeve, 1930-31 Reeve, 1933 to 1937



J. E. PATTERSON
1952
Councillor, 1938 to 1940
Dep. Reeve, 1941-42
Reeve, 1943-44 and 1951-52
Reeve, 1959-60-61

RODERICK JOHNSTON
1961
Councillor, 1955-56
Dep. Reeve, 1957-58
Reeve, 1959-60-61





CECIL GOTT Bolton ncillor, 1939-40 ve, 1941 to 1945



O. J. HARDWICK Bolton 1951 Councillor, 1944-45 Reeve, 1946 to 1951 Twp. Clerk, 1952 to 1954



WILTON E. DOWNEY
Bolton 1960 Councillor, 1956 Reeve, 1957 to 1962

ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY

Of the ninety-six Wardens of the past century, twenty-three are living today. At the 100th anniversary party in January a number of them were in attendance and took part in the birthday festivities. J. S. Beck, Warden of fifty-five years ago and dean of the group had the honor of cutting the birthday cake. He and several of the other ex-Wardens did some good natured reminiscing as they spoke briefly.

As a memento of the County's Centennial all the surviving past Wardens later received suitably engraved signet rings. Following is a list of the recipients so honored: John S. Beck (1912) Brampton; O. H. Downey (1934) Albion; G. F. Skinner (1938) Port Credit; A. E. Sherman (1942) Chinguacousy; J. G. Hooper (1944) Toronto Gore; J. W. Davis (1947) Toronto Township; J. M. Fraser (1948) Chinguacousy; Dr. M. M. Fletcher (1949) Port Credit; D. S. Dunton (1950) Toronto Township; Dr. G. H. Montemurro (1951) Streetsville; J. E. Patterson (1952) Albion; J. S. Scott (1953) Caledon; J. C. Saddington (1954) Port Credit; W. C. Arch (1956) Streetsville; C. C. Core (1957) Brampton; Cyril Clark (1958) Chinguacousy; Mrs. Mary Fix (1959) Toronto Township; Wilton E. Downey (1960) Bolton; Roderick Johnston (1961) Albion; T. W. Glassford (1962) Caledon (posthumously); R. W. Speck (1963) Toronto Township; C. F. Kline (1964) Brampton; T. E.

Toronto
Gore's
Eight
Wardens
1875-1955



WM. PORTER 1875 & 1884 Toronto Gore Councillor, 1868 to 1871 Reeve, 1872 to 1875 and 1880 to 1884



WALTER WATSON
1891 Toronto Gore
Councillor, 1879-80, 1882-85
Reeve, 1888 to 92



GEO. T. WARD
1906 Toronto Gore
Councillor, 1887-88-91-93
Reeve, 1895 and 1896
No. 2 District Councillor,
1901-02 and 1905-06



J. J. PORTER
1915 Toronto Gore
Councillor, 1896-97 and 1901
Reeve, 1902-03-13-14-15



N. S. LINDSAY
1928 Toronto Gore
Councillor, 1919-20-21
Reeve, 1923 to 1930



WM. HOSTRAWSER
1935 Toronto Gore
Councillor, 1923 & 1926
Reeve, 1931 to 1935



JOHN G. HOOPER
1944 Toronto Gore
Councillor, 1939 and 1940
Reeve, 1941 to 1944



N. J. BLACK 1955 Toronto Gore Councillor, 1951 and 1952 Reeve, 1954 and 1955

McCollum (1965) Port Credit; J. J. Graham (1966) Streetsville.

During its first century no less than five families saw two of its members honored with the Wardenship. In three of these it was a case of son following father and in the other two, it was older brother being succeeded by a younger member of the family. Thomas Bowles, the third Warden of the County in 1871, and the first from Chinguacousy Township, had a son W. D. Bowles follow in his father's footsteps forty-nine years later and filled the Warden's chair in 1920. The second generation Bowles ("Billy" to his many friends) also served as Chinguacousy Township Clerk for a number of years.

The second father to have a son succeed him in that office was Toronto Gore's Warden, Wm. Porter, who after serving two terms 1875 and 1884, was followed by his son J. J. Porter in 1915.

The third similar circumstance was in the Jackson family. In 1904 James Jackson of Brampton was elected Warden and just five years later, in 1909, his son F. J. Jackson, representing Toronto Township, held the same position. Both were highly respected in their own communities and throughout the County.

Another family to have two of its members fill the Warden's chair was the McBride's of Caledon. In 1911 it was John A. McBride, the Reeve of the Township, who received the call and twenty-nine years later (1940) his brother Albert was elected Warden the first year he was in County Council as Deputy Reeve of his township. Both brothers served their Township and County well.

In 1960 another unique record: Wilton E. Downey of Bolton, the second man ever to serve a term on council as Warden with a brother having preceded him, went one step further. His brother, O. H. Downey, who served in 1934, was on the scene in his capacity as a Justice of the Peace, to swear in the new Warden.

Eleven of Peel's ex-Wardens entered Federal or Provincial politics, six of them were successful, namely Messrs. Swinarton, Chisholm, Blain, McCulla, Smith (Chinguacousy) and Johnston; the five not elected were Messrs. Bowles, Orr, Henry, James Jackson and Smith (Bolton).

As you read this chapter you will note the pages are replete with pictures of those who have served as Wardens. Three photographs are missing in spite of our best research efforts to make the "gallery" complete. The author is grateful to all those who assisted in providing the essential data and the ninety-three pictures to make this compilation possible. If anyone can help us further in locating photographs of M. W. Cook, Toronto Township Warden, 1883; Wm. Porter, Warden Toronto Gore, 1875 and 1884; and Alex Cunnington, Chinguacousy's Warden in 1886, our Editorial Board will appreciate hearing from you.

CHANGES IN CHOOSING COUNCILLORS

At one time the method of electing the Municipal Reeves and Deputy Reeves was entirely different to the way it is done now. Instead of electors choosing persons for these two offices by a separate ballot, the plan followed in the early days was for the municipality to elect its councillors and they in turn had the choosing of the one or two top officials to head up the Municipal Council and represent them at County Council.

Another radical departure from the established practice to which we have become accustomed in our method

of choosing County Council representatives was initiated in 1897 and was the plan followed until 1906. During that period County Councils were permitted under Provincial Legislation to divide the County into Regions. The number of these was based on population and the area covered made as nearly uniform in size as practical. Peel, having a population under 25,000 during that ten year period, was divided into five Regions as follows: District No. 1-Caledon; No. 2-Bolton and Toronto Gore; No. 3-Brampton; No. 4-Chinguacousy; No. 5-Streetsville and Toronto Township. Two County Councillors were elected directly from each district, making a ten-member Council for Peel. They were all elected for a two-year term.

While it is now over sixty years since that plan was abandoned, on what seemed sound and sufficient reasons, there are rumblings current in some quarters suggesting a return to that plan or an adaptation of it. Time alone will tell.

HOW WE HAVE GROWN

The comparative figures for 1946 and 1966 covering population and assessment for the ten municipalities in the County, tell clearly and concisely the story of Peel's "growing pains" in the past twenty years. The phenomenal increase in these two essential areas is almost incredible. It is hard to believe that Brampton's population today is considerably more than that of the entire County just 20 years ago and even more astounding are the Toronto Township figures showing the population of that Township seven times greater than it was two decades ago. Chinguacousy's population increase of 12,500 people is also most noteworthy. The only population decline was in Toronto Gore.

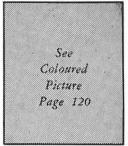
			TOTAL	TAXABLE	
TOWNS	TOWNS POPULA		ASSE	SESSMENT	
	1946	1966	1946	1966	
Brampton	6,466	35,200	5,316,815	62,950,133	
Port Credit	2,325	7,892	1,713,001	14,070,610	
Streetsville	758	5,917	379,051	7,846,955	
VILLAGES					
Bolton	716	2,233	347,697	2,168,495	
Caledon East		637		458,786	
TOWNSHIPS					
Albion	1,966	3,432	1,463,603	3,758,662	
Caledon	2,432	3,999	1,869,762	4,307,095	
Chinguacousy	3,423	15,996	3,929,902	31,314,600	
Toronto	13,328	93,650	8,805,285	155,214,360	
Toronto Gore	1,553	1,185	1,054,875	1,500,830	
TOTALS	32,967	170,141	24,879,991	283,590,526	

PEEL MANOR — HOME FOR THE AGED

In 1896 the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Brampton and Port Credit made representation to County Council requesting "more suitable accommodation for the destitute of our County than that now supplied in the County jail". That was the initial step in the establishment of our Peel County "Home for the Aged", which over the years has progressed in function, in name and in service through many stages, in keeping with the advanced thinking relating to the proper care for our senior citizens.

Prompted by a beguest of \$4,000 in the will of Miss Jane Porter, of Toronto, the County Council passed a by-law to acquire a suitable site for erecting a "House of Industry and Refuge" and chose the north half of lot 9, 1st Con. West of Hurontario Street (the present location)

Streetsville's 9 Wardens, 1876 to 1966



JOHN BARNHARDT 1867 Streetsville Councillor, 1860 Reeve, 1861-62-65-66-67-68



WM. ANDREW
1889 Streetsville
Councillor (Dates unavailable)
Reeve, 1884-85-86-88-89



JOHN GRAYDON Streetsville Reeve, 1895-96 No. 5 District Councillor,



T. I. BOWIE Councillor, 1903-04-05 Reeve, 1906-07-08 Reeve



Reeve, 1919 to 1924 Councillor, 1929-30 O. R. CHURCH



C. E. CANTELON Street Councillor, 1937 to 1940 Reeve, 1941 to 1944-46-47



G. H. MONTEMURRO Streetsville Reeve, 1948 to 1952



W. C. ARCH
1956 Streetsville
Councillor, 1941 to 1948,
1950-51, 1958-59
Reeve, 1953 to 1957
Reeve



Councillor, 1964 Reeve, 1965 and 1966

Port Credit's 6 Wardens, 1921 to 1965









H. C. THOMPSON 1930 Port Credit Councillor, 1924 and 1925 Reeve, 1926 to 1930



J. C. SADDINGTON 1954 Port Credit Councillor, 1942-48-56-57 Dep. Reeve, 1950-51-52-58 Reeve, 1953-54-55-56-57-58 Mayor, 1961 to 1965



T. E. McCOLLUM 1965 Port Credit
Councillor, 1953 to 1958
Dep. Reeve, 1959 and 1960
Reeve, 1961 to 1965
Mayor, 1966 and 1967

and purchased fifty acres from John Troughton at \$110.00 per acre or \$5,500.00 for that parcel of land. Soon after this sale was negotiated, the Council passed by-law No. 282 to raise \$8,000.00 "to cover the purchase price, the erection of a building and furnish same".

In 1898 the original building was erected with G. R. Anderson, a reliable Brampton merchant, representing District No. 5 on County Council that year, as Chairman of the Building Committee. That building was "lighted by gas provided by E. H. Crandell of Brampton for the sum of \$230.00".

In 1899 the first year of operation the "House" provided accommodation for 10 males and 2 females—five from Chinguacousy, five from Caledon and one each from Albion and Brampton.

Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston, were appointed as Keeper and Matron. Mr. Johnston's salary was \$200.00 per annum and his wife's yearly pay was \$100.00, plus free board and lodging. The charge per person for care in the home at that time was \$1.42 per week. Dr. C. Y. Moore as physician was paid \$75.00 per year.

In 1909 Peel County entered into a satisfactory agreement with Halton County for joint operation of the



PEEL MANOR—HOME FOR THE AGED IN BRAMPTON
The picture does not do justice to this spacious and commodious home
where over 200 of our senior citizens are given good care.

Home. This partnership arrangement proved advantageous for forty-three years and was not dissolved until 1952.

Soon after Peel assumed full responsibility for the institution a sixty-six bed addition was approved and this modern, one-storey unit, including four married couples

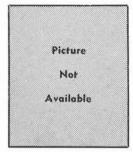
Toronto Township's Seventeen Wardens — 1873 to 1963



ROBT. COTTON 1873 & 1874 Toronto Twp. Councillor, 1865, 1866, 1870 Dep. Reeve, 1867, 1868, 1869 Reeve, 1872 to 1879



SIR MELVILLE PARKER
1877 & 1878 Toronto Twp.
Councillor, 1858-59,63-68-69
Dep. Reeve, 1860-61, 65-7173 to 78 & 85
Reeve, 1862-64-66-92 to 96
No. 5 District Councillor,
1897-98



M. W. COOK 1883 Toronto Twp. Dep. Reeve, 1879-80-81-84 Reeve, 1882-83



W. R. WRIGHT 1890 Toronto Twp. Councillor, 1881 Dep. Reeve, 1882-1883 Reeve, 1885-88-89-90 No. 5 District Councillor, 1899-1900



HENRY SHOOK
Toronto Twp.
Councillor, 1887-89-90
Dep. Reeve, 1891 to 1896
Reeve, 1897 and 1898
No. 5 District Councillor,
1901-06



F. J. JACKSON Toronto Twp. Councillor, 1903 to 1906 Dep. Reeve, 1907 Reeve, 1908 and 1909



WM. RUTLEDGE 1914 Toronto Twp. Councillor, 1908 and 1909 Dep. Reeve, 1910 to 1913 Reeve, 1914 and 1915



D. H. McCAUGHERTY 1918 Toronto Twp. Dep. Reeve, 1914 and 1915 Reeve, 1916 to 1919



E. A. ORR 1922 Toronto Twp. Councillor, 1914 and 1915 Dep. Reeve, 1916 to 1919 Reeve, 1920, 1921, 1922



L. H. PALLETT 1925 Toronto Twp. Councillor, 1913 & 1927 Dep. Reeve, 1914 to 1917 Reeve, 1924-25, 1931 to 1937



JOHN J. JAMIESON 1929 Toronto Twp. Councillor, 1922 Dep. Reeve, 1923-24-25 Reeve, 1926-27-28-29



WM. G. DENISON 1936 Toronto Twp. Dep. Reeve, 1930, 1931-1933 Reeve, 1934, 1935, 1936



E. D. MAGUIRE 1941 Toronto Twp. Councillor, 1936 Reeve, 1937 to 1943



J. W. DAVIS 1947 Toronto Twp Reeve, 1946 and 1947



D. S. DUNTON 1950 Toronto Twp Councillor, 1943, 1944, 1945 Dep. Reeve, 1946 to 1950



MRS. MARY FIX 1959 Toronto Twp Dep. Reeve, 1953 and 1954 Reeve, 1955-57-58-59



R. W. SPECK 1963 Toronto Twp. Councillor, 1956 Dep. Reeve, 1957, 1958, 1959 Reeve, 1960 to 1967

NOTE:

Mrs. Mary Fix, Warden 1959, has the distinct honor of being the only woman to ever fill the Warden's chair in Peel.

R. W. Speck, the Warden in 1963 also establishes a record in the Township with eleven years continuous service in the County Council as Deputy Reeve and Reeve. suites was opened in 1955. Five years later a completely new home was planned. When construction commenced, the old parts of the building were demolished and very modern buildings, with up-to-date equipment were built, including new laundry, kitchen, chapel and auditorium, craft room, beauty parlour, barber shop and many other facilities, increasing the total to almost 200 beds. This section was opened in March, 1962. The capital outlay being \$1,500,000.00.

In 1964 another sizeable extension was approved and ready for occupancy. This gave a net increase of 28 beds and brought the total beds now available to 228, just about sufficient to meet the present requirements.

The total annual operating budget of the Peel Home for the Aged in Brampton slightly exceeds a half-million dollars and is generously subsidized by Provincial and County grants.

A second Home for the care of the aged was this year approved by County Council and will be erected on a 3-acre site acquired from the Separate School Board at Clarkson. Eventually it will be a 250 bed unit but when opened in 1968 will accommodate approximately 100.



W. C. FAIR
Superintendent of Peel's
Home for the Aged

The Peel Manor is operated by a special Board set up by County Council, composed of—Nance Horwood, Chairman; Cyril Clark, Warden; S. Rutherford, Albion; Martin Byrne, Torornto Gore; C. Murray, Toronto Township; with the Clerk-Treasurer Henry Rutherford serving as Secretary of the Board.

W. C. Fair, the present Superintendent was appointed last year. He came from Belleville, is well qualified for the exacting task and doing a most efficient job. The office manager is Mrs. Elaine Scott. The present staff totals over 70.

Their work is supplemented by numerous voluntary workers—individuals and organizations. Special mention should be made of the 32-member Ladies Auxiliary under the direction of the President, Mrs. Barbara Taylor. It is the numerous services which they provide which go a long way to make a "HOME" out of an institution.

REGISTRY OFFICE PHENOMENAL GROWTH

Closely allied with County Government in Peel is the office of the Registrar of Deeds, which now has its office in the County Building on Main Street and conducts an ever-expanding operation under the efficient Registrar, Mrs. Vera L. Porter, the first woman to be appointed to that position in this County in 1965.

Mrs. Porter is the eleventh person to fill that responsible position since 1864. Following are the ten men who preceded her and the period they were in charge of the administration of that office:

D. F. Campbell, 1864 to 1883 Robt. Johnston, 1907 to 1913 A. F. Dick Sr., S. Charters, 1884 to 1886 1913 to 1917 F. J. Jackson, F. S. Hutchinson, 1887 to 1893 1917 to 1934 Jas. Fleming, Kenneth Chisholm, 1894 to 1896 1934 to 1946 T. G. Sheppard, 1906 (acting) Stewart Beatty, 1946 to 1965

Mr. Thos. G. Sheppard ably filled the position of Deputy for twenty six years serving under five Registrars during the period 1883 to 1909.

Mrs. Porter first became associated with the office in 1935, following Dr. Hutchinson's appointment to the dual position of Sheriff-Registrar. The next year she was named Deputy Registrar, and continued as Deputy for thirty years. Following the sudden death of Mr. Stewart Beatty in 1965, Mrs. Porter was named as Registrar.

With the rapid growth of the County and the consequent numerous transfers of property it was natural to expect the volume of business at the Registry office would show a substantial gain, but it was hard to believe that the total of registrations would be twenty times greater in 1966 than it was thirty years earlier. Here are the comparative figures to substantiate that claim.

1935—total registrations, 1,464; fees \$ 4,081.08 1966—total registrations, 29,349; fees \$23,793.95

The number of persons employed in the office is fourteen. There were only two employed in 1935. The total revenue of the Peel Registry Office last year was \$868,197.75. The surplus that went to the County was \$177,239.43, and to the Provincial government \$644,403.80 for Transfer Tax.

That is a brief history of the personnel and the progress made over the years but there are also some details regarding the properties where this all happened that we think you will find interesting.

According to recent research, the first two Registry offices were located on the north side of Queen Street East in Brampton. The first one dates back to March 1854 and was built on property purchased by the United Counties of York and Peel from Alexander F. Scott. It was part of lot 23 (6., 1 E.H.S.) being 40 ft. x 100 ft. and was sold for five shillings on the definite understanding it was to be used as a Registry office or revert to the vendor.

That very meagre building erected on the site, it would appear from the records, served for only a little over seven years, as in 1861 Andrew B. Scott sold to the same United Counties an adjoining lot to the east 40 ft. x 50 ft. for the same price—five shillings. This we believe



PEEL'S SECOND REGISTRY OFFICE

Which served the county's needs from 1861 to 1890, now a residential

troperty on Owen Street East Brambton and soon to be demolished

property on Queen Street East, Brampton, and soon to be demolished to accommodate the new subway.



MRS. VERA L. PORTER

Present Registrar

Appointed 1965



STEWART BEATTY

Registrar

1946-1965



FRANK JACKSON Registrar 1917-1934



ROBT. JOHNSTON Registrar 1907-1913



THOS. G. SHEPPARD

Deputy Registrar

1883-1909

was the location for the second Peel Registry Office and is the present residence of Mrs. Catharine H. Boyes at 100 Queen Street East, shown in the photograph on page 131. There was also another sale registered with A. B. Scott the vendor and United Counties the purchaser paying 25 pounds for the complete parcel, with a frontage of 55 feet and a depth of 100 feet. There were several other real estate transactions between A. B. Scott and the Council of the United Counties of York and Peel, but what relationship, if any, they had with the Registry office property we are at a loss to determine. However, in 1890 when Peel decided to abandon that building and erect Registry Office No. 3 on its own property between the gaol and Court House on Wellington Street, the Queen Street premises were sold to Robert Shaw of Brampton for \$500.00 This residence is soon to be demolished as a result of the C.N.R. subway construction.

W. R. Wright of Toronto Township was Warden and Richard Blain was named Chairman of the Building Committee to produce plans, call for Tenders and look after the construction. The successful tenderer was R. Alexander and W. G. Congdon of Streetsville and the price was \$5,375.00. The necessary fittings were supplied by an outside firm for \$1,225.00.

That building continued to serve its original purpose for sixty-nine years until the present office was set up in the new County building on Main Street in 1959. It served for other county purposes until this year, when the County turned it over to the Peel Historical Society to be used as a museum. (For photograph see page 175)



JOHN HOOPER
Peel County Assessor
for twenty years
1945 to 1965



CARL MADGETT
Assessment Commissioner
for the entire County
since January, 1966

COUNTY ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT

As Peel entered the final year of its first century of County Government, January 1st, 1966, all assessment departments within the County were amalgamated and Mr. Carl Madgett was appointed County Assessment Commissioner to head up this important county department.

Hitherto each one of the municipalities had the responsibility for property assessment within its own borders. With a view to establishing some uniformity throughout the County in this basic matter of assessing and keeping matters in check, John Hooper was appointed county assessor in September 1945 and worked faithfully and advantageously for twenty years with the municipal assessors and did much to standardize the methods of valuation employed by the respective municipalities. In a county such as ours, growing and expanding as it has been, fluctuating values created a real problem.

Values set by Assessors form the basis on which, in accordance with the laws of the Province, taxes are levied to meet the cost of community service. If these values are not uniform throughout the municipality, it means that those taxpayers, whose values are higher than they should be, are penalized, while others escape paying their share. From this it will be seen how important it is that every means be taken to assure the highest possible uniformity of values for assessment purposes.

Realizing that the judgment of a valuator is not infallible and recognizing the many variables in a county as diversified as Peel, Mr. Hooper devised a manual as a guide to assessors. While this proved of real value it did not entirely solve the basic difficulty, as the County kept expanding so rapidly. It did however, enable Assessor Hooper to present sound recommendations to County Council each year for equalization of assessment for County purposes.

Under the new plan the Municipal assessors have been abolished and Commissioner Madgett has the responsibility for assessing the entire county. Associated with him are three district or area supervisors viz: Robert Kline for the four municipalities, Brampton, Streetsville, Bolton and Caledon East; Mark Williamson for Albion, Toronto Gore, Caledon, Chinguacousy and a portion of Toronto Township; and John Bayliss for Port Credit and the bulk of Toronto Township.

Taxpayers receive their county assessment notices



R. C. McCOLLUM First Provisional Clerk 1856-1862



DAVID KIRKWOOD County Clerk 1876-1918



L. H. WILLIS County Clerk 1919-1926



DAVID WILSON County Clerk 1929-1947



HENRY RUTHERFORD County Clerk 1948-49 Clerk-Treas., 1950-

annually and have the same opportunity for filing appeals as previously. Courts of Revision are set up where and when deemed necessary. There are two Appeal Boards made up of three men each. One is composed of Messrs. Ernie Mitchell, Brampton; Harry Walker of Toronto Township and Bill Cooper, Chinguacousy. The other Appeal Board includes Messrs. Doug. Dunton, Brampton; Wilbur Marshall, Toronto Township and Robt. Shaw, Albion.

The Assessment offices are located in a rented building on the east side of Kennedy Road South, Brampton, providing an area of 7000 square feet to accommodate the staff of forty-three. The present cost of operating this department of County government is \$373,218.00, with only a small subsidy from the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs.

Mr. Hooper, who retired at the end of 1965, has been retained on a part-time basis as Consultant and Advisor to the Commissioner.

PEEL COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

The Health Unit was set up as a legal entity under the provision of the Public Health Act in 1946. The County Medical Officer of Health, on approval by the Minister of Health for Ontario, became director of the Unit. The responsibility of the Health Unit included Environmental Health control and co-ordination and/or provision of medical services.

The programme in Environmental Health includes responsibility for all aspects of sanitation, inspections of private water sources and septic tank installations, supervision of solid waste disposal, school and other institutions and control of many other environmental hazards.

Community medical services include clinics and



DR. H. LAMBERT Peel County M.O.H.

classes for mothers and infants and pre-schoolers. There is a school health service under the direction of a physician. Home visitation is an integral part of the program. Case finding in communicable disease control, supervision of chronic care facilities, referral for adequate diagnosis and treatment and follow up programmes are all part of the community health services.

Unit staff is comprised of physicians, public health nurses, an X-ray technician, health in-

spectors and clerical personnel.

The first Medical Officer of Health for Peel, who began duties in May, 1946, was Dr. D. G. H. MacDonald, who held that office until 1962. He was followed by Dr. Marian G. Powell, Dr. A. H. Duncan, an acting M.O.H., Dr. W. K. G. Allan, Dr. R. Cahnna, another acting M.O.H., and the present officer, Dr. H. Lambert.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES

A department in Peel's county government that just grows and grows is the Childrens' Aid Society. Although Peel's own branch is only about 23 years old, family and childrens services have been taken care of for many more years than that. Until a survey was made in the early forties, Peel and Halton counties shared a branch of the Children's Aid Society.

At one time the Society operated from very crowded quarters on the second floor of the old court house on Wellington Street, and there were instances of a social worker having to conduct an interview on a bench in Gage Park for want of privacy in the tiny offices. The Society has two offices today, one in Port Credit and the other on Nelson Street, Brampton and despite vastly increased accommodation, the department has grown to such a nextent that space for the 26 social workers and the people they work with, is still insufficient.

Manager of the Children's Aid Society of Peel County is Ernest Majury, who has held office since June 1955. His assistant manager and the supervisor of Family Department and Protective is Leslie Matheson, B.A., B.Sc.Ed. Two other supervisors are Mrs. M. Tizzard, B.A., B.S.W., who is at the head of Child Care—U.P. and Adoption and Mrs. Marian Racine, S.Sc., Dip. S.W., who supervises the Infant Adoption department. They work together with a band of 24 or so social workers and a clerical staff of eight persons. H. M. Allan, Reeve of Bolton, is this year's President, and he is ably assisted by a Board of Directors of eighteen, representing all parts of the County.

The Children's Aid Society place children in foster homes, arrange adoptions, council unmarried mothers, taking into consideration whether it is best for the young woman to keep her child or allow it to be adopted. They offer a protective service that helps certain families to become mobile in the society in which they live. They offer a counselling service for marriages where children are involved and make home studies in divorce cases where children under 16 are involved. These findings are then handed to the judge presiding over the case.

The heaviest year on record for social work staff turnover in Peel took place in 1966 with the engaging of fifty per cent new social work staff during the year.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

Newest department to be introduced into Peel County's government is that of Air Pollution Control, which came into being on January 1, 1965.

Senior officer in this department is Sydney Newdick, who worked as a chemist in the Air Pollution Laboratory of Metropolitan Toronto before coming to Peel. He and his two field officers work, basically, to control further pollution possibilities in the county and to reduce the causes that might set up even more pollution probabilities.

These three pollution officers check heating and industrial equipment and incinerators that could be responsible for "smog" conditions or unpleasant odours. They are presently working on an intensive programme timed to assist in the abatement and control of the type of pollution caused by motor vehicle fumes.

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY DEPARTMENT

When the Construction Safety Department of Peel County was formed in 1965, Stanley Hamilton came to Peel as senior inspector.

With his staff of two other inspectors, Messrs. Gordon Dunn and Charles Lynch, Mr. Hamilton ascertains that the workmen engaged on construction projects throughout the county comply with all the necessary safety regulations and that the construction companies themselves also comply with similar applicable safety rules.

EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION

This comparatively small, but quite important department of county government was set up in Peel in October, 1960 as required by Provincial statute. The present coordinator of Public Survival is J. H. Adams who has held that position from the beginning. His only assistant is a clerical secretary, Mrs. Garside.

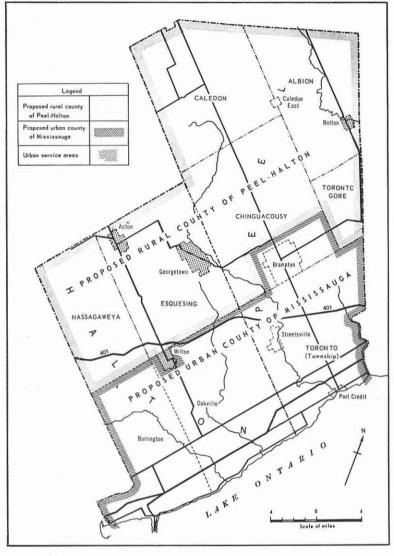
While no serious emergencies have arisen during the past seven years Mr. Adams has his volunteers always at the alert ready to provide whatever may arise from a disastrous flood, fire or any major accident requiring rescue work, first aid to the injured and help to those seriously affected by any type of catastrophe.

The annual budget for these three statutory community services in Peel is \$60,000 or approximately \$20,000 for each of them.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

With the tremendous strides Peel has been making, particularly in the last decade, it is little wonder that the question uppermost in a lot of people's minds, particularly those identified with county government directly and indirectly, is "What of the future?" How is this whole area that has become known as the "Golden Horseshoe", going to be governed in the next decade and beyond that.

Although the majority of the people of Peel County



have been satisfied with the county's administration, there are some who have had other ideas and have been exploring the situation and striving for a solution.

In September, 1966, the Plunkett Report on local Government in Peel and Halton counties was revealed. In it, the Montreal planning consultant, T. J. Plunkett,



ROBT. CRAWFORD County Treasurer 1895-1930



JOHN JAMIESON County Treasurer 1930-1949



NEWTON POWELL County Engineer 1920-1957



R. W. KNIGHT Present Engineer Appointed 1964



W. M. WILLIS County Clerk 1926-1929

recommended that all the 19 municipalities within the boundaries of Halton and Peel be dissolved and replaced by two super-counties.

A 330 square-mile urban super-county in the southern part of the area would have a population of over 230,000 and would stretch from the western edge of Metro Toronto up to and including Burlington. It would be temporarily named the Urban County of Mississauga—and would have a 19-member council. Seven councillors would be elected from a district including Toronto Township, Port Credit and Streetsville, Brampton and Bramalea would have three councillors, then there would be another four from both Burlington and Oakville.

Similarly, a representation-by-population plan would be used for the 14-member council in the 510 square mile rural super-county in the north, with a population of about 15,000. This rural county, temporarily named the Rural County of Peel-Halton, could issue municipal charters to Acton, Georgetown, Milton and Bolton. These would be designated "urban service areas" and could provide some strictly local services such as sewers, water supply and garbage collection.

Both super-counties would have a mayor elected at large who would have limited powers of veto.

The provincial government would take the entire responsibility for the administration of justice and the operation of land registry Offices, service now provided by the counties.

It was recommended that all of the 79 boards and commissions in the two counties be dissolved and most of their functions taken over by the super-county governments. Only three separate boards in the urban super-county would operate: one for police, one for electricity and one for public libraries.

The only separate boards considered necessary in the



HANNA BESHIRI Deputy Clerk-Treasurer

PEEL COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1967

Clerk-Treasurer: H. H. Rutherford Deputy: Hanna Beshiri Solicitor: A. G. Davis, Q.C. Jail Governor: D. W. Simmons Assessment Commissioner: C. J. Madgett Engineer: R. W. Knight

Assistant: P. L. Easterbrook
Children's Aid—Manager: E. Majury
Assistant: L. L. Matheson
Health Unit: M.O.H. Dr. H. J. Lambert
Home for the Aged Supt.: W. C. Fair
Air Pollution Control: S. Newdick

Construction Safety: S. A. Hamilton E.M.O. Co-ordinator: J. H. Adams

rural super-county would be the hydro-electric commission.

The report also recommended that the 20 separate education jurisdictions be dissolved and replaced by two school boards—one in each super-county.

For one hundred years Peel has been growing into the County it is today. Will it disappear in the next two or three years to be only a part of two super-counties? There are many who cannot see this happening, but there are others who say "We must progress" and consider the Plunkett report a means to the beginning of more efficient, economic and progressive form of government.

The author does not wish to pose as a crystal gazer or a foreteller of the future, but he is prepared to predict some fairly drastic changes eventually. Just how far reaching these may be, we must leave to those more knowledgeable of what is required. Undoubtedly it will be a more complex problem than the one which confronted the councils of a century ago, but taken in stages should be resolved satisfactorily in due time.

PEEL COUNTY COUNCIL — CENTENNIAL YEAR 1967



FRONT ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: E. Martin, Reeve, Caledon; D. M. Hunter, Reeve Port Credit; Cyril Clark (Warden), Reeve, Chinguacousy; R. W. Speck, Reeve, Toronto Township; Nance Horwood, Reeve, Brampton; J. J. Graham, Reeve, Streetsville.

SECOND ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: L. Clarkson, Reeve, Albion; E. S. Blair, Deputy-Reeve, Chinguacousy; R. H. Slemin, Deputy-Reeve, Port Credit; S. Rutherford, Deputy-Reeve, Albion; A. J. McCauley, Deputy-Reeve, Bolton; J. J. Berney, Reeve, Caledon East; C. M. Murray, Deputy-Reeve, Toronto, Township: Hanna Beshiri, Deputy Clerk-Treasurer

Toronto Township; Hanna Beshiri, Deputy Clerk-Treasurer.

THIRD ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: J. E. Archdekin, Deputy-Reeve, Brampton; G. Parker, Deputy-Reeve, Streetsville; W. H. Brydon, Mayor, Brampton; H. M. Allan, Reeve, Bolton; E. S. Sibbald, Deputy-Reeve, Caledon; M. Byrne, Reeve, Toronto Gore; R. K. McMillan, Additional Member, Toronto Township; R. A. Searle, Additional Member, Toronto Township; H. H. Rutherford, Clerk-Treasurer.

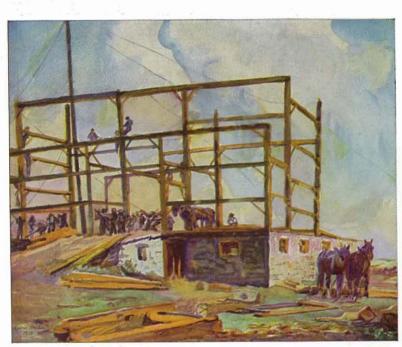


Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

A CALEDON KITCHEN — 1837

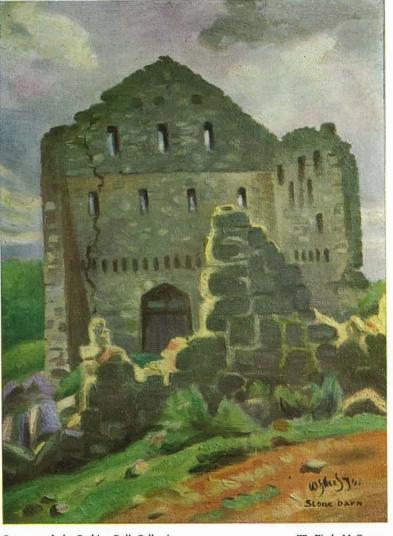
Depicting Mrs. Wm. Stubbs defending guns from rebels.

Norman Price



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection Owen Staples, O.S.A.

BARN RAISING AT CLAUDE — 1909



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

W. Firth McGregor

OLD STONE BARN
Lot 13, Concession 5, East, Caledon.

Renowned for Artists and Art

Peel the Painter's Paradise

HE DIVERSITIES OF PEEL COUNTY have afforded inspiration to innumerable artists, some of whom were born here, some choose to live here, while others visit the county periodically to capture, on their canvases, its ancient farm houses, historical villages, timbered barns, the sometimes-rampant, but always scenic, Credit River, and the county's people.

Although Peel has never had an art colony as such, many artists have built homes and settled in the Port Credit and Streetsville area while others have been attracted to the villages located along the banks of the Credit.

The County has a worthy record of reputable artists of international renown who have lived within her boundaries. Among them are Charlotte Schreiber, first woman elected as a member of the R.C.A., J. W. L. Forster, privileged to paint Queen Victoria's private Thanksgiving service, Caroline Wilkinson Armington, perhaps one of the most famous women etchers of all time, Rebecca Sisler, the first artist to be commissioned to create a special work of sculpture for the Toronto Art Gallery, Tom Mathews, whose painting of a maple bush hangs in Ontario House, London, England, and Geoffrey Rock, whose exquisitely detailed painting of the interior of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was chosen by Her Majesty the Queen for one of her personal Christmas cards.

EARLY ARTISTS

A Bramptonian who became a Parisienne; that was Caroline Wilkinson Armington. Born in Brampton, she received her education at the Broddytown school, and even as a young girl, showed amazing aptitude in capturing the features of her friends in sketches she drew in her exercise books. She set her goal — to attend the art schools of Paris and worked towards it by first teaching art in a Halifax school while still in her teens, and later becoming a nurse-in-training at the Guelph General Hospital.

It was in France Caroline received most of her training and practically all of her inspiration and encouragement, apart from that given to her in Brampton by her kinsman, J. W. L. Forster, the renowned portrait painter.

In Paris, she met again, a young art student she had known in Toronto, Frank Milton Armington. They

The Author
PADDY THOMAS

Boston Mills
R.R. 2, Cheltenham



married and France became their real home. Husband and wife frequently held exhibitions of their work together, but each one adhered to his or her particular style and Mrs. Armington's work was exhibited extensively in Paris salons and galleries.

Some time after their marriage, the Armingtons returned to Canada. They found no satisfaction either here or in the newly awakening West, so returned to Paris where they established a permanent home and studio on the left bank of the Seine.

Although it was once said that Caroline Wilkinson Armington was "France's best woman etcher" she had earned an international reputation with her portraits and landscapes long before her fame as an etcher became generally known. She and her husband made numerous sketching trips through Italy, Holland and North Africa, as well as periodic visits to Canada, but al-



Courtesy Caroline Smith, Brampton

CAROLINE ARMINGTON
Seated in front of the painting on
which she was working and which
was purchased by the French
Government.

ways France was her first love. She established a rapport with the peasants of rural France and her sympathy for her subjects, apparent in her work, won her the silver medal for painting at the Societe des Amis des Arts de Seine et Oise at Versailles in 1911 and she received another accolade at Bayenne.

Although both Mrs. Armington's work and that of her husband were exhibited in New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and Rochester, all the paintings were purchased in the States, so were never shown in Canada, as far as can be ascertained.

One of her 1914-1918 war-time etchings was bought by the National Art Gallery of Ottawa and another by the Toronto Art Gallery. It is considered, however, that the most exquisite example of her engraving to be seen in North America, is the entrance to the church at Louviers, now in the Syracuse Institute of Art.

PADDY THOMAS came from Epping Uplands, Essex, England, thirteen years ago, and has lived in Peel County for twelve of them. She has spent most of those years regretting that she could not boast having a pioneer ancestor tucked away some place, and she has helped to appease that regret by studying local history. She always wanted to write, but her mother considered newspaper work "unladylike" so it was not until she was almost thirty that she began to write professionally as the motor racing correspondent for the West Essex Gazette and as a free-lance drama critic in her home county.

considered newspaper work "unladylike" so it was not until she was almost thirty that she began to write professionally as the motor racing correspondent for the West Essex Gazette and as a free-lance drama critic in her home county.

Since coming to Canada, she has worked under Frank Willis in radio drama, was a member of the Earl Grey Shakespearian Company for three seasons before its demise, and has written consistently for the Brampton Times and Conservator and the Orangeville Banner.

If procrastination was not a characteristic, she would be publishing a book on Mexico by the ways.

by the end of the year

In addition to being the author of this particular chapter you will see Mrs. Thomas' name appearing as the writer of a number of the other stories relating to Authors and Poets, Crafts, and Horse Breeders, Communications; as well as a several of the histories of Municibalities.

The late Alfred William Campbell was born on a farm in Albion Township and lived there until he was sixteen years of age. He studied under Challenger and Gustave Hahn and later with Andre Lapine. His work was exhibited at the Royal Canadian Academy and the Ontario Society of Artists. One of his most famous paintings is of a Peel barnyard, painted in the summer of 1932, on a farm south of Bolton.

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A Frenchman, born in Brittany, George Chavignaud—after much travelling, settled in Canada. He had an extensive art education in Europe, studying in Brussells under Professor Isadore Verheyden and in Antwerp under Jacob Smets.

For many years, Mr. Chavignaud was principal of the art college in Halifax, coming to Meadowvale, in Peel County, in 1900. He lived in the Credit-side village until 1908, returning to reside there again from 1928 to 1933, and whilst there, painted extensively throughout Peel.

Many of his pictures hang in the National Art Gallery at Ottawa and he held a number of one-man shows both here and on the continent, exhibiting in the Paris

Salon, and in galleries in Antwerp and Brussels.

A water colour of an old house at Meadowvale, the work of Mr. Chavignaud, hangs in the Brampton High School, and his daughter Christine, a resident of Brampton, has several of his paintings and drawings in her possession.

Mr. Chavignaud, who died in 1944, was a member of the Ontario Society of Artists and the Canadian Water Colour Society. Mr. Chavignaud was one of the founder members of the Arts and Letters Club in Toronto, that is still flourishing today.

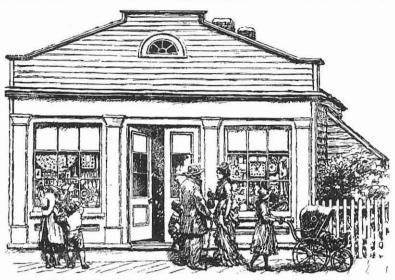
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It was John Wycliffe Forster, O.S.A., who had the distinction of being the only artist allowed into the chapel at Windsor Castle in order that he could paint the



"QUINCE HILL COTTAGE"
BY THE LATE GEORGE CHAVIGNAUD

is one of the older houses in Meadowvale. It was once the home of Widow Grace Hill and is now the residence of her son Arthur S. Hill and his family. The original water colour is in the possession of the artist's daughter, Christine Chavignaud, of Brampton.



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

Line drawing by Norman Price

MRS. EDWARD'S STORE, BRAMPTON

A typical old-time novelty store which stood on Queen Street East, on the site where the Post Office is now located.

thanksgiving service attended by Queen Victoria on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee.

This eminent portrait painter was born in Norval in 1850 and lived for a number of years in Brampton, where he received his education. He studied portraiture in Toronto, Paris and London and his paintings hang in many of the well known galleries in Canada, the United States, and England.

A painter who delighted in using historical subjects for his inspiration was Norman Price who was born in Brampton in 1877. He attended the Ontario College of Art and after graduating, was with the art department of a publishing company for six years.

He studied drawing under Cruickshank and whilst in London, England, took further study at the Goldsmith's Institute and the Westminster School of Art under

Mowat Loudan.

He went to Paris, working under Jean-Paul Laurens, Richard Miller and Paul Bereneau at the St. Julien's Academy and on returning to London, became one of the four artists who started the famous "Carlton Studios" in 1903.

Returning to Canada, he became a member of the Toronto Art Students' League and also of the Mahlstick Club. He was a member and frequent holder of offices in the New York Society of Illustrators and was a charter member of the Guild of Free Lance Artists, now the Artists Guild.

Mr. Price was considered one of New York's outstanding illustrators in the early 1900s and one of his twenty coloured illustrations for the Jack edition of "Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare" was exhibited at the Royal Academy in London in 1905.

He is remembered particularly in Peel County for his dramatically imaginative reconstruction of a scene during the Mackenzie Rebellion entitled "A Caledon Kitchen in 1837" (Reproduced in colour on a previous page) and for a pen and ink drawing of "Mrs. Edwards' Store, Brampton" (See reproduction above).

For almost twenty years, Charlotte Schreiber R.C.A., painted her detailed, representational pictures in her studio home located on the Credit River Bank near the village of Springfield (now Erindale).

This talented woman artist was born near Colchester, Essex, England, in 1834 and her name was Charlotte Morrell. As the bride of W. Schreiber she came to Toronto in 1875. They lived for a time in a home on the south side of St. Clair Avenue where the Granite Club now stands, and Mrs. Schreiber called the house "Deer Park" the name that area is still known by. In this house she had her first Canadian studio.

In 1882 the Weymouth Schreibers built a house near Springfield and Charlotte Schreiber called this "Mount Woodham." On the same property were two other homes, one built by Herbert Harrie Schreiber named "Lislehurst" and the other built by his brother, De Lisle Schreiber, which he called "Ivanholme".

It was here that Mrs. Schreiber painted so prolifically. She found every portion of the living body, all the parts of flowers and the spontaneity of animals "divinely beautiful" and her canvases reflect her compatibility with her subjects.

She first received instruction and encouragement from J. R. Herbert, R.A., who invited her to work with him in his studio, prior to her marriage. At that time he was working on a set of frescoes that decorated the British House of Lords. He advised her to submit a series of drawings she made to illustrate Chaucer's Red Cross Knight to Cundall, and they were published with the text in 1871. Mrs. Schreiber also illustrated Mrs. Browning's poem "The Rhyme of the Duchess May" and the publication of this book in 1874, necessitated corresponding with Robert Browning, who expressed his pleasure with the pictures. Mrs. Schreiber kept his autographed letters in her possession.



Courtesy Howard Schreiber CHARLOTTE MOUNT BROCK SCHREIBER, R.C.A.

In her studio at the residence "Iverholme" near Springfield-on-the-Credit (now Erindale) where Mrs. Schreiber did much of her excellent work. Two of her paintings are reproduced on a subsequent page.

When Mrs. Schreiber came to Toronto, she took an active part in the organization of the Ontario Society of Artists and was given the distinction of being the first woman awarded the honour of a membership to the Royal Canadian Academy.

After her husband died Charlotte Schreiber returned to England in 1898, buying a house in Paignton, on the Devon coast. She continued to paint until her death in 1922, at the age of 88.

Many of her pictures are still in the possession of relatives in Toronto and other parts of Ontario, some of which have been hung in the Royal Academy.

It is interesting to note that Mrs. Schreiber was a distant relative of Sir Isaac Brock.

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For many years, until 1954, a quietly humorous Dutch artist lived in a house on the banks of the Credit River at Terra Cotta. His name was *Jordanus Vander-vliet*, who was born in Amsterdam, Holland, where he received his training in art and engraving.

He was a colourful painter, who, not satisfied with painting alone, taught local residents how to appreciate the use of colour with a certain flamboyance. He had no patience with the student who only "tickled his canvas" with oil paint. He would urge them to "go ahead — do not be afraid of it — splash it on!" and so many amateur artists developed a courage in the use of colour they might never have discovered without the impellent of Mr. Vandervliet.

When he first moved to Terra Cotta he lived in the white house that is now the "Country Gallery" where contemporary artist John Agg and his wife sell their paintings, sculpture and ceramics. Mr. Vandervliet later built a house and studio closer to the river to enable him to paint the river's many moods from his studio window when it was far too cold or damp to paint in the outdoors.

Jordanus Vandervliet died in his home at Beeton in October, 1962.

It is said that of all the pioneer painters, F. A. Verner best succeeded in capturing the spirit of the frontier land-scape, and his Indians and animals gave his portrayals a compelling unity.

Verner was born at Sheridan, near Clarkson in 1836, the son of a principal and superintendent of grammar schools. He went to England in 1856 and studied art briefly at Heatherley's and the South Kensington Schools of Art. Later he served with the 3rd Yorkshire Regiment for three years then joined a volunteer regiment in 1860 in order to fight with Garibaldi's patriots in Italy.

He established his first studio in Toronto, when he returned to Canada in 1862 and began to make frequent journeys to the foothills of the Rockies in pursuit of similar subjects that had fascinated Paul Kane, an artist Verner greatly admired.

In 1872 he took a leading part in the formation of the Ontario Society of Artists and was elected an associate of the Royal Canadian Academy in 1893. He was awarded a medal and diploma at the Pan-American Exhibition in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1901 and received the Diploma of the Royal Society of British Artists in 1910. That same year Verner was honoured with awards by the International Exhibition at Buenos Aires and the Centennial Exhibition at Santiago, Chile. He died in London in 1928.

A special centennial exhibition of Verner's work was held at the Laing Galleries in Toronto early in 1967.

Hanging in the Brampton High School is a portrait of William James Fenton, B.A., long-time and much loved principal of the school. It is the work of the distinguished portrait painter, the late *Albert Curtis Williamson*.

Mr. Williamson was born in Brampton and later studied in Paris under Cormon and at the Academie Julien. His exceptionally fine portraiture secured him the award of the Silver Medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition, St. Louis, in 1904.

PEEL'S ARTISTS TODAY

An art teacher who dreamed of one day owning his own art gallery, *John Agg* worked to make his dream come true by opening "The Country Gallery" in the village of Terra Cotta.

Mr. Agg, who has a new and essentially modern approach to painting, studied art in Toronto and became a commercial artist for two years. He could find no compatability in the field of commercial art so he and his wife travelled to Comox, B.C., where John painted and his wife taught school.

Deciding there was more scope for them in Ontario, the Aggs returned to Toronto where John taught painting and drawing and directed a general arts course at the Ontario Ladies' College, Scarborough, for three years.

After spending a semi-educational summer in Europe, they discovered the old farm house in Terra Cotta with its grounds running down to the River Credit, and they knew it was exactly what they were looking for.

Their gallery opened modestly in September 1961 and it has been growing consistently ever since. In it the Aggs sell John's paintings and sculpture and his unique copper and enamel wall plaques side by side with Helen's ceramics, some made from the clay of the old Terra Cotta brickyard, and her modernistic jewellery.

They both exhibit their work in Toronto and throughout Ontario and perhaps Mr. Agg's best known work is his boldly designed and colourful mural of Viking ships at the Valhalla Inn on Highway 27. This was John's most adventurous creation and resulted in much acclaim for the young Peel artist.

* * *

When the Peel County Historical Society held an art show in the Stone School House near Cheltenham in 1962, the work of a twenty-year-old art student, Ziggy Blazjewicz, of Brampton, caused a small furore.

He hung six or seven vividly modernistic murals on the school fences and about the same number of exquisitely detailed drawings of the human body, musicians and mushrooms in the school room. They were all dramatic, memorable and thought provoking.

In November, 1965, this same young man, who had wisely shortened his surname to Blazje, opened his first one-man show at the Blue Barn Gallery, Ottawa. It was revolutionary.

Ziggy Blazje was born in Siberia in 1942 of Polish parents. His family came to Canada in 1948 and settled in Brampton, where they still reside and where Ziggy, who now lives in Toronto, received his education.

Artist Blazje has adopted a completely individual approach to painting. He uses luminous paint together with the usual oils and tempora, so making his paintings visible and glowing even when the lights are turned out, and has thus produced art with its own source of light, providing the viewer with a structural outline of the work even in the dark. His use of various types of lighting, including ultra-violet bulbs, reveal hidden colours in the paintings, turning them into what appear to be visual orchestras.

In January, 1966, Ziggy Blazje held a one-man show in the Toronto Art Gallery. It was called an Audio Kinetic Environment and the Toronto art followers, like those in Ottawa, were electrified by this young artist's unorthodox but strangely compelling conception of art. An art historian, *Ronald Bloore* was born and educated in Brampton. After graduating from the Brampton High School, he attended the University of Toronto, where he majored in art and archaeology.

Mr. Bloore's work in oils and his finely detailed drawings have been seen in many parts of the world including Sao Paulo in Brazil, Madrid and Barcelona in Spain, the Tate Gallery, London, England and the Dorothy Cameron Gallery, Toronto. Recently his paintings and drawings were seen in the Jerrold Morris International Gallery, Toronto.

In 1966, Mr. Bloore was appointed Director of Art at York University and special lecturer in the Division of Humanities.

* * *

Joan de Bustin, free lance artist of Kylie Farm, Cheltenham, received some of her training under the distinctive guidance of Dr. Arthur Lismer, one of the famous Group of Seven.

Mrs. De Bustin took three courses in art altogether. The one under Dr. Lismer in Montreal, one in Medical Art at the University of Toronto and one in drawing and painting at the Northern Vocational School.

She spent a number of years in Japan, Hong-Kong and Formosa, engaged in both Red Cross welfare work and painting commissions. When she returned to Canada, she painted a series of eight landscapes as she travelled across the Alaska Highway. These paintings were purchased by the Canadian Post Card Company, who produced the first set of coloured postcards to be taken from actual paintings in this country. The cards were sold in hotels, gift shops and restaurants located on the Alaska Highway.

Public demand turned May Clarke into a professional artist in 1964. Mrs. Clarke began painting only eight years ago. She developed a technique of painting with oils on black velvet and found that as fast as she completed a picture on velvet, a buyer would purchase it from her.

She was invited to exhibit her work on a one-manshow basis in the gallery of the Odeon-Carlton Cinema in Toronto on two occasions and for the past few years, has hung her work at the annual show held in the Hamilton Art Centre, in special exhibitions at Morgans, at the Carling outdoor show and at the Canadiana Gallery in the Colonnade where her paintings were displayed throughout the mezzanine.

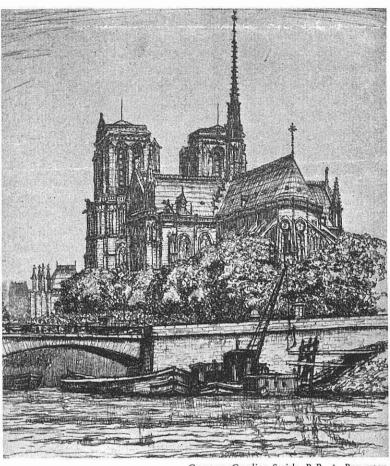
Although still interested in capturing the Peel County landscape on canvas, Mrs. Clarke seems destined to receive only commissions, at present, for portraits on velvet, but hopes she can one day resume painting sections of the Caledon Mountain escarpment which she can see quite clearly from her studio window.

* * *

Although his non-representational sculpture, in the early thirties, was labelled 'avant-garde' E. B. Cox, a former resident of Palgrave, considers himself a purely romantic sculptor now.

Mr. Cox never studied art at a recognized academy or school. He claims he inherited a natural talent from his grandfather, who was an excellent wood carver.

Despite the fact he always had an ability for, and a keen interest in, sculpture Mr. Cox spent eleven years teaching languages after graduating from the University of Toronto in French and German.



Courtesy Caroline Smith, R.R. 1, Brampton

THE ABSIDE OF NOTRE DAME DE PARIS One of Caroline Armington's Most Famous Etchings.

He opened his first studio on a farm just north of Palgrave in 1954 and he lived there for five very creative years, with his wife and family. His studio is now located on Finch Avenue, north-east of Toronto.

Most of this sculptor's work is in stone and some of his creations may be seen at McMaster University, Hamilton, the Park Plaza Hotel, and York University in Toronto and in art galleries throughout Canada, the United States, England and Africa as well as in numerous private collections.

He still produces some non-representational work, but prefers to create beautiful things like a laughing mermaid, a leaping fish or the human form. One of his most recent works is a portrait head of the director of the Royal Ontario Museum.

A Cornishman who came to Canada at the age of three, Adrian Dingle admits he received no formal art training, but denies that his acumen with the paint brush is a gift. He says just pure, simple determination has made him an artist, because he never wanted to be anything else.

Mr. Dingle spent a number of years as a book illustrator for well known publishing houses. His work also appeared in Chatelaine, Maclean's Magazine and the now extinct Liberty Magazine. Then he began to paint the things he wanted to paint.

He travelled all over Ontario and parts of Canada on painting expeditions, then made a number of trips to Europe, painting in France, Italy, Spain, the British Isles and Ireland — which is his favourite country for subject matter. His work has been exhibited all across Canada, in England and even in Australia.

Each December he holds a one-man show in the

Eatons Fine Art Gallery, Toronto, and frequently in their Winnipeg Gallery too, where he will be exhibiting in the spring of 1967.

Adrian Dingle is a member of the ninety-five-yearold Ontario Society of Artists, an associate of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art and, in 1961, was made a life member of the International Institute of Arts and Letters in Bodensee, Germany.

Mr. Dingle and his family have lived in Peel County since they built their home on the Credit River, Port Credit, in 1949.

* * *

A desire to further develop his painting techniques and to leave the world of commercial art inspired *Hilton Hassell* to visit England in 1953 to "re-study" painting.

"Mac" Hassell was born in Lachine, Quebec, coming

to live in Peel County forty years ago.

He began studying art in 1926 working under J. E. H. Macdonald, Beatty and Johnston at the Ontario College of Art. He developed a flair for advertising art after he left college and later became art editor for Maclean's Magazine and art director for two advertising agencies.

In 1955, after his study period in England, Mr.

Hassell began to "just paint."

A portrait painter of note, although not specializing in that medium, Mr. Hassell has painted a number of familiar personalities of Peel County. Among them, the late Sam Charters of Brampton, the late H. A. Duke, one-time Principal of the Port Credit Secondary School, Alan A. Martin, school inspector for Toronto Township, whose portrait hangs in the school bearing his name, the Adamson family, Gordon Brydson, the past-professional at the Mississauga Golf Club — a noted golfer and sportsman, the Hon. George Gathercole, chairman of the Ontario Hydro Commission, the late Rev. Archdeacon C. Saddington of Port Credit and the late Thomas L. Kennedy, M.P.P. for Peel County and one time Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

* * *

The old Dingle school nestling in the Albion Hills, has been the studio home of Rosemary Kilbourn for the past ten years.

After graduation from the Ontario College of Art, Miss Kilbourn took further studies at the Slade School, London, England. One of her first works of note, after her return from England, was a mural in the new dining hall of Western University and it shows, symbolically, all the facilities of learning available to the student today.

Miss Kilbourn has completed a number of commissioned portraits, illustrated a book written by Farley Mowat and two others written by her brother, William M. Kilbourn. She taught drawing and painting at the Artist's Workshop, Toronto, and in 1967, will teach for the fourth summer, at the Hockley Valley School of Fine Arts.

Her etchings, often enveloping religious subject matter, led Miss Kilbourn towards the art medium of stained glass. She was commissioned to design and create a window for an Anglican Church in Ottawa, and has since received a further commission for another stained glass window.

* * *

From time to time, an itinerant artist named William Firth McGregor took up temporary residence in Peel

County, usually in the home of the late Dr. William Brydon when he lived at 249 Main Street.

Dr. Brydon dubbed this artist, who was not the brawniest of men "Wee" MacGregor, while to others

he was just plain Willie.

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1896, he studied at both the Edinburgh College of Art and the Royal Scottish Academy, where he took the highest award in drawing. He came to Canada in 1925 and instructed at the Vancouver School of Decorative and Applied Art and at the Ottawa Art Association.

After moving to Toronto, he became a free lance artist and spent a great deal of time painting scenes throughout Peel County. The Brydon family still retain a number of his pictures, painted when he was staying with them and a series of sketches and paintings of historic subjects in the county appeared in the Perkins Bull Collection.

His work was exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy, the Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts, the Ontario Society of Painters and the Canadian National Exhibition.

He is now a resident of Toronto.

Born in Montreal, Thomas E. (Tom) Mathews came to Peel County ten years ago, taking up residence in Brampton. He studied art at the world renowned Ecole des Beaux Artes and the Museum of Fine Arts in Montreal, his home city, and took private tuition under several masters there. The last artist he worked under was Jaques de Tonnancour, one of the only three Canadian artists mentioned in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Employed in the graphic art sphere, Mr. Mathews' first love is pure painting. He taught art for seven years, then found it encroached on the valuable time he needed to paint the things he wanted to paint, so he discontinued

his teaching.

A Tom Mathews painting was selected to be hung in Ontario House, London, England, and the subject Mr. Mathews chose was a typical Peel County maple bush.

One of Canada's most distinguished artists, the late David Milne, lived and painted in the tranquil community of Palgrave in Albion Township, from 1929 to 1933.

Born near Paisley in Bruce County in 1882, David Brown Milne taught in a country school in that district

after he had finished high school.

His interest and desire to paint took him, briefly, to the Art Students' League in New York, where he studied painting for six months. He afterwards undertook commercial art work and painted in and around New York.

Five of his works were shown in the Armouries Exhibition, New York, in 1913 and for the next four years, he painted near Tivoli, opposite the Catskills, in New York and at Boston Corners in the lower Berkshires where he lived for a time.

He returned to Canada in 1917, joining the army as a private. A year later he was appointed as an official war artist while in London, England, and painted a series of water colours of the Canadian activities in the First World War. These pictures are now in the Canadian War Memorials collection in the National Gallery of Canada.

He returned to America and after spending a summer at Dart's Lake in the Adirondacks, an exhibition of the water colours he made there was shown at Cornell University in 1922.

In 1923 he returned to Canada for a year, wintering in Ottawa and Montreal and at this time the National Gallery of Canada purchased six of his water colours. Milne's paintings were also included in the Canadian Art sections of the two British Empire Exhibitions at Wembley in 1924 and 1925.

David Milne left the United States for good in 1928 and the next year he moved to Palgrave, where he spent almost five contented and creative years. He later lived at Six Mile Lake near Georgian Bay, then in Toronto and finally in Uxbridge, spending his summers and autumns in the Haliburton Highlands. He died in Toronto in December, 1953.

From 1935 on, Mr. Milne's work was included in the majority of the international exhibitions arranged by the National Gallery of Canada. He was also one of the four Canadian painters whose work was shown at the initial Venice Biennale in 1952.

He contributed pictures to the regular showings of the Canadian Group of Painters, the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour and the Canadian Society of Graphic Art, of which three organizations he was a member, and from 1934 to 1938, there were annual exhibitions of his work at the Mellors Gallery in Toronto. The earlier ones were arranged in this gallery by the Honorable Vincent and the late Mrs. Massey. From 1938 to 1953, his pictures were shown at the Picture Loan Society, the gallery owned by David Milne's friend and confidant, Douglas Duncan.

After his death, the National Gallery of Canada organized a comprehensive exhibition of Milne's work which was shown in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto during the winter of 1955 and 1956.

In the spring of 1967, an exhibition of Milne's paintings was displayed in the newly opened Cedar Brae Library.

In an old log farmhouse, tucked away in a remote section of the Albion Hills, near Palgrave, lives one of Canada's most renowned war artists. His name is William Abernethy Ogilvie, but he signs his paintings simply-Will Ogilvie.



"LOON CALL" — BY WILL OGILVIE

A drawing by Will Ogilvie of Three Acres, Palgrave, Ontario. The original drawing is owned by Mrs. Henry R. Jackman of Toronto. Mr. Ogilvic, as well as being an esteemed Peel County artist, was one of the most famous of Canada's official war artists in the last World War.

Born in Stutterheim, Cape Province, South Africa, just after the turn of the century, he studied painting at Johannesburg under Erich Mayer and later at the Art Student's League, New York, under Kimon Nicolaides.

Mr. Ogilvie was a director of the School of Fine Art, Montreal Museum of Fine Art from 1940 to 1941, instructor at the Banff School of Fine Art in 1946, with the Ontario College of Art from 1947 to 1957 and at Queen's University, Fine Art in the summer of 1947.

In 1957 and 1958, he went to Italy on a Canadian Government Overseas Royal Society Fellowship and has been a special lecturer on the historical techniques of painting at the University of Toronto since 1960.

During the Second World War he was appointed

During the Second World War he was appointed Official Canadian War Artist from 1942 until 1945 and

was awarded the M.B.E. (mil).

Will Ogilvie paintings have been exhibited in the South Dominions in 1936; the Tate Gallery, London, Eng., 1938; The World's Fair, 1939; Gloucest, Eng., 1939; Rio de Janiero, 1946; U.E.S.C.O., 1946; Hart House, University of Toronto; Gainsborough Galleries, Johannesburg, South Africa, 1963, and the Picture Loan Society, Toronto.

Collections of his war paintings were shown in Brussels, the National Gallery, London, England, and the National Gallery in Ottawa, and he is represented in the National Gallery of Canada; the Toronto Art Gallery and the art galleries of Hamilton, London, Winnipeg and Edmonton and in numerous private art collections in Canada, England and South Africa.

Among the special commissions Mr. Ogilvie has completed is a mural in Hart House, the University of Toronto.

The artist is a member of the Canadian Group of Painters and the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour.

For the past eight years, Will Ogilvie and his wife have lived in their beautifully renovated pioneer home, known to the older residents of the surrrounding country-side as the "old Kelly place" but renamed "Three Acres" by the present owners.

Although a resident in Brampton for 24 years, John Meredith now lives and works in Toronto.

Born in Fergus 33 years ago, he moved to Brampton with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley A. Smith, when he was six years old. His parents still reside in the town.

After graduating from the Brampton High School he attended the Ontario College of Art. He has held one-man exhibitions in the Gallery of Contemporary Art, and the Isaacs Gallery in Toronto, and in the Blue Barn Gallery, Ottawa. In March 1967 his fourth exhibition to be held at the Isaacs Gallery was described by Barrie Hale, Toronto art critic, as "... most important exhibition of any artist's work to be seen in Toronto this year ..."

Mr. Meredith has exhibited his paintings in a number of major group shows including Spring Show in the Montreal Museum of Fine Art; the Detroit Cultural Centre; three times in the "Canadian Art Today" at the University of Waterloo; the Albright-Knox Art Gallery, Buffalo; the Biennial of Canadian Painting in the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa; the International Biennial, Paris, France; and the "Canadian Watercolours, Drawings and Prints", in the National Gallery of Canada.

His work can be seen in the Art Gallery of Toronto,

the Agnes Etherington Art Centre, Queen's University, Kingston; the National Gallery of Canada; the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts; the University of Waterloo; the Confederation Art Gallery and Museum, Prince Edward Island; the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Norman MacKenzie Art Gallery, Regina Saskatchewan; the Vancouver Art Gallery and in the homes of a number of art collectors including Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, New York and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Zacks, Toronto.

Although his work has been compared with that of several of the art greats of today, Mr. Meredith, himself,

feels that his work is completely unique.

A strange desire to paint primeval jungle scenes and storms led *Addison Winchell Price* to his designation as an artist. Although born in Toronto, Mr. Price has lived almost all of his life in Port Credit. He had a passionate desire, when a very young boy, to paint scenes from nature, but did not know how to achieve his desire.

A neighbour, Mrs. Andrew Harris, undertook to teach him when he was thirteen, how to use the brush and palette. He revealed a remarkable aptitude for painting and his kindly neighbour took him to the Toronto Art Gallery and to the Ontario College of Art, where he later studied under Knowles, Reid and Beatty.

A Winchell Price work was hung by the Ontario Society of Artists when the young painter was only nineteen, and since that time, he has exhibited regularly at the Royal Canadian Academy and the Canadian National Exhibition. He also holds frequent one-man shows.

During the seventeen years *Dorothy Pullen* has been teaching art in Brampton, just over six hundred students have studied in her studio home.

Mrs. Pullen, who came to Brampton from England in 1948, studied drawing and painting at the Chelsea College of Art, London, and at the Technical College in Bournemouth. In the latter school she also studied ceramics under a pottery master, and worked for him privately for two years, making original, hand-thrown ceramic articles.

She has exhibited her work in Brampton, the United States and England, but with the number of students she teaches, and the ease with which she sells her paintings in her gallery, she has little time to submit her work to art shows any more.

While studying at the Ontario College of Art, Sandy Pullen of Brampton specialized in material arts, which covered sculpture and textile design. She created a number of pieces of metallic sculpture which were exhibited locally, and a wall tapestry she designed and created, hung for several years in the office of the principal of the college.

Born in Geraldton, Sandy and her family moved to Cheltenham where Sandy lived for twenty years. Since moving to Brampton, two and a half years ago, she has taught drawing and painting to children between the ages of nine and sixteen.

Sandy Pullen has exhibited her landscapes and still life paintings in the Queen Square Building, Brampton, and early last summer, held an exhibition of the work of her young students there. She plans to again exhibit their paintings and drawings in the same building during the centennial year.

Twenty years ago *Tom Roberts* decided to settle in Peel County, because, although it was basically country-side, endowed with paintable landscapes, it was close enough to Toronto for the business side of an artist's existence.

Mr. Roberts studied general art in the Central Technical College and the Ontario College of Art in Toronto, graduating in 1932. For eight brief months he worked as a commercial artist, then turned to free-lancing, which he has been doing ever since.

Mr. Roberts is an out-door painter, revelling in the constant colour changes of the countryside and enjoying the varying seasons. He finds continuous subject matter in Peel, in southern and northern Ontario generally, and the Maritimes. He is particularly fond of Quebec, making an annual pilgrimage to that province.

Many of his paintings have been sold for reproduction, including the old Cheltenham School House on Mill Street and Port Credit Harbour as it was in 1947.

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The old stone farm house on the north hill of Cheltenham, now known as Unicorn House, is the studio home of *Geoffrey A. Rock*, who has resided there since 1959.

Born in the English Midlands, Mr. Rock who, when a small schoolboy, filled his exercise books with drawings, studied art at the Birmingham College of Art and the London Central School of Art in England.

He served with the Royal Engineers during the Second World War, and still retains some of the dramatic and poignant drawings and sketches he made on the battle fields and in the prison camps of Europe. On his release from the Engineers in 1947, he was awarded a British Government Grant to enable him to continue his work and studies in the art field.

He worked for some time with the late Sir James Gunn, R.A., former president of the Royal Society of



"OCTOBER CORN"—BY GEOFFREY ROCK

One of many studies, in oils, of the local countryside by Canadian artist, Geoffrey Rock of Unicorn House, Cheltenham in Peel County.

Portrait Painters, who is renowned, on both sides of the Atlantic, for his portraits of the Royal family.

Her majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, selected a painting Mr. Rock had completed of the interior of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, for her personal Christmas card during one of the early years of her reign.

Geoffrey Rock's work is represented in numerous collections throughout England, including those in the Bronte Museum, Haworth, Yorkshire, and in the homes of Lady Grant, Hampton Court Palace; actress Flora Robson; Lord Woolton, and impresario Stanley Black.

Since coming to Canada in 1956, Mr. Rock has become known for his classically detailed recordings of Canadiana. He is especially devoted to Peel County, endeavouring to capture, on canvas, all the old, weathered landmarks that may soon disappear in the name of progress.

Rock paintings can be seen in the homes of many well-known art collectors all over Ontario and in the Sarnia Art Gallery. He has exhibited his work in Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg, and opens a private gallery, in his home, to the public during the summer months. Mr. Rock recently completed a commission for over 300 drawings to be hung in a newly-built public hospital building.

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Of the three Canadian artists to win international renown, two were from Montreal, while the third, William Ronald, was a former resident of Peel County, having lived in Brampton for ten years.

Mr. Ronald was born in Stratford, Ontario, in 1926, moving to Brampton in 1940. He left here to attend the Ontario College of Art where he worked with Jock Macdonald of Toronto, who he considers to be his most important teacher.

In 1951 he was awarded an IODE Scholarship here in Canada, then in 1952 he received the Hallmark Art Award in New York for water colour in world competition. A C.A.H.A. Scholarship through the Canada Foundation, Ottawa, was given Mr. Ronald in 1954, followed by a Guggenheim Museum Award for Canadian painting in 1956.

William Ronald earned an international reputation after he moved to New York in 1954 and became part of the stable of the Kootz Gallery, perhaps one of the most famous contemporary galleries in the world, for ten years. In 1957, Mr. Ronald and his family moved to Princeton, New Jersey, returning to Toronto for an exhibition of his work at the Mirvish Gallery, in 1965.

After his return to Canada, he subsequently became host of a half-hour television show on the arts, entitled "The Umbrella" which ran for two thirteen week series on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation relay, ending in December, 1966. He had previously been a frequent panel member on the Long John Nebel radio show in New York from 1958 to 1963.

Mr. Ronald's first one-man show was in Hart House, University of Toronto, in 1954, and he later exhibited in the Greenwich Gallery, the Laing Galleries, the Isaacs Gallery and the David Mirvish Gallery, all of Toronto; the Judson Memorial Church, New York City; the Douglas College, New Brunswick, N.J.; six times in the Kootz Gallery, New York City and in Princeton University Museum, Princeton, N.J.

He is represented in the Art Gallery of Ontario,

Toronto; the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa; Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Guggenheim Museum, the Museum of Modern Art, the Witney Museum, the New York University, all in New York City; the Rhode Island School of Design; the University of North Carolina; Baltimore Museum; the Chicago Art Institute; the Montreal Museum of Fine Art; the Washington D.C. Gallery of Modern Art; the University of British Columbia and in many other museums and public collections throughout Canada and the United States.

Among other exhibitions where his work has been shown are the Brussels Worlds Fair in Belgium; the Sao Paulo Biennale, Brazil; the Smithsonian Travelling Exhibition, U.S.A.; The Toronto Art Gallery Four Young Canadians, 1956, and the Dunn International Exhibition for fifteen Canadian Artists in 1963 and 1964.

Mr. Ronald is presently engaged in freelance radio and television work besides painting.

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It has been said of Stewart C. Shaw, of Streetsville, an artist who has lived in Peel County since 1951, that "... he did for Temagami what Homer Watson did for Doon, Tom Thomson for Algonquin Park, Manly Macdonald for Eastern Ontario . . . " The words were those of the late Augustus Bridle, former art critic of the Toronto Daily Star.

Yet another critic, this time from the Globe and Mail, wrote "The oil paintings of S. C. Shaw present a glowing, joyful zest for the out-of-doors; there is no lack of rich flow in the mood of his studies."

Mr. Shaw's work is colourful and strong, therefore it is a surprise to discover that he is a small and delicate man, who needs must propel himself about his studio in a wheelchair. He travels by car to wherever he desires to paint, then, with the help of friends, manipulates his chair to where he can best see his chosen subject, and by careful adjustment of his easel, can then become engrossed in his work.

Stewart Shaw studied at the Ontario College of Art, the Toronto Technical School and privately with Royal Canadian Academy Instructors. He enjoys painting the drama of the scenery in the Tegamami region, and around Lake Superior and in the far west. His studies of Indian guides, hunters and horsemen, with their backgrounds of the scenery of the Cariboo, Jasper and the British Columbia coastline are well known. He has exhibited in many of the Toronto galleries and held a number of one-man shows. Some of his work can be seen, on permanent exhibition, in the Provincial Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park, Toronto.

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The gift from her father, of a set of oil paints on her 13th birthday, was the start of Rebecca Sisler's devotion to the world of art.

All through her school years she painted, encouraged by an artist friend who urged that she be allowed to attend the Ontario College of Art in Toronto. While there, her ability for sculpture became apparent. She was advised to visit Europe to study and absorb the techniques used by the great masters there, and she chose to attend the Royal Academy in Copenhagen, Denmark.

On her return to Canada in 1955, she commenced working in a studio in Unionville, exhibiting her work at the Royal Academy, the Toronto Art Gallery and the Ontario Sculptor's Society, where she was soon elected a member.

Her work won widespread acclamation and in 1959 she was commissioned to submit a special work for the Toronto Art Gallery. Miss Sisler was the first artist ever to be commissioned for such a work by the gallery.

She created a sculpture she called "The Tree of Life" from a huge piece of laminated walnut. Her inspiration was a verse in the Book of Proverbs "She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her" and her work showed a classically simple mother figure, with two small children clinging closely to her.

Miss Sisler has travelled extensively in her search for more knowledge about her chosen art. She spent some months in Cairo, Egypt, travelling south to Luxor to study the ruins of ancient Thebes. She toured the Valley of Kings and visited the temples of the Nile Valley on the site of the Aswan Dam. More recently she explored the Mayan temples on the Yucatac Peninsula, Mexico, and has also visited Greece, Turkey, Italy and France. In late 1966 she visited Guatemala.

A Burlington church recently commissioned her to carve a series of biblical figures on two large oak panels and the Town of St. Thomas has purchased a sculpture in marble called "The Minstrels". Like "The Tree of Life" this creation is a group of three figures with the central one playing a guitar.

The Woman's Art Society of Hamilton has requested Miss Sisler to create a smaller work to be known as "The Family". It will be used to bring the medium of sculpture closer to the children in the Hamilton schools.

In her studio home, "The Forge," on the main street of Terra Cotta, Miss Sisler works in her garden during the summer months and in her studio under the rafters in the winter. She has held two open house events at "The Forge" to enable the general public to view her work.

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For a period of five years, *Elizabeth Smiley* (*Liz*) livened the art scene of Brampton with her delicate pastel portraits.

Mrs. Smiley studied portrait painting at the Royal Academy of London School of Art and free-lanced there before coming to Canada.

Her portraits of Augustus John and Marlene Dietrich won her acclaim in England and while in Brampton she painted or drew a number of well known personalities including Norah Doole, wife of the Daily Times and Conservator publisher, Bill Doole; Dorothy Pullen, local art teacher; Doreen Allen and a number of children.

A man, who, through his position as Art Director at the Ryerson Press, has been associated with numerous artists and with many facets of the art world, is, himself, an artist in his own right.

Arthur Steven, who was born in London, Ontario, is a graduate of the Ontario College of Art. He studied under John Alfsen and Fred Finley as well as Clare Bice, the present curator and director of the London Art Gallery and Museum, and an executive member of the O.S.A. Mr. Steven also studied under well known Peel County artist, Adrian Dingle, and attended classes in an art college in Harrogate, England.

For the past fifteen years, he has been the Art

Director of Ryerson Press, the oldest publishing house in Canada, and for thirteen of those years has been a resident of Peel County.

He is a member of the Typographic Designers of Canada and although his work could be termed 'commercial' in as much as he supervises the production of books on art, and works with artists in connection with the type of art most compatible with new books and book jackets, he is a painter of note, spending every available free moment with brush and canvas.

In 1965, and again in 1966, Mr. Steven was one half of a two-man exhibition of paintings held in the Four Winds Gallery, Oakville. The other man in the show was Tom Mathews, another Peel County artist.

A great influence in Arthur Steven's life has been his association with the late Dr. Lorne Peirce, who was editor in chief of Ryerson Press for 40 years, and he deems it a great privilege to have worked with so great a man

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Tom Stone, who lives in one of the oldest remaining houses in the village of Cataract, has been sketching and painting in Peel County for well over 30 years.

Born in Herefordshire, England, Thomas Albert Stone, O.S.A., came to Canada in 1914. He studied at the Ontario College of Art, graduating in 1925, and, at the same time, received the Governor General's Medal for his ability. He spent a further two years at the O.C.A., engaged in post-graduate work, then travelled to Europe for further study. He worked at the Academie Julien, la Grande Chaumiere, Andre l'Hote's Academie and the Academie Moderne in Paris.

Tom Stone returned to Canada in 1929, and that same year had the first one-man show ever to be held in the Art Gallery of Toronto. Although Mr. Stone specialized in portraiture when he first began his career as a professional artist here, he later turned to the Canadian landscape.

For five years he lived and painted extensively at the scenic Forks of the Credit, moving later to a house at the Cataract overlooking a dramatically beautiful serpentine section of the Credit River.

The changing moods of the Peel County country-side can be seen in Tom Stone's paintings and he introduces the rhythmic quality of it as well as the colour. There is scarcely a field, meadow, by-way or hill left in Peel County that Mr. Stone has not captured on one of his canvases.

Among his pictures can be found a number of Peel County landmarks that now no longer exist, including the quaint wooden cottages that were built to house the Italian labourers employed by the Credit Valley Quarries at the Forks of the Credit and the old hydro power station, formerly a grist mill, at the Cataract.

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For thirteen years, abstract artist, Thelma Van Alstyne lived in the south end of Peel County. Born in Victoria, British Columbia, she studied at the art college in Vancouver under Jack Macdonald, who is reckoned to be the leader of the abstract and non-objective art movement in Canada.

Although Mrs. Van Alstyne concentrates mostly on painting with oils, she does exhibit water colours too, and she has shown some of her work in this medium at the Water Colour Society and at the London Art Gallery.

In fact, her works have been hung in galleries throughout Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver and she has held one-man shows in the Upstairs Gallery, the Park Gallery, and in recent years, had three successful shows at the Pollock Gallery on Markham Street.

She was invited to hang her work at the Canadian National Exhibition when it had a gallery for professional

artists a few years ago.

Van Alstyne oils and water colours are owned by collectors right across Canada, in Denmark, England and as far away as Australia.

Thelma Van Alstyne teaches art in Toronto, and frequently gives series of lectures on Art Appreciation to youth groups and other organizations.

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A poignant figure of a clown, the work of sculptor *Pauline Redsell*, was one of the most outstanding works shown at the Stone School House, near Cheltenham, where the Peel County Historical Society held an exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the professional artists of Peel.

Miss Redsell was born in Toronto, but spent much of her life in Port Credit, where her family still lives. She studied drawing and painting at the Ontario College of Art, turning to the medium of sculpture after she had graduated from the college.

Her work has been in the National Gallery, Ottawa; the Academy of Art, Montreal; the Quebec City Museum; the art galleries of Toronto, Vancouver and Hamilton and in exhibitions held in Kitchener, Windsor, Guelph

and Peel County.

She models in clay and casts her finished work in either cement or dental stone, preferring their textures to that of bronze. Her love of motion is apparent in her clown figures, her dancers and her actors. Although made from an apparently immobile material, her human figures and faces develop a curious mobility of their own.

In her studio home on Gerrard Street, Toronto, is a life-sized, half-figure of the ballerina, Galina Samsova and among the actors and actresses she has sculptured are Douglas Campbell, Bruno Gerussi, Frances Hyland and Siobhan McKenna.

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Although born in Copper Cliff, June Stubbs of Alton is of Peel County stock. Her mother was the former Carolyn Stubbs of Caledon, and it was she who passed on her artistic ability to her daughter.

June came to Alton in 1939 and has lived there ever since. She studied commercial art at the Ontario College of Art, Toronto and worked as a commercial artist until her marriage. She later studied graphic art, developing unusual colour expressionism in her dramatic landscapes in oils. Her paintings have been exhibited in Ottawa, Guelph, Toronto and in local exhibitions.

An ambition Mrs. Stubbs cherishes, is to follow in the footsteps of her auspicious ancestor, George Stubbs, the English artist, renowned for his pictures of horses. She, too, has a flair for painting horses and hopes to develop this more. Mrs. Stubbs recently completed a study of "Northern Dancer," the thoroughbred race horse owned by Conn Smythe.

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An Italian sculptor, who left his home in a small town north of Venice back in 1927, chose to settle in Peel County about 27 years ago. He is Louis Temporale of Port Credit, who began studying sculpture and other facets of art before he left his own country and continued his studies here in Canada—first at the Museum of Fine Arts, Montreal, then at the Ontario College of Art in Toronto, working for a time under the late Emanual Hohn.

Although a professional stone-cutter and memorial monument artisan, his first love is classical sculpture and his work has been exhibited in Toronto, in Peel County and elsewhere in Canada.

One of his most well known and best loved works is a life-size bust of the late Tom Kennedy, once a popular Peel County politician and former member of parliament.

SCHREIBER PAINTINGS BEING EXHIBITED

Howard Schreiber, a great-grandson of the artist, Charlotte Mount Brock Schreiber, has been searching for her paintings over the past few years and having them restored and catalogued. By mid-1967 he had located over seventy of her paintings and has had approximately thirty restored. Some of the paintings had been hanging in the homes of various members of the Schreiber family and family connections for years and were in relatively good condition. Others which were found in basements, attics and old barns were in poor condition and needed a great deal of restoration.

In April 1967, a preliminary exhibition of Charlotte Schreiber's paintings was held at the Womens Art Association of Canada in Toronto where some of her paintings had been exhibited seventy - five years previously. There were thirty-two of her paintings exhibited which included winter and summer land-scapes, portraits and compositions, which were mainly on canvas but included a few watercolours and pastels.

A larger exhibition of her work is being planned for Erindale College, which is being constructed on the wooded site where for twenty-three years (1875-1898) she worked and painted in her studio called "Woodham".

The exhibition which is being planned for the late 1967 or early 1968 will include approximately fifty of her paintings.



COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH by Charlotte Mount Brock Schreiber, R.C.A.



SPRINGFIELD-ON-THE-CREDIT — 1875 by Charlotte Mount Brock Schreiber, R.C.A.

COMMERCIAL ARTISTS

An historical illustrator of renown, Merle Smith of Brampton came to Peel County as a very young boy. Intending to become a sculptor, he studied at the Ontario College of Art, turning, later, to figure drawing.

After graduating from the college, he served as staff artist in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. On his discharge, he worked as an illustrator for a Toronto publishing house, free-lanced for a time, then became a fashion illustrator.

For almost ten years he was associated with the Hugh C. MacLean Publications company, as first senior artist and assistant art director.

Preferring to work alone, he opened his own studio in Toronto in 1955. He acquired an associate, Ruth Bagshaw, another illustrator, who joined him in 1956, prior to the transference of his studio to Brampton in 1957.

The Merle Smith and Associates studio expanded rapidly, and at one time, there were seven artists working in Mr. Smith's premises. Numerous school readers, histories and text books contain the work of Merle Smith and the other artists who work in association with him.

Mr. Smith, who has been free-lancing for 11 years now, has an ambition to teach young art students the varied techniques of figure drawing. He has organized art classes before, both in Peel County and in Dufferin County, but now he would prefer to work, not with the beginner, but with the young student with a knowledge of art, who may be experiencing some difficulty in the approach to drawing the human body.

Merle Smith's associate, *Ruth Bagshaw*, studied art at the Bournemouth School of Art on the south coast of England, the Central School of Arts and Crafts and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Art School, both in London.

After graduation, Ruth taught drawing at the Medway College of Art, Rochester, Kent, and the Woolwich Art School, London, and art therapy in a number of London hospitals.

In 1956, she came to Canada and taught for a year in Kingston before coming to Toronto to work for the University Press.

While there, she met Merle Smith and for a time worked for him, later becoming an associate of his.

Ruth has illustrated a number of books in Nelson's Reading series, several historical text books and has also provided illustrations for various books published by both Dent's and Longman's.

A graduate of the Academy of Fine Art, Budapest, Hungary, Kalman Banitz of Cooksville came to Canada just over ten years ago and settled in Peel County in 1960.

Not only was he an artist in his own country, but an economist also, but, when he came to Canada, his first love, painting, seemed to be the field in which Mr. Banitz could make most headway and he became a free lance painter and book illustrator. His work appears in books published by Copp Clark; Holt, Rinehart and Winston and Thomas Nelson and sons.

Mr. Banitz has exhibited his work in Peel County, where he taught art for a year in Chinguacousy Township and in the gallery of the Towne Cinema, in the Moos Gallery and in the International Gallery where he held one-man shows in each of them. Although his delicate, almost oriental water colours have always attracted the

viewing public, he prefers the medium of oils for the majority of his paintings.

Kalman Banitz has a studio located on Bloor Street in Toronto where he teaches all the facets of drawing and painting to twenty-odd students.

A series of paintings he made of typical scenes of Peel County were reproduced on stationery and sold throughout the county.

Because his father so desired, Alan Daniel attended a University. He confesses he gained nothing from the experience, because he spent his time, during lectures, drawing his fellow students, their professors, and anything else that caught his eye.

Born in Ottawa, Alan came to Brampton in 1959 with his family, where his father, Rev. L. K. Daniel, was minister of the First Baptist Church. Realising his son was destined to become an artist, he requested Merle Smith to take him under his wing to see if he showed any promise. Merle offered Alan both constructive criticism and an understanding of drawing techniques.

Alan developed into a talented book illustrator and has been associated with Mr. Smith for the past six and a half years. He also works at fine art including portraiture and is interested and adept in commercial design.

He has exhibited his work locally and in the Contemporary Canadian Book Illustrators Exhibition in Toronto last year. Recently he was invited to submit some of his work to the O.S.A., and sent in a landscape and some figure work.

An artist who divides his time almost equally, between his career in the field of commercial art and in painting representational fine art is *William (Bill) Houston* who lives in an ancient farm house near Mono Road.

Mr. Houston took his training in art and design at the Toronto Western Technical College. He has exhibited his paintings at the O.S.A. and at local exhibitions, and was commissioned to execute a study in oils of the Cataract. This painting hangs in the foyer of the Dufferin Area Hospital, Orangeville.

Although born in Chippewa on the Niagara River, he has lived in Chinguacousy for the past 16 years. His



Given by artist to the Perkins Bull Collection

Sir Frederick Banting

HARVEST FIELDS IN ALBION

One of the first paintings done by this eminent scientist.

home bears the romantic name of Gold Dust Farm.

Bill Houston is the brother of Donald McKay Houston, the Toronto artist who was past president of the O.S.A., and is a present member of that society as well as being a member of the Water Colour Society and the Royal Canadian Academy.

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After first studying painting and drawing at the Danforth Technical College, a five year apprenticeship with the long-established art company of Rapid, Grip and Batten of Toronto, prepared *Gordon Rayner*, R.R. 1, Brampton, for his vocation as book illustrator.

Gordon's father and his grandfather were both artists before him, and now a fourth generation of Rayners, Gordon Rayner Jr., has made a very noticeable contribution to the art world. Mr. Rayner's son and namesake has been awarded two Canada Council grants, which enabled him to study and paint in Europe, spending some months on the tiny island of Ibiza, Spain.

Peel County's Mr. Rayner is a classic painter as well as an illustrator, and has exhibited his work in many art galleries throughout Ontario, including the Art Gallery of Toronto. Now, apart from weekend sketching trips made through the local countryside, he spends most of his working hours illustrating text books and readers for the Board of Education.

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Four years ago, Clifford D. Train moved to Brampton from Toronto, where he is art director for Cockfield Brown and Co.

He studied art at the Central Technical College in Toronto, and although he turned to the medium of commercial art, he retained an interest in water colours, and spends most of his spare time painting landscapes of the Peel Countryside.

A designer and lay-out artist, his work has been frequently seen in the magazines of the Imperial Oil Company and the Esso Company.

VISITING ARTISTS

It would be impossible to list all the artists of renown who have found pleasure in painting subjects discovered in Peel County. It is known, however, that among them was Sir Frederick Banting, K.B.E., M.R.C.S., eminent doctor and scientist who discovered insulin back in 1921, and who became an adept self-taught artist. He made a number of sketching and painting trips into Peel, and two paintings that became familiar to the residents of the county by way of the Perkins Bull Collection were "Barn Near Palgrave" and "Harvest Field in Albion," both painted in 1933.

Owen Staples, O.S.A., the noted historical and landscape painter, painted many pictures in Peel, among them "Trout Pool, Forks of the Credit," several water colours of Belfountain village and surrounding countryside, the "Queen's Hotel" in Brampton and "Alexander Broddy's Homestead, Broddytown."

Another artist who found Peel County full of interest was *James Richard Tate*, who made a number of studies of Alton and who painted the portraits of Dr. John Barnhart, a famous doctor in Streetsville over a hundred years ago and of Alexander McLachlan, the Caledon poet, sometimes known as "the Canadian Burns."

Authors and Poets

By PADDY THOMAS

EW RESIDENTS OF PEEL are aware how many men and women, prominent in the field of literature, have resided in the County. Some are no longer remembered with clarity, nor are their published volumes found on the library shelves today, yet, when their books first appeared before the public, some of them over a century ago, they were valuable and important to the readers of those by-gone days, and they should be immortalized accordingly.

Among those authors who will never be forgotten however, are Mazo de la Roche, Canada's best loved woman novelist, who spent many of her summers in her holiday home at Clarkson, and Farley Mowat, world renowned controversial writer who lived for a few years in a log house in a remote part of the Albion Hills, somewhere near Palgrave.

In retrospect, judging by the titles of the books written by the authors and novelists of many years ago, there was no need for censorship then. Seemingly, the only reason for banning any of those early books would have been purely political.

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Take Dr. James Algie for instance, who was the Medical Health Officer for Caledon. Under the pen name of Wallace Lloyd, he wrote the book "The Sword of



DR. JAMES ALGIE



SEDLEY A. CUDMORE

Glenvohr" while practising at Alton. Despite the fact he was the Health Officer and also had a private practise, he found enough time to write yet more novels. The two best known being "Houses of Glass" and "Bergen Worth." His son, Wallace, was the only soldier in Peel County to win the Victoria Cross for bravery in the First World War.

Then there was Rev. Andrew Bell who was ordained in Streetsville in 1828. He wrote a series of letters on Canada which were published in book form under the title "Hints to an Emigrant." He also wrote a number of papers on mineralogy and left a valuable mineralogical collection to Queen's University.

* * *

Eliza Bentley, who lived in North Peel, was the daughter of a male hairdresser who tended the hair and

wigs of Napoleon Bonaparte and George III, according to records. After her father's death, Eliza found "three handsome robes which he used to throw around Napoleon when dressing his hair" among his effects. One of Miss Bentley's books was entitled "Precious Stones for Zions Walls" which was a recounting of her religious experiences.

* * *

Another woman to gain early literary fame was Mrs. George William Beynon. Born in Brampton as Edith Williamson, she was the sister of Curtis Williamson, the well-known artist and author. One of her earliest, successful novels was entitled "Saints, Sinners and Queer People." (This title was deceptive.)

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Grandson of an Irishman who settled in Chingua-cousy Township Rev. Richard Spink Bowles, M.A., D.D., LL.D., was educated at a local public school, then Brampton High School and finally Victoria College. He later served as Chancellor and President of Victoria College for seventeen years. His published works include a book "Socialism, Pacifism, Mysticism" and a series of sketches for the New Outlook entitled "Days at Scugog."

* * *

A silver medalist of the Philadelphia School of Oratory, Meadowvale boy, Francis Joseph Brown, established the Delsarte School of Oratory in Toronto and so came to publish his authoritative book "Elocution and Voice Culture." He gave readings from Shakespeare throughout Canada and became a professor in the State Normal School, Bowling Green, Kentucky, and later, in the New Orleans Normal School. When he died in his Meadowvale home, he was at work on a book encompassing Mosaic Laws. He was a Theosophist.

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"Cameron's Digest" and "Cameron's Rules of Practice" were two methodically compiled books by Col. the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Q.C., D.C.L., who was paymaster of the Royal Canadian Rifles and reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench. A resident of Albion, he sat as member for Peel in the Parliament of Canada from 1861 until Confederation. Afterwards he represented Cardwell in the Dominion House until 1876.

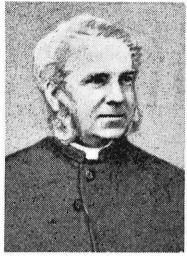
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In the early 1800s, a pioneer Methodist Episcopal preacher, William Case, included Peel in his itinerary while he was travelling the Ancaster circuit. He published a record of his trips to the New Purchase in his book "The Journal of William Case" and in it are found numerous mentions of Peel County and the people therein at the time.

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An ex-pupil of Brampton High School, Sedley A. Cudmore, became chief of the General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. His main publications were "Applied Economics," "History of the World's Commerce," "Canada Year Book," "Sixty Years of Canadian Progress, 1867-1927," and "Annual Statistical Abstract of Palestine."

William Stewart Darling was the son of a British army officer who settled near Mono Mills in 1832. A writer and an artist, he published a book of his boyhood memories, full of charm and droll humour. It was called "Sketches of Canadian Life." After he took the holy orders he had charge of St. John's Church, Mono, and a little log church east of Orangeville. He caused considerable uproar when he introduced stained glass windows and paintings into his church and was apparently requested to resign from the ministry by Bishop Sweatman.





REV. WM. S. DARLING

CLEMENTINA FESSENDEN

Emily Ferguson was the niece of Lt. Col. T. R. Ferguson, M.P. for Cardwell in 1867 and granddaughter of Ogle R. Gowan. She contributed regularly to Canadian, American and English magazines and served as president and historian for the Canadian Women's Press Club. She was honorary secretary of the Society of Women Journalists of England, and a member of the executive committee of the Canadian Authors' Association. In 1920 she was a member of the Imperial Press Conference and she also served as a police magistrate when she was living in Edmonton, Alberta. Among her many books were "Janey Canuck in the West" and "Our Little Canadian Cousins of the Great North-West." After the publication of her Janey Canuck book, she was frequently referred to as Miss Janey or Miss Canuck.

Described as a "fascinating chatterbox" Clementina Fessenden, writer of booklets and pamphlets, was the wife of Rev. E. J. Fessenden, Church of England minister at Caledon East, Mono Mills and Sandhill from 1868 to 1872. Publications attributed to Mrs. Fessenden are "Our Union Jack" and "The Genesis of Empire Day." She was one of the first editors of the Niagara W.A. Letter Leaflet. A son, Kenneth Harcourt Fessenden, born at Bolton, inherited his mother's gift with words and became editorial writer on two Winnipeg papers, The Tribune and the Telegram.

Cortez Fessenden, brother-in-law of Clementina, was principal of Brampton High School from 1876 to 1881. He collaborated with Sir William Gage in writing "High School Physics" and later was the author of "The Elements of Physics."

Peel Artist, John Wycliffe Lowes Forster was also an author of note. Among his books were "Under the Studio Lamp" and he contributed frequent features on art, historical, ethical and educational topics to well

known periodicals of his day. His cousin, Arthur Forster, who was born at Britannia, published and edited the Oakville Star from 1888 until 1938.

* * *

The son of Royal and Agnes Grafton, one of Peel's earliest pioneering families, *Rev. Fred T. Grafton*, won two awards for books he had written. Rev. Grafton was born at Palestine, Toronto Township and attended Brampton High School, becoming a United Church minister after serving as a school teacher for a few years. His books "Pioneer Life in Peel" published in 1889 and "The Pinta" published in 1893, both won prizes in competitions organized by the Montreal Witness.

An exhaustive autobiographical diary, published under the title of "The Life and Times of Rev. Anson Green, D.D." was written by *Rev. Green* who ministered at the Credit Mission and elsewhere in Peel.

Thomas Proctor Hall, Ph.D., began his teaching career in Streetsville High School in 1882 and while there, his book "A Physical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism" was published. He also wrote a series of scientific papers for use in schools and universities.

A book entitled "The Quest of Ages" printed in 1929, was the work of a member of a Brampton family, Dr. Albert Eustace Haydon, Ph.D., who was a professor at the University of Chicago.

Dr. David Heggie, who came to Peel County from Scotland and lived there for 60 years, was a man of high literary attainments as well as being, for a time, a teacher, and later graduating in medicine from Queen's University. His most well known book is "How I read Carlyle's Revolution." Dr. Heggie, a highly respected Bramptonian, was a member of the Brampton High School and Public Library Boards. Dr. Colin Heggie now practising in the county town is a grandson.

A gifted essayist, Rev. W. T. Herridge wrote detailed works on "Milton", "Beethoven", "Robert Browning" and "Woman, Her Place and Work", earning himself the name of "The Canadian Emerson". After attending Brampton High School he became a Presbyterian minister. He was pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, and moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly of Canada.

A Methodist Episcopal minister, who, as a circuit rider, held camp meetings in northern Peel, Rev. Joseph H. Hiltz used his trials and tribulations as a background for his book "Experiences of a Backwoods Preacher or Facts and Incidents Culled From Thirty Years of Ministerial Life". He also wrote "John Bushman or Among Forest Trees" and "Clothed With The Sun". Born in Esquesing, on land received by his father through a military grant, in 1819, Rev. Hiltz served with the militia for a time, leaving it in 1837. Two of his uncles also received military grants, one settling in Chinguacousy, the other in Caledon.

Mrs. Helen Huston, a Caledon author and broadcaster, gained herself a following with her articles and stories that appeared regularly in Keith's Magazine and Chatelaine. She also trained several successful actors who were heard in radio plays and programs.

The travels and activities of Alan Maurice Irwin, who lived for a time in both Brampton and Clarkson, provided the material for his published books. He first became press representative for the C.P.R., in Montreal, then later began submitting features and stories to Toronto publications, and to magazines in the United States and Great Britain. In 1932 he accompanied the British Delegation to the Ottawa Conference, and this event was the basis of one of his books. He also wrote intimate sketches of two well known Peel personalities, T. W. Duggan of Brampton and Grace Fairbairn of Clarkson.

The numerous publications of George Moffat James, B.A., LL.B., include a number of catalogues for stamp collectors, "The Outline of British History" and "Social Studies". He was founder of the James Texts, a company publishing books on education and art. An ardent philatelist, he reckoned he "knew more than all the catalogues on earth" about stamps, and had one of the finest stamp collections in Canada.

Rev. Peter Jones, who wrote with authority on the Ojibway Indians, could lay claim to some Indian blood coursing through his veins. Legend has it that he was, for a time, chief of the Mississaugas at the mouth of the Credit River and was twice received by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. Two of his books "Life and Journals of Kah-ke-wa-quo-na-by" and "The History of the Ojibway Indians" can still be found in most of the larger reference libraries throughout Ontario. His wife, Eliza Field, kept a factual and informative diary, and this unpublished work is a valued artifact in the library of Victoria College.

Playwright, Florence M. Kelly, began her literary career with the Brampton Conservator, later serving as court reporter in Winnipeg and Vancouver. The Okanagan Valley was the setting for a novel she wrote.

Kenneth Porter Kirkwood, born in Brampton, the son of one-time would-be-purchaser of the Brampton Times, John C. Kirkwood, collaborated with the famous historian, Dr. Arnold Toynbee, in writing the book "Turkey". After graduating from the University of Toronto, Mr. Kirkwood became an instructor at the International College of Smyrna. From Smyrna he journeyed to London, England, where he began work on the book of Turkey with Dr. Toynbee. In 1926 he was made second secretary of the Canadian Legation in Washington and was afterwards transferred to the Japanese Legation.

The story of the beginnings of Primitive Methodism were recorded in an Autobiography by William Lawson, a Cumberlandshire man who settled, for a number of years, in Brampton.

"Songs of Ukrainia" was the title of one of many books written by the late Florence Randall Livesay, long time resident of "The Woodlot" Clarkson.

Mrs. Livesay, who was born in Crompton, Quebec, became the wife of famed newspaper man, J. F. B.

Livesay, and after his death in 1944, she edited material her husband had been assembling and published it under the title of "The Making of a Canadian—A Memory." She wrote many books of fiction and verse and translated several Ukrainian works into English.

Her daughter, Dorothy, is a well known Canadian

Garnet M. Lynd, a Methodist clergyman, wrote a series of six historical booklets telling the story of various circuits where he had been stationed. Three of them





REV. PETER JONES

REV. GARNET LYND

related to churches in Peel County. They were "Harrison's Methodist Church", "Grahamsville Methodist Church" and "Palestine United Church". He also contributed stories and features to the young people's magazine "The Pathfinder". His father, Benjamin B. Lynd, a sailor whose home was in Port Credit, wrote a number of pieces of music, the one that became most popular being "The Aquatic Gallop".

Most of the books written by William Lyon Mackenzie were written whilst he was representative, in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, for the part of the County of York that then included the County of Peel, so Peel has justification in claiming Mr. Mackenzie as one of her "men of letters". The principal books published during that period by William L. Mackenzie were "The History of the Destruction of the Colonial Advocate Press", "The Legislative Black List of Upper Canada", "Poor Richard's Almanac", "Sketches of Canada and the United States", and "Mackenzie's Own Narrative of the Late Rebellion (1838)".

Thomas W. Magrath, son of Erindale minister, Rev. James Magrath, published a book entitled "Authentic Letters from Upper Canada." The book contained a series of letters the author had written to an uncle in Ireland and was published in 1833. It gave a wealth of information for would-be emigrants as well as exciting and colourful chapters on Indian type hunting and fishing.

"Twelve Years a Roman Catholic Priest or the Autobiography of the Reverend V. P. Mayerhoffer, M.A." was written shortly before the death of the author and published posthumously. Vincentius Mayerhoffer was born in Hungary and led an adventurous life including a dramatic escape after being captured by Napoleon's

forces when he was chaplain of the 60th Hungarians, before finally settling down as curate at St. Peter's, Springfield-on-the-Credit, around 1840. It is said that during the 1837 uprising, when rebels and Lutherans locked him out of a former church and threatened his life, being a small man and having a large wife, he was able to hide under Mrs. Mayerhoffer's hooped skirts until the danger had past. His book was described as "curious, highly dramatic, yet beautiful."

A Derry West man, Dr. Charles Young Moore, M.D., son of Robert Moore and Agnes Saltz, wrote the book "In Memoriam—Mr. Thomas Grafton." He also submitted a series of articles that were published in "The Canadian Lancet". He was a star gold medallist of the Toronto University and a Brampton physician, and prominent in education in Peel's early days.

Mrs. Lawrence Munroe, who was born in Brampton, wrote numerous short stories for Toronto periodicals and L. A. Neelands is remembered for his interesting account of "The Neelands Family" who came to Peel County in 1819 with the "Caravan Party".

A controversialist without rancour, Thomas O'Hagan, Ph.D., LL.D., was born in Toronto Gore in 1855. He received his teacher's certificate when only fifteen and at twenty, was appointed principal of the Trenton Catholic School. He saved up to take a four year course in English and the classics at St. Michael's College, Toronto. He received his B.A., 'magna cum laude', from the University of Ottawa in 1882 and his Ph.D. from Syracuse University in 1889. Although his interest in mediaeval history and art attracted him to make frequent trips to Europe, most of his writings were concerned with Canada. He wrote extensively for magazines and newspapers and the titles of some of his books are "Songs of the Settlement", "In Dreamland", "Chats by the Fireside", "The Genesis of Christian Art", "With Staff and Scrip" and "Among Spain and her Daughters".

Edward P. O'Leary, who is buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, Port Credit, wrote two books, one entitled "Wayside Memories" and the other, "My Trip to Catalina Island".

A professor of Greek at Victoria College, John Charles Robertson was born in Brampton in 1864. He was awarded a gold medal for classics at the University of Toronto and was the author of a number of educational and classical books — among them "The Story of Greece and Rome."

W. Stanislas Romain, noted Shakespearean actor, was also the author of two dramas and a scenario. He lived in the historic home built by his Silverthorn ancestors at Sydenham on the Governor's Road, which is now Dixie on Dundas Street.

At the age of twenty-three, Egerton Ryerson was assigned to missionary work among the Indians at the mouth of the Credit. He had first been a teacher before becoming a preacher, then he became a politician, a publisher, a journalist and a writer. His three chief objects in life, however, were equality for Methodists, popular

education, and responsible government and he frequently crossed swords with Archdeacon Strachan, William Lyon Mackenzie and his brother Methodists in defence of his convictions. Among his books are found "Canadian Methodism," "The Story of My Life" and "United Empire Loyalists."

A love of nature prompted Ernest Thompson Seton to write his books "Wild Animals I Have Known" and "The Springfield Fox." He spent much of his time, when he was living in the Erindale vicinity, collecting data on birds and animals, and some of his stories were published while he was residing there. After leaving Peel County, he settled in New Mexico, where he continued to write. His niece, Mrs. Gertrude Pringle, compiled the book called, simply, "Canadian Etiquette."

Patrick Slater was the pen name of John Mitchell who wrote the much read and dearly loved book "The Yellow Briar." A simple story, it tells of a young man's activities, his friends and his observations between the colourful and fateful years of 1847 and 1865. Set in farm lands in the Mono Mills area, in the shadow of the Caledon Hills, it is full of humour, wisdom, humility and charity, with the over-all charm of a folk tale.

A Wesleyan missionary, *Benjamin Slight* was appointed to the Credit mission in 1836, succeeding William Case, whose journal was mentioned earlier in this chapter. Mr. Slight also kept a comprehensive journal of the events that involved him during his stay at the mission, and it was published in book form in 1840, under the title "The Journal of Benjamin Slight."

A long and careful study of the classics and a familiarity with religious literature gave Rev. Dr. James D. Smart, his special qualifications as an author. Dr. Smart was the son of John Smart and Janet Dick of Alton, where his father was the C.P.R. agent for many years. He received his public school education in Alton and in Brampton High School and was awarded his Ph.D. degree by the University of Toronto in 1943. He studied theology at Knox College, Toronto, at the Universities of







DR. JAMES SMART

Marburg and Berlin in Germany and at the American University in Jerusalem.

He held pastorates in rural and urban Ontario and was pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Peterborough, before accepting the appointment in June, 1947, of editor in chief of all Presbyterian Publications in the United States, with offices in Philadelphia.

One of his books, directed towards the laymen of the churches, "What a Man Can Believe" received a great deal of favourable comment from ministers and the religious press, and the book sold in large numbers. Other books by the same author include "The Recovery of Humanity", "The Teaching Ministry of the Church", "The Rebirth of the Ministry" and "Servants of the Word."

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Although Edward William Thomson started out as a civil engineer and surveyor, he eventually became an author of renown, who showed, in his work, a deep and understanding sympathy for French-Canadians. He began his literary career by submitting editorial copy to the Globe, at the invitation of editor, George Brown. Later, for eleven years, be became editor of the "Youth's Companion" in Boston. His interest in Canadian politics drew him back to Ottawa where he worked as a newspaper correspondent and writer of poetry and French-Canadian stories. A special edition of his book "Old Man Savarin and other Stories" was illustrated by Dr. C. W. Jefferys, who also illustrated some of the Perkins Bull Historical series. His father, who farmed in Toronto Township and who served under Brock at Detroit and Queenston Heights adopted writing as his profession in later life and had articles appearing in some of the most important English and American magazines.

A professor of minerology, *Thomas Leonard Walker*, *Ph.D.*, was born in Chinguacousy in 1867 and educated in Brampton and Orangeville High Schools. He wrote a book entitled "Crystallography" and a number of scientific papers.

Dr. Edward Wallace, M.A., was the great grandson of Samuel Wallace who emigrated from Ireland in 1829 and settled in Chinguacousy Township. He served as a missionary in China where he was editor of the "Educational Review" in Shanghai from 1923 to 1928. Among his books that have been published are "The Heart of Szchuan" and "The New Life In China." In 1933 he became Chancellor and President of Victoria College. His father, Rev. Francis Huston Wallace, M.A., D.D., wrote "Witnesses For Christ" and numerous articles for the Canadian Methodist Magazine. He too received appointments at Victoria College, both as a professor and as Dean.

An authority on Dickensiana, E. S. Williamson, of Brampton, brother of Curtis Williamson, the artist and poet, was a master of humour and pathos. He wrote the book "Glimpses of Dickens" and The Dickens Fellowship Association established a cot in the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, in his memory.

William T. Wilson wrote a pamphlet entitled "Roll Call and History in Brief of Salem Methodist Church, Mono Road Circuit." He was a local preacher, whose grandfather, William Wilson, had given the land on which the church had been built.

It is said that *Erasmus Wiman*, author of the books "Chances of Success" and "Episodes in the Life of a Busy Man" precipitated one of the most momentous crises in Canada's political history. Born in Churchville in 1834, he rose to a dizzy pinnacle in the financial world of New York. He was educated at the village school and started writing when he became a reporter on The Globe. He

originated the movement for a commercial union between the United States and Canada, which was adopted, under the name of Unrestricted Reciprocity, as the main cause in the Liberal Party platform. He founded and was president of the Canadian Club of New York and as well as his books, wrote many pamphlets and articles on topics of the times.

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Rev. Egerton Ryerson Young, who was stationed at St. Paul's, Brampton, in 1887, was the author of thirteen books on mission work among the Indians. Among them were "By Canoe and Dog-Train," "Amongst the Cree and Salteaux Indians," "Stories from Indian Wigwams and Northern Camp Fires," "My Dogs in the Northland," "Algonquin Indian Tales." His son, Egerton Ryerson Young Jnr., was the third minister of the Young family to serve in Peel, because his grandfather, Rev. William Young, U.E., was in service in Brampton from 1850 to 1852. Egerton Young Jnr., followed his father in his writing ability and wrote four books on home missions—"Duck Lake," "The Camp Doctor," "Just Dogs" and "Three Arrows, the Young Buffalo Hunter." His son, Rev. Harold Egerton Young, was born during his father's stay at Malton.

PEEL AUTHORS OF PAST DECADE

In Peel's past decade five authors of special note have lived within her boundaries.

"Atom Harvest" a book acclaimed as an "Outstanding journalistic achievement" was written by *Leonard Bertin*, who, for just over six years, had his country home at Boston Mills, near Cheltenham.

Before coming to Canada in 1957, Mr. Bertin, a graduate of Cambridge University, served as a reporter and foreign correspondent and later was Science Corres-







MAX BRAITHWAITE

pondent for the Daily Telegraph in London, England, for seven years. He became Science Editor of the Toronto Daily Star and Star Weekly and is now attached to the University of Toronto.

He witnessed Britain's first atomic weapon test near Woomera, Central Australia, in 1953 and in May, 1957, was selected to witness the testing of a British hydrogen bomb near Christmas Island in the Pacific. In the course of his travels, he has visited thirty countries on five continents

In 1955, for the purpose of writing the history of the British atomic energy project, he was granted facilities by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority such

as have never before been granted to any other journalist, and his book "Atom Harvest" won justifiable acclaim.

Other books by Leonard Bertin are "The Boys' Book of Modern Scientific Wonders and Inventions" and "The Boys' Book of Engineering Wonders of the World" completed and published while he resided in Peel County.

Leonard Bertin's biography of Sir Frederick Banting appears in the volume entitled "Great Canadians" in the Canadian Centennial Library series and in the late spring of 1967 his history of the Canadian Synthetic Rubber Industry, entitled "The Long Chain" was published.

Max Braithwaite, former resident of Streetsville, is the winner of three international radio-television writing awards. One was from the Ohio State University. Born in Saskatchewan, Mr. Braithwaite taught school before devoting himself to a full time writing career. He wrote innumerable scripts for the Stage series on the CBC Radio and still more scripts for a number of television plays. He also wrote the "Young Highroads" series for the CBC. He is co-author of such text books as "We Live in Ontario," "There's No Place Like Home" and "Land, Water and People." He was commissioned to write books for the Canadian Careers Library. His first book in this series was "The Cure Seekers" the story of a young girl's encounter with medical research. The second book, called "The Young Reporter" introduced the readers to the world of the weekly newspaper and journalism in general. Mr. Braithwaite was able to call on his knowledge of newspaper personalities and their tribulations in the newspaper world, actively observing the running of the Times and Conservator, Brampton, and spending actual time working as a reporter and researcher in the office of the Orangeville Banner. His most recent book is "Don't Shoot the Teacher," relating, in fictionized style, his early experiences as a Prairie school master. Mr. Braithwaite is currently working on a novel of the West and a book on Canada for the Wonderland Series, the latter to be published during Canada's Centennial year.

Canada's 'enfant terrible' of its world of letters, Farley Mowat, lived, for several years near Palgrave in Albion Township. One of the most prominent literary lions of today, with an enviable reputation the world over, he is renowned for his books about life in the Arctic, the inland Eskimos, the sea and salvage work, dogs, owls, an infantry regiment — and magazine articles covering an even greater variety of subject matter. His forthright espousal of unpopular causes has earned him such titles as rebel, iconoclast and reformer, whereas, in reality, he knows his own mind, knows exactly what he wants to say, and relishes the ability of being able to write exactly what he thinks, no matter what the topic. Mr. Mowat was born in Belleville, Ontario, in 1921, and has chosen to live, in recent years, as far north as possible in Canada, except for his sojourn in Palgrave, an occasional foray into the United States and a trip to Europe on authorial research. Besides working assiduously at his writing both on his books and for the government, he spends much of his time sailing his boat in the Atlantic Ocean out beyond Burgeo, Newfoundland, where he now makes his home.

Until fairly recently, George Nicholas Orden, once referred to as the "Polish Jack London" lived in the tiny village of Alton. Few residents knew that this man was

a world traveller, writer, lecturer, artist, diplomat and fluent linguist — able to converse with facility in eight languages. Born in Poland over 70 years ago, Mr. Orden attended school in Russia then studied under Van de Velde at the Universite Libre, Brussels, Belgium and later at the Agricultural Academy (Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule) Hohenheim, Germany and the University of Halle, Saxony. He came to America just prior to the first World War, tried prospecting in Wyoming, lumberjacking on the Canadian border, acting in Hollywood and ranching in Wyoming. He served with the U.S. Army in the 1914-1918 war and at its end, became a member of the Polish Embassy in Washington until 1923. He went





FARLEY MOWAT

GEORGE NICHOLAS ORDEN

to France to assist establish the Polish labour force there, then spent six years in Africa, divided between plantation management in French West Africa and the Soudan and making documentary films for the Colonial Exposition held in Paris in 1932. On his return to Poland he completed five books on his travels and experiences, wrote numerous articles and radio scripts and undertook several lecture tours. He became Polish Consul in Addis Ababa in 1937 and in 1939, Consul for an even vaster territory that took in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyassaland and Zanzibar. During the last war, in 1940, Mr. Orden became involved in a "cloak and dagger" mission, undertaking an assignment to British Gambia in connection with a consignment of gold belonging to the Polish National Treasury that had been deposited in Senegal. The next year he undertook another secret mission, this time to Hungary, that was then over-run by the German Army. His adventures and narrow misses with death are legendary and after an attempt was made to poison him, he came to Canada to recuperate via Poland, Russia, Persia, Turkey and Istanbul. Once here, he became involved in writing and lecturing and was installed as editor-in-chief of the largest Polish publication in Canada. In Alton, Nicholas Orden completed a work of fiction, using his experiences in Africa as a background, and began work on a controversial book touching on different religions and philosophies. He moved to Toronto in 1964.

A Cheltenham born writer, *Graham Parker*, does not come under the category of author, nor yet as a journalist, he is a television script writer.

He received part of his education in Caledon town-

ship and the remainder in Cooksville and for the past ten years has been living in California.

Mr. Parker has contributed to many of the top television shows including the Beverley Hillbillies, Petticoat Junction and the former Ben Casey series. He was named, early in 1967, as one of three writers who will, between them, produce a new television series for showing later in the season.

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It was in her summer home, Trail Cottage, Clarkson, that one of the most famous Canadian women novelists began her successful literary career. Mazo de la Roche, who wrote "Jalna" and "The Whiteoaks Chronicles" spent her summers in Peel County and did a great deal of her writing here. Miss la Roche did not begin her prolific writing career until she was 47, and her novel Jalna" was selected by Atlantic Monthly as the winner of their \$10,000 prize, which enabled her to concentrate on her brilliant series of novels. The Peel countryside provided this writer with many of the descriptive background passages that lend colour and authenticity to her work. Other well known novels by Mazo de la Roche are "Explorers of the Dawn", "Delight", "Possession", "The Whiteoaks of Jalna", "The Growth of a Man", and "Finch's Fortune". In the mid-thirties, a successful film version of "Jalna" was made in Hollywood, and a dramatization of the Whiteoaks novels was presented on the London Stage under the title of "Whiteoaks".

PROMINENT LOCAL POETS

Despite the numerous artists and authors that have lived in the County, Peel can boast no prolificasy of poets.

With regret, one must confess, many of the acknow-ledged poets were guilty of donating only doggeral to the early publications of Peel, but their verses appealed to the readers at the time they were published, and so, they were hailed as bard or poet.

Just as the pioneers liked their music to have a good tune, so they enjoyed verses that had a good rhyme. The majority of the poems they read were lyrical and their composition was from six to twenty stanzas containing four or six rhyming lines. Blank verse was an unheard of entity in those days.

From time to time, our newspapers print verse submitted by some temporarily inspired aesthete, but one published poem does not a poet make.

Among the most notable of Peels poets have been Alexander McLachlan, often referred to as the 'Rabbie Burns of Caledon'; Dorothy Livesay, winner of the Governor General's Poetry Award; Rev. Johnstone G. Patrick, modern religious poet and Hilda Kirkwood, regular contributor to latter-day Canadian poetry publications.

Although some background historical data of the County's poets is known, dates are often obscure, therefore the biographies of Peel's writers of poetry are given alphabetically.

A Meadowvale poet, Andrew Henry Crozier, received royal recognition for his New National Anthem, written in 1901. He was granted permission to use the portraits of the then reigning sovereigns to enhance his publication.

John Davis, born in Caledon in 1852, was a nature

lover, and his poems encompassed his rapport with the great out-of-doors. A surveyor and civil engineer, his constant, close proximity to the countryside gave him material for his poetry. At the time of his death at his residence in Alton, he was Peel County engineer.

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An eloquent, religious poet, Rev. Edward Denroche, rector of St. Peter's Anglican Church, Erindale, from 1855 to 1859, wrote fervent, pious verse. His work was published both here and in England, where his "Curate's Book" published in 1832, won him acclaim.

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The profitable royalties Mrs. Constance Ward Harper received, after her first book of poems had been published, were sent to Belgium to aid the orphaned children of the First World War soldiers. For her generosity and her consistent help to these children, she was awarded the Order of Queen Elizabeth by the King of the Belgians. She later wrote a book of fairy tales and a novel "By order of the Kaiser" was serialized in the Western Women's Weekly. Mrs. Harper was educated at Alton.

A Yorkshire migrant to Peel and a Methodist minister, Rev. Matthias Holtby, who, besides being a member of the clergy and a poet, was also an architect. He realistically depicted every aspect of pioneer life in his many poems.

A love of words and an extensive vocabulary are but two of the essentials that go towards making Hilda Kirk-wood's lyric poetry so memorable. Born in Devonshire, England, she was raised and educated in Peterborough, Ont., where she was actively engaged in writing plays for the childrens' theatre there, and also composing editorial verse for the Peterborough Examiner. She was an editor of the Canadian Y.W.C.A. Journal for a number of years, coming to Brampton in 1950.

Mrs. Kirkwood now publishes her poems regularly in "The Canadian Forum". She is the book review editor for the same periodical, and her comprehensive notices of new publications appear in almost every edition. Her verses have been published in "Canadian Poetry" and in "Saturday Night." She is presently assembling some of her work, to be published in book form, late in 1967 or early 1968.

"Sensuous in sentiment, rich in colour and delicate in harmony" was the pronouncement of the London Academy, after reading the poetry of *Archibald Lampman F.R.S.*, who lived amid the inspiring grandeur of the Caledon Mountain scenery. His verse appeared in Scribner's, Harper's and the Century and his books of poetry include "Among the Millett and others Poems," and "Lyrics on Earth."

When Dorothy Livesay was only 13, a school teacher queried whether or not she had composed some verses she had handed in as her own work, they were so polished and professional. Miss Livesay received part of her education in Clarkson, graduating later from the University of Toronto and taking post-graduate studies in Paris. She published several books of poetry — "Poems For People," "Green Pitcher," and "Signpost."

In 1944, she was awarded the Governor General's Medal for yet another anthology entitled "Day and

Night." She also won the Jardine prize for English poetry with a poem in blank verse "City Wife." Miss Livesay, as Mrs. Duncan McNair of Vancouver, lectures frequently in universities throughout Canada. In January, 1967, she was visiting lecturer at the University of New Brunswick. She is the daughter of newspaper man J. F. B. Livesay and daughter of Florence Randall Livesay, novelist and poet.

Caledon appears to have had more than its share of the Peel poets. A Scottish emigrant farmer, Alexander McLachlan, settled within its boundaries, and from his first arrival, wrote poems about the land he had left behind, and the hardships met by himself and other pioneers, in the country of their choice.

He struggled against poverty, doing tailoring, giving lectures and running his farm until he finally was given

a government job.

He lived to be ninety-one, and during his life-span in Canada, published four volumes of verse. Although it was faulty, inaccurate with a loose, irregular measure, his earthiness and ingenuousness endeared him to his readers, and he became one of the county's best loved poets—Caledon's "Rabbie Burns."

A poet, who was known as "Irish" MacGillvray of Inglewood, wrote many a poetic apostrophe to the Caledon Mountain, which were first published in the Brampton Conservator.

Johnstone G. Patrick was a pastor of the Cheltenham and Belfountain Baptist churches for a number of years, making his home in the Cheltenham manse. Born in the rolling Scottish countryside north of the Firth, he received his schooling in Scotland and England before entering Spurgeons' Theological College in London. He was ordained in 1944 and shortly after, assumed his first charge. His church in London was "blitzed" by a flying bomb, one of the last to fall on the city.

His ministerial duties took him to the Channel Islands, then to Ontario. It was while he was in Cheltenham that he completed a book of poems entitled "Above the Thorn." He was no newcomer to poetry. Many of his offerings had been published in literary and religious periodicals on both sides of the Atlantic. His most recent collection of poems are subtle yet penetrating, and flashes of wit glint through the rich tapestry of his verse.

He has since moved on to Pennsylvania, U.S.A., where he continues to publish verse and features in "The Pulpit" and other magazines.

Odes written to commemorate the visit of Edward, Prince of Wales and the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria earned *Henry Schooley* the accolade of Peel County's poet laureate. Many of this Irishman's poetry was first read in the early issues of The Conservator, and

he was a keen participant at the Brampton literary gatherings and debates. He died in 1916 at the age of 76.

For many years Mr. Schooley was a merchant on Main Street, Brampton, where he had a store selling school books, stationery and sporting goods in the premises where Blain's Hardware is now located. This snapshot with two customers is taken in front of his store.



HENRY SCHOOLEY is the central figure in this miniature snapshot.

A volume of verse was published by Rev. M. E. Shaver, of Dixie, who went on to become pastor of the Congregational church in Wrentham, Mass.

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Another Peel poet to win the Jardine Prize for English poetry was *Thomas Brown Phillips Stewart*. Son of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Stewart, he was born at Woodhill in 1965. It was while he was attending the University of Toronto his epic poem "The New World," was awarded the Jardine prize.

Contemporary critics in London, England, were impressed by Phillips Stewarts work when it was published in English periodicals, and their notices were generous and encouraging. He died in 1893, at the early age of 28.

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Robert B. Stewart, born in Dixie in 1913, published a book of verse in England and was accordingly honoured by a Fellowship in the Poetry Society of Great Britain. He not only wrote fine poetry, but plays and short stories and was a member of the Writers' Craft Club.

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Poet and psychic investigator, Dr. Albert Durant Watson, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P., was born at Dixie in 1859. He wrote such well known poems as "Love of the Universe," "Heart of the Hills," "The Dream of God" and a book of essays, "The Twentieth Plane" in defence of spiritualism. He was a member of the Astronomical and Psychical Society of Toronto.

In 1918, a book of poetry was published by The Brampton Conservator entitled "Occupants of the Old Graveyard." It was a collection of verse written by John L. Watson, affectionately known to many as "Scotty" Watson.

Mr. Watson began to write his poems at the age of fourteen, recording incidents and happenings in verse form, that took place around him. Later he created memoriam verses in honour of his friends who had died and were buried in the county-side cemeteries. Not all of his work was sad, however, for he wrote colourful descriptive lines to "A Lovely Lake" and an "Ode to Skylark."

For years he submitted his poems to the poet's corner of The Conservator and other papers, and eventually his book of verse appeared in print. He was a resident of Brampton for many years, and died about forty-five years ago.

Brampton artist, Curtis Williamson, R.C.A., was both a painter of repute, a poet and a song-writer. He had a very fine voice, and on the occasion of his leaving Brampton to study art in Paris, a band concert was given in his honour. Mr. Williamson sang songs he had written himself and accompanied himself on a guitar when the band was not playing.

The familiar "Tramp, tramp, tramp the boys are marching" was written by *Thomas Wilson*, an English marble cutter who emigrated from the British Isles, to settle, after a devious route, in Brampton. He submitted verse and prose regularly to the Brampton Conservator and wrote the marching song as he watched the local troops parading to the station on their way to the battle front at the time of the Fenian Raids.

An Acknowledgement to an Historian of Peel County

T IS FITTING that, when a volume of historical studies is being written to mark the Centenary of Peel County, some acknowledgement should be made to the work of the late Dr. William Perkins Bull, who pioneered in the study of Peel's history some thirty years ago.

Working at his research and writing for more than a decade, Dr. Bull wrote numerous books, articles and speeches bearing directly or indirectly upon the history and life of this County. It is easy enough, of course, to criticise these works today. They lack, for example, the apparatus of scholarship which has developed so substantially (and often so burdensomely) in the history departments of our universities. They are frankly, openly, and zestfully biased. They are anecdotal, discursive, and subjective. Indeed, they have, almost *in extremis*, the mark of the amateur. (But thank heavens someone recorded the anecdotes while they were still to be had!) They contain many errors of fact and interpretation. Their sins are both of omission and commission.

All this, and more, granted, Dr. Bull's books and other writings are nonetheless a landmark in the history, the literature, and the life of Peel County. A generation before it was fashionable, he saw and understood the importance of local history, and through his initiative many documents, records, artifacts and reminiscences were saved for use by later scholars. Decades before the present vogue for Canadiana, he felt the importance of preserving our heritage and took steps to do something about it. Long before Peel had even thought of establishing a museum, he began to gather and care for the items which ought one day to go in it. Well before it was modish to collect the paintings of Canadian artists, he began to do so and to make them available to a not-yetinterested public through display in schools and public buildings. Through his pioneering interest in these fields, through his books and his Museum and Art Collections, he helped to inform an indifferent generation and to awaken subsequent generations to the richness and significance of their inheritance.

In all, Dr. Bull wrote a dozen books, dealing with local history and related matters, in addition to many articles and addresses in the same vein. From Rattlesnake Hunt to Hockey is a study of the history of sports in Peel. From Medicine Man to Medical Man is a study of medical practice in the area. Spadunk traces the emigration of the author's forbears from Ireland and their settlement in Ontario. Downsview continues this study further. From the Boyne to Brampton is a study of the Orange Order, particularly in Peel County. From Macdonell to Mc-Guigan traces the history of the growth of the Roman Catholic faith in Ontario, while From Strachan to Owen traces the history of the Church of England in the province; both with particular reference to Peel. From Brock to Currie reviews the military exploits of Canadians in general and of the men of Peel in particular. Other books comment upon the flora and fauna of the County, and upon the Library of Canadiana and the Canadian Art and Museum Artifacts collected, largely in Peel, by the author.

Each of the books was published privately for the author in a fairly limited edition, and all have now become collector's items. The books were lavishly illustrated with sketches, maps, charts, genealogies, photographs, and pictures. Many of the sketches and pictures were specially commissioned for the occasion by the author who in



this way made a further and particular contribution to the arts. The long and cordial association which developed between Dr. Bull and C. W. Jefferys who illustrated much of his writing deserves mention. It was an important episode in the development of the scholarly art of historical illustration in Canada. The books were published in Brampton, of course!

Perhaps no county in Canada, before or since, has received such prolonged

DR. WM. PERKINS BULL and extensive attention by an author, or had its life and history so faithfully, fairly, fully, and lovingly recorded. The significance of Mr. Bull's work was recognised by the University of Ottawa when in 1938, it conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, *bonoris causa*.

The author was himself one of the most remarkable and colourful sons of Peel County. The eldest son of Bartholomew Hill Bull of Hawthorne Lodge, Brampton, where he was born in July, 1870, he was educated at Victoria College where he received his B.A. and was President of his Class. (He often recalled having to climb a tree one night outside the Principal's window singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee" as part of his initiation at Victoria. There was an interesting exchange of views when the Principal put his head out of the window to see what was going on—the more so as the senior students had thoughtfully removed Bull's clothes before sending him up the tree. However, and perhaps typically, as a result of this episode, he and the Principal established a life-long friendship). He continued his education at the University of Toronto where he received his LL.B., and at Osgoode Hall. He was called to the Bar in 1897 and created a K.C. in 1908.

Throughout his life he developed and pursued a wide range of interests and half a dozen or more distinct careers. In law, he founded the firm of Bull, Hollis and Wilson, Barristers, of Toronto, and early established a reputation for his counsel and ability. When he took silk he was then one of the youngest K.C.'s in the country.

In agriculture and the cattle business, he for many years assisted his father, and later his brothers, Duncan and Bartley, with the management of the family farm, B. H. Bull & Son, Jersey cattle importers and breeders of Brampton, and for ten years after his father's death was head of the firm. During this time he played an important part in the development of B. H. Bull & Son

to a position of national and international prominence, which has been matched by few Canadian family farm enterprises. In recognition of his contribution, Dr. Bull was elected Honorary President of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, and he for ten years represented the Jersey Breeders of Canada on the Board of the Canadian National Exhibition.

In business and finance, Dr. Bull was actively associated with numerous enterprises and he played a decisive role in the founding and development of many of them. He was a founder and Director of the Canadian Oil Company which has, over the past half-century, proven to be one of the most successful ventures in the Canadian petroleum industry. He was a Director of Ingram & Bell Ltd. of Toronto, and President of the Sterling Oil Company of Ohio. He was a founder and Director of the Okanagan Lumber Company of British Columbia, a Director of the Brennen Lumber Company of Hamilton, a founder and Director of the Mississaga Lumber Company, and a Director of the Canadian Lumberman's Association. He had substantial interests in Canadian western land development, in English business and financial undertakings, and in Latin American sugar and fruit plantations. A convinced capitalist, he sponsored an engineering firm to sell roads to Communist Russia not long after the Bolshevik Revolution. A life-long Conservative, he advised Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Indian affairs and the development of the North-West.

If, to many of his undertakings, he brought something of the free-swinging approach of the American Robber-Barons — the founders of such great family fortunes as the Vanderbilts', the Rockefellers', and the Huntingtons' — he was also a person of strong loyalties and deep convictions. He had extensive and deeply-felt interests in numerous charitable, educational, and public-service programmes. Countless school, university and public libraries benefitted from his interest, as did museums and art galleries in three e nations. His long-standing interest in the welfare of Canada's Indians was recognized by his election as an Honorary Chief, Tatankaska (Big Friend White Bull), by the Sioux Indians of Saskatchewan. His acts of generosity to veterans of the First War and to new immigrants to Canada were legend.

He was particularly partial to the land of his forbears, Ireland, and maintained a constant interest both in Ireland and in the Irish traditions and customs and people in Canada. For many years he adopted, and was adopted by, the Irish Regiment of Canada, and on one occasion during the depression he completely re-equipped the Regimental Band with new musical instruments and uniforms. Both the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Lord Mayor of Belfast visited Canada at his invitation. At one point he contemplated establishing a trust to preserve and maintain the monuments, castles and great houses, and places of natural beauty in Ireland. But the proposal fell victim to the rivalries and schism which beset the island.

Peel County bears witness in many ways to his public spirit and generosity. Many libraries and schools in the County received his encouragement and help; the County Historical Society and Museum stand much in his debt; a cornerstone of the Peel Memorial Hospital bears his name; many local artists, teachers, and students bene-

fitted from his quiet and often anonymous assistance; numerous local charities, churches and public undertakings sought and received his support.

His other interests included travel and exploration. He took a keen interest in the journeys and writings of Thomas Richard Halliburton, author of *The Flying Carpet*, and he gave substantial backing to the Arctic and Antarctic expeditions of the American explorer, Admiral Richard Byrd.

In religion and related matters, Dr. Bull's interests and associations reflected the same vigour and panache. The son, grandson, and great-grandson of keen Methodists, he took a great interest in the Methodist Church. As a boy and young man he often rode the preacher's circuit with his father and grandfather and, indeed, he was one of the last of the lay, saddle-bag preachers who had characterized early Methodism in pioneer Ontario. At the same time, he took a warm interest in the Church of England and was at the time of his death a lay reader in that church.

A strong Orangeman, he was Honorary Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of British America, Honorary Legal Adviser and Member of the Executive Council of the Grand Lodge of England, and Honorary Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the United States. He even essayed the introduction of the Orange Lodge into Latin America where a number of Lodges were established on his initiative. With this he combined a close friendship and relationship with many leading Roman Catholics including the Cardinal, one of his oldest friends, upon whom he called faithfully to pay his respects each New Year's day. He was thanked by the Pope for recording the history of the Catholic community in Ontario.

A great believer in the value of the ties between Canada and the mother country, and in the alliance of Britain and America, Dr. Bull was a member of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Overseas Department of the British Empire Union, and a member of the Council of the British-American Fellowship. Throughout most of his life he maintained an office in Trafalgar Square and a home in London, in addition to his Canadian office and home. He was, indeed, perhaps almost as much at home in England as he was in Canada, and he took an active part in the life and affairs of many organizations in Britain. He was a member of the Court of the Gardeners' Company and a Freeman of the City of London.

During the First World War, Dr. Bull turned his home at Putney Heath in London into a Convalescent Hospital for Canadian Officers, and many hundreds of Canadians found a welcome there, whether to convalesce from wounds over a period of weeks or months, or simply to relax for a few hours or days while on leave from the front.

Few Canadians have lived upon such an international scale as Perkins Bull, and perhaps none with more zest. However, his thoughts were never far from Canada and the centre of his interests and affections remained in Peel County.

Achievements in the Art of Music

Individually and in Groups

USIC HAS PLAYED A LARGE PART in the lives of the people of Peel County from the earliest gatherings of settlers for social evenings, church services, Christmas concerts and garden parties to the present day building of an organ in the Peel Composite School by the pupils of that school. Through the years Peel has become recognized as one of the most musically minded counties in Ontario.

A great deal of credit for this goes back to our school system. In the early 1920's music became a subject in the Brampton Schools through the efforts of the Home and School Association and Miss Georgina Barton was the first supervisor. She was followed by Miss Wright and Mr. Ross Brock.

Shortly after taking over the Brampton and Orange-ville Public Schools, Mr. W. E. Capps undertook to take music to the one-room rural schools, with the result that Peel, along with Ontario County were the first to have music in the rural schools. He was soon joined by Mr. Herb Campbell, Mrs. D. Sharpe, Mrs. Mackie, Mrs. A. P. Rowe and Mrs. Freda Dennis in the Central and Northern Sections of the county with Fred and Olive Russell in the south and to these hardy souls, braving the storms and bad driving of the winter seasons, on poor roads, goes the credit for the advancing of an appreciation of good music in our county.

To-day music is a subject not only of public but high schools also and the high school orchestras of our county have developed over the years, through the patient perseverance of their teachers in Brampton, Streetsville, Port Credit, Cooksville, until to-day they are carving a niche for themselves in competition through the province. This is particularly true of Brampton High School, under E. Leidtke and the Thos. L. Kennedy School at Cooksville.

As a result of good school training the church choirs of the county both small and large, have been blessed with good choristers over the years. One church, in particular, because of its unusual trio of organist, choirmaster and soloist, plus a beautiful three manual Cassavant organ was unusually blessed. This was Grace United Church, Brampton, where for thirty-five years Miss Jennie Milner, organist, W. E. Capps, choirmaster and Mrs. C. M. Corkett, soprano soloist, worked in harmony to produce what was for many years considered one of the best voluntary church choirs in Canada.

But Sunday singing, was not enough and many people turned to choral groups such as Junior Farmer choral groups, the choral groups of Mrs. Addison in Bolton, and several others in Brampton, Port Credit and Clarkson; and also by the Ionic Male Chorus, which gained fame through its appearances throughout Ontario and at the C.N.E. on Music Day. Too much credit cannot be given to the men and women who through the years have given of their time and talents to train the groups, many times without any remuneration. The present group, Brampton



MR. ROY ANGUS

A resident of Cooksville, he received his Bachelor of Music degree in 1926. An accomplished composer, he won the Governor General's Award for songs and honorable mention in the chamber music category in 1929. Although now in semi-retirement in Peel he still devotes considerable time to creative musical composition.

Music Society, under Mr. David Esplin has presented Musical Comedies for the past several years for the enjoyment of the Brampton area.

For those who did not wish to sing there were musical instruments. There have always been fiddlers for dancing and dance groups, such as the Stubbs family at Caledon and the Martin family.

Brass bands and fife and drum bands came into their own in the early 1880's in an effort to liven up the fast growing Orange Parades in Peel County and bands were formed at Bolton, Caledon, Cooksville and Streetsville. Later on some of these bands became known as "Young Briton" bands and some of them, particularly fife and drum bands, still take part in the various Orange parades.

In 1888 it was only natural that being the County

The Author

MISS

GRETA CAPPS



MISS GRETA CAPPS—was born in Toronto and moved to Brampton at an early age when her father, W. E. Capps, the well-known tenor and conductor of his day, became Choir Leader at Grace United Church, and later Music Supervisor throughout Peel County.

Being surrounded by music it was natural that she should follow this as an avocation and during the years has won many awards and done a great deal of solo work as well as Choir work.

At present she is the Secretary of the Peel Music Festival and Secretary-Treasurer of the Ontario Centenary Festivals of Music.

Greta resides in Brampton with her mother who is naturally proud to see her two daughters and her grandson following in the musical tradition of father and grandfather. town, Brampton should boast a town band, this was called the Mechanic's Band and was under the leadership of J. M. Crawford, who remained at the helm for the next twenty years, to be followed by Emmerson Downs from 1908-26 and during this time the band became known as the Brampton Citizen's Band gaining much prestige through its wins in the band classes at the Canadian National Exhibition. Mr. Frank Tucker took over from Mr. Downs and during his time the band became a military band known as Peel and Dufferin Regimental Band.

In 1929 Capt. J. Buckle succeeded Mr. Tucker and retained this position through the War years to 1948, doing an excellent job to hold it together with its ranks

being depleted by the war.

Following the end of the 1939-45 war the band returned to the name Brampton Citizen's Band and upon Capt. Buckle's retirement he was succeeded by Capt. W. T. Atkins, who holds the position to-day, and the band continues to bring honour to Brampton and the County.

Those of you who have lived in the Brampton area for many years will recall the band concerts in the park on Thursday and Sunday evenings. The old faithfuls like W. Fulton, the generations of Cuthberts and Harmsworths and the one and only Jim Algie and his cornet.

This band has now taken women into its organization and while at present they are few in number it is to be hoped that more women will find enjoyment in this type

The Brampton Salvation Army Band with Mr. Walter Cuthbert as leader for over 50 years has produced

many good musicians.

During the 1930's Miss Kate McIntosh, the Home Demonstrator of the Department of Agriculture decided to form Junior Farmer choral groups to create an interest in music among the Junior Farmers. Each Group had their own conductor and after one session she and Mr. W. E. Capps, who led several of the groups, decided to hold competitions in order that the groups would have something to practice for. These were held on a Saturday in May in the old concert hall on Queen St. E. in Brampton (now the Orange Hall) Mr. Alex McKinney, then president of Brampton Junior Farmers organization headed the group. There were solos, duets and choruses. The next year the schools were brought in and when arranging the third Festival it was decided to open it up to the county and interested people from Port Credit and Cooksville took part in the discussion, among these Elmer Wright, Lloyd Lynd, Fred Russell, Miss Goldthorpe.

In order to make it county wide and to create interest it was decided that it would be known as "Peel Music Festival" and would be held alternately at Port Credit and Brampton. This practice is followed to this day. Some four years later, Mr. W. J. Fleury was elected President and remained at his post until failing health forced him to retire twenty years later. It was his proud boast that he had never missed a session of the festival during his term. Miss Gladys Peacock, now Mrs. Fred McBride, was the secretary-treasurer and carried on in this capacity for many years. This festival is now recognized as one of the outstanding music festivals in Canada.

Throughout the years certain people have played a greater part than most in the music of Peel. Perhaps the most outstanding was William Edmund Capps, who was a well-known Concert Singer when he came to Grace Church as choirmaster in 1917. He worked tirelessly to

create an interest in all things musical throughout the entire County.

Mrs. Madeline Corkett, Mrs. Ethel Brydon, Harry Algie, Bill Bailey, Mrs. Dorrington in Alton and others served as soloists. The faithful organists and choirleaders for many years like Mrs. W. J. Fulton, Miss Jennie Milner, Miss Reva Harmsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Higgins in St. Paul's and Mayfield, Miss K. Coombs at Norval, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bailey, Mrs. W. E. Glenney and Fred Bacon to mention a few; and of course F. W. Wegenast who was choirmaster at the Presbyterian Church in Brampton, for it was to him we owe the beautiful setting of "Crossing the Bar".



MISS GWENLYNN LITTLE

Brampton's enchanting operatic star who has won loud acclaim for her many and varied performances throughout Canada and the United States during the past fifteen years and continues to score high with the qualified musical critics as she performs at the Stratford Festival this year.

In addition to these were numerous piano teachers through the years such as Mr. Herbert Campbell, Miss Goldthorpe, Marjorie Dudgeon and many others who include Mrs. Harold Silverthorn of Snelgrove, a graduate of the Canadian Academy of Music, who has taught for over thirty years and can happily state that despite the number of pupils she has put through their examinations, she has never had a failure. Then there is Mrs. Harold Spratt, A.T.C.M. of Inglewood, who taught at the Conservatory of Music in Toronto for twelve years' coming to Peel thirty years ago, and teaching in the village through the war years, then again for the past ten years.

In later years these have been followed by a younger generation of vocalists and instrumentalists who had their initial training in Peel.

In the field of performance we have produced such people as *Gwenlynn Little*, who was described by Montreal Star critic, Eric McLean, as ". . . one of the most enchanting Susanna's I have ever seen". Miss Little is a Brampton resident. Mr. McLean made his observation after seeing her performance in "The Marriage of Figaro" at Stratford in 1965.

Gwenlynn Little entered the world of music when only four years old, taking piano lessons at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto from John Hodgins, with whom she studied for ten years.

She was a pupil first at the Central Public School then a student at Brampton High School, where she auditioned for, and was given, the role of Mabel in the Gilbert and Sullivan opera "The Pirates of Penzance." After her performance in the school musical, she began to take singing lessons at the Conservatory with George Lambert and has continued to work with him whenever possible, until the present time.

Miss Little graduated from the Brampton High School in 1956 and also from the University of Toronto, since she received her solo performers A.R.C.T., in both pianoforte and singing from the Conservatory.

Determined to continue her studies in singing, she acted as accompanist to singing teachers in order to pay her tuition fees.

In 1959, Gwenlynn Little auditioned for Herman Geiger-Torel, and as a result, was awarded a three year scholarship to the Opera School. During this time, she sang in the chorus of the Canadian Opera Company, and when she graduated, was given the role of "Mimi" in La Boheme" with the opera company and toured across Canada in that role for eighteen weeks.

In the fall of 1962, she made her debut at the O'Keefe Centre singing "Gilda" in "Rigoletto" and in the spring of 1963, joined the Boris Goldovsky Opera Company, touring the United States in such roles as "Gilda" in "Rigoletto", "Gretel" in "Hansel and Gretel", "Lucia" in "The Rape of Lucretia" and "Zerlina" in "Don Giovanni."

In 1965, Miss Little was invited to appear at the Vancouver Opera Association as "Micaela" in "Carmen" with Regina Resnik and Norman Treigle. Immediately following her Vancouver appearance, she made her highly successful debut at the Stratford Shakespearean Festival as "Susanna" in "The Marriage of Figaro."

Miss Little made her New York debut in the fall of 1965, when she played the role of "Despina" in "Cosi Fan Tutte" again with Boris Goldovsky, leaving immediately afterwards to tour with him in "Don Giovanni."

Her success at Stratford warranted a request from the Sadler Wells Opera Company in London, England for her to audition for them, and she passed with flying colours.

In the summer of 1966, Miss Little returned to Stratford, where she exceeded her hundredth performance of "Zerlina" in "Don Giovanni."

Later, last year, Gwenlynn appeared in the coveted role of "Juliette" in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliette" at the Denver Lyric Theatre, Denver Colorado. She returned to the role of Susanna" in "The Marriage of Figaro" at the Place des Arts, Montreal in January, 1967, performing with the Opera Guild.

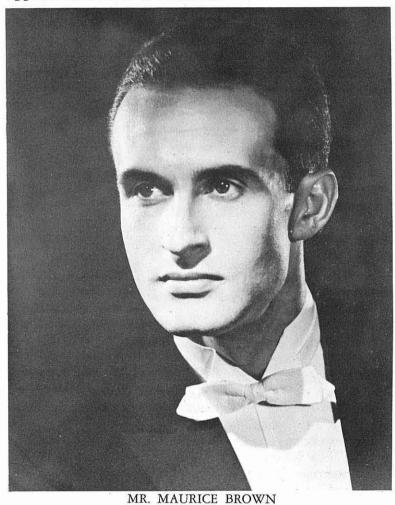
In the spring of 1967, Miss Little was touring the schools with the Canada Opera Company as part of the newly formed group called "Prologue". The aim of the group is to take the performing arts—opera, drama and ballet—to children who have never been able to see these particular cultures before. She was playing in the opera "La Serva" a role she performed in Halifax earlier.

The summer of 1967 sees Gwenlynn Little returning for her third season at the Stratford Shakespearean Festival, singing the role, once again, of "Despina" in "Cosi Fan Tutte."

Despite her formidable list of operatic performances, Miss Little has found time to appear in concerts on stage and radio and on television. She has also studied drama under Eileen Parsons and ballet and jazz dancing with Don Gillies and Gladys Forrester.

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Maurice Brown of Clarkson has a career similar in many ways to Miss Little. This young baritone scored his early successes at Peel Music Festival and decided on music as a career. He has been playing leads with the Canadian Opera Company for the past several years and has appeared at Stratford in both opera and Gilbert and Sullivan. In the winter of 1965-66 he was one of the young Canadian artists chosen to tour on Canada Council grant to the European opera centres. In 1966 he played opposite Miss Little at Stratford.



The popular young baritone who has been scoring tremendous success with the Canadian Opera Company, made his debut as a singer at the

An outstanding graduate of the University of Toronto's Faculty of Music in 1962, Maurice Brown spent four years at the Royal Conservatory's Opera School.

Peel Musical Festival when he resided with his parents in Clarkson.

While scoring outstanding successes as a recitalist, he is pursuing an operatic career as well and has appeared in many roles with the Canadian Opera Company: During in 1963 Toronto season—in Aida; 1965 Toronto season—in La Boheme and Salome; 1966 Toronto season—in La Traviata and Deirdre (by Healey Willan, libretto by John Coulter); and during the 1967 season in Toronto and Montreal (Expo '67), he will be heard in the two new Canadian operas, Louis Riel (by Harry Somers, libretto by

Mavor Moore in collaboration with Jacques Languirand) and The Luck of Ginger Coffey (by Raymond Pannell, libretto by Ronald Hambleton based on the novel by Brian Moore), and in Il Trovatore.

Mr. Brown has also appeared for several seasons with the Stratford Festival Company, in The Yeoman of The Guard, The Marriage of Figaro, The Mikado and Don Giovanni, and has been featured in the Festival's concert series.

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Glyn Evans the Brampton tenor has scored his successes by appearing as tenor soloist with the Mendolssohn Choir in their performance of the "Messiah" both in Canada and the United States.

Peel County was further honoured this fall, when two of our boys were chosen to sing the male leads in the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir's production of Handel's Messiah. Glyn Evans sang the tenor role and Maurice Brown the bass role. This is an unusual situation and one of which we can be proud.

One of Canada's most famous dramatic tenors, Jon Vickers made his home in Peel some four years ago, and when not travelling from country to country, can be found relaxing in an old farm house near Alton.

Born in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, he came to Toronto where he studied singing at the Conservatory, with, among others, the renowned George Lambert. After graduating from the Conservatory, he auditioned for Herman Geiger-Torel and was accepted for the Canadian Opera Company. He made his Toronto debut in 1953 singing the role of the Duke in Rigoletto, a part he has never since duplicated. His international debut was at Covent Garden, London, England, where he sang a lead role in "The Masked Ball."



JON VICKERS
The famous dramatic tenor,
who now resides in Caledon,
near Alton.

Since then, he has sung at all the world famous opera houses in Europe and north and south America including the Vienna State Opera in Vienna, Austria, La Scala in Milan, Italy, in the Paris Opera House, Paris, France, in Buenos Aires, Brazil, Mexico City, and nearer home, San Francisco, Chicago and with the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York. He has also appeared at the Salzburg Festival, Austria and the Bayreuth Festival in Berlin, Germany.

For the past eight years, Mr. Vickers has been a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company and during Canada's centennial year, in the late spring, was guest artist at Covent Garden, London, England, and also in Montreal.

Jon Vickers declares he has no favourite role, but supposes that what ever part he is singing at the moment is usually the one he enjoys best. He has made a number of recordings of his operatic performances and has appeared, from time to time on television. Roy Angus, another Peel resident is a composer, who, in 1929, received the Governor-General's Award for songs and honorable mention in the chamber music category, has lived in Cooksville since 1955.

Roy began studying piano and theory when a small boy. His teacher was Frank Welsman, founder of the original Toronto Symphony Orchestra. He also studied theory, harmony and musical composition under Sir Ernest MacMillan when he was Dean of the Faculty of Music, University of Toronto.

In 1926, Mr. Angus received his Bachelor of Music degree from the University of Toronto and in 1927, his Licentiate of the Trinity College of Music, London, England. He was elected a fellow the Royal Society of Arts, London, England in 1929, and that same year won the Governor-General's award in the Willingdon Arts Competition for two songs, "Aria from Cantata Ode to the Brave" and "A Red, Red Rose."

Roy Angus was a member of the Faculty and Board of Examiners of the Toronto, now Royal, Conservatory of Music for fifteen years, until the outbreak of the Second World War. He did a considerable amount of music arranging and wrote original musical compositions which were performed by the one-time Hart House String Quartet, the C.B.C., and many outstanding professional concert artists.

Among his many serious compositions are "Choral Ode" for chorus and orchestra; "Fantasy Suite" for orchestra; "Sonata" for violin and piano and "Jazz Concerto" for piano and orchestra. His scores of popular songs include "Sing a Little Love Song", "I Found You", "Auf Wiedersehn, Dear Heart" and "Yours To Command."

Although now living in semi-retirement in his Cooksville home, Mr. Angus still devotes much of his time to creative musical composition.

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In addition to performers Peel has been blessed with others just as talented who turned their art to teaching others and thus ensuing a steady flow of good teachers in the County both for Piano and Vocal. Among these are Mrs. Thelma Capps Morrison, a graduate of both the Royal Schools of Music, London, England, and Royal Conservatory of Music; Nora Beatty Lindner, now deceased, who was a graduate of Royal Conservatory and Toronto University and who in her short life span produced many good pupils; Miss Myrna Moore of Campbell's Cross is another Peel County graduate. These, in addition to the newcomers to our area such as Miss Thelma Atkinson, Mrs. H. Stone, Mrs. Addison at Bolton, Mr. Louis Murch, at Port Credit, and Mrs. Hilda Kirton, Erindale, through their patience and diligence are putting pupils through the different degree work each year and fulfilling a monumental work.

In school music we can boast of Mr. William Wright of Port Credit. Mr. Wright succeeded Mr. Capps in Brampton, then returned to his native Port Credit to follow his career. In 1965 he took over from Mr. John Wood as Supervisor for Township of Toronto and in the Spring of 1966 was appointed School Inspector in Ontario. Mr. Wood has since returned to Toronto Township to continue his excellent work in Peel.

Those who sowed the early seeds in Peel did an excellent job and it is to them we owe our rich heritage of music.

Peel County Houses

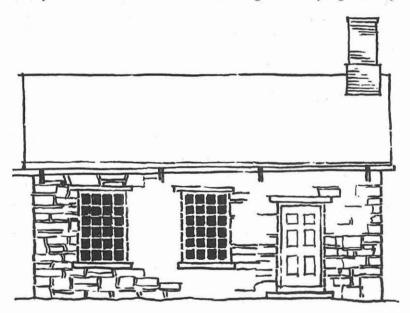
Before 1867

HE COUNTY OF PEEL has few pre-confederation houses of much architectural interest and it never had any great early mansions. But on its better farm lands and in its little towns the houses built by its settlers exhibit many of the tastes and building habits of Upper Canada (1793-1840) and Canada West (1841-1867).

Peel shares with Halton and York a regional style of wall construction in patterned brick, yellow and red, which brings gaiety to many a plain building form. Also the Credit Valley and the bed of Lake Ontario has in the past provided an unusual coloured building stone. This stone came in varying shades of brown and rust and gives many an early Peel County building a charm peculiar to it.

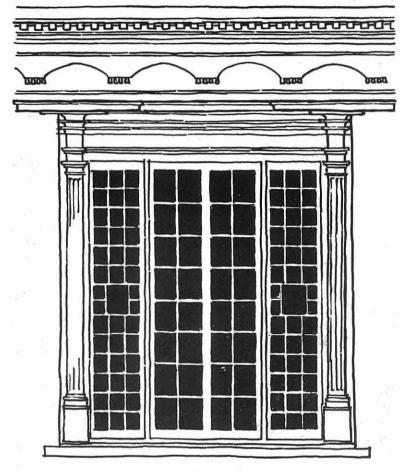
The first settlers of Upper Canada, particularly those of United Empire Loyalist origin, brought with them memories of a steep roofed classically proportioned house vaguely described as Georgian. This style is not represented in Peel as it died out before Peel was settled. The name Georgian in common parlance has however clung to almost every style of symmetrical house.

Probably the earliest house remaining in the county today still stands as the kitchen wing of decaying Cherry



One of the earliest and probably now the earliest remaining building in Peel County, is this small cottage, c.1811, built for the Silverthorn family east of Cooksville. It became the kitchen wing to the house CHERRY HILL.

Hill, the home of the Silverthorn family of Dundas Street, east of Cooksville. It was built in 1811 of Credit Valley stone and is of the no particular style of the "good and sufficient dwelling house" which was required of the settler on free Crown land.



As an example of the elegance attempted in the buildings of the neoclassic style, this window shows elegance carried to an extreme. It is in the house built by John Beverly Robinson near Erindale, in the 1820's.

Echoes of the world's growing elegance in architectural fashion could probably be faintly heard in Peel County by the mid 1820s. No invading American armies had burned the early settlers' houses and the new settlers coming in after that war brought with them a new vernacular. John Beverley Robinson probably knew he had something new when he built his house in 1828 also on the Dundas highway but further west beyond Springfield

The Author
ANTHONY
ADAMSON
Erindale



ANTHONY ADAMSON has been a resident of Peel most of his life, living on property granted from the Crown to his mother's family (Cawthra) in Lakeview, Toronto Township.

He has served his municipality and county in a number of positions—on his School Board, Council, Public Utilities Commission and was for two years, Reeve.

He has also been President of the Peel County Childrens' Aid Society. He is currently a Professor of Town Planning in the University of Toronto, Vice-Chairman of the National Capital Commission, fellow of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and a member of the Province of Ontario Council for the Arts.

He is also co-author of "The Ancestral Roof" a book on the

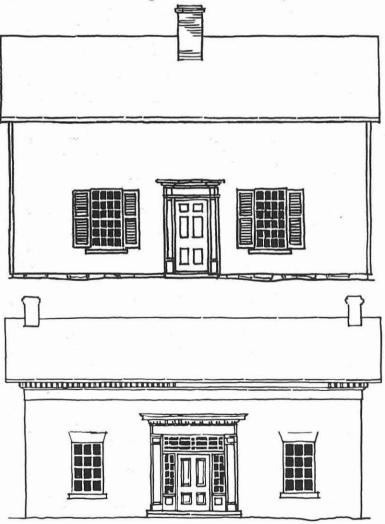
He is also co-author of "The Ancestral Roof" a book on the houses of Upper Canada.

(now Erindale). It is, in a diluted and rather debased manner, a Neo-Classic style house.

The Neo-Classic style evolved from the Georgian. Its aim was greater elegance in form and detail and its basis was the archaeological discoveries of ancient Greek architecture. It was peculiarly popular in the U.S.A. where it was given the name Federal Style. In Britain it was chiefly remarkable in the architectural designs of the brothers Adam. In Ontario the style is recognizable from the use of ellipses, particularly elliptical arched fanlights over front doors. Mantels in this style have attenuated colonettes on either side of the fire opening. Stairs have simple thin rectangular or oval spindles ending in a newel "cage". External walls are often stuccoed for better shadow patterns. Mouldings are numerous and wire thin. Colours are paler.

Stripped of its nonsense and reduced to a local vernacular this style may also be detected in the numerous plain two storey house with a central door on their long facade and four windows on the ground floor. Few Peel County houses have elliptical sash above their front doors.

The restored and relocated Bradley House built at Clarkson in 1828 is representative not only of the houses

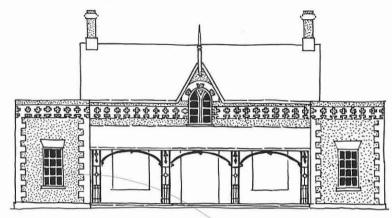


Two small houses illustrating the change in taste between 1825-1845.

The upper elevation (B1) illustrates the Bradley House at Clarkson, restored as the Centennial project of the Township of Toronto. The lower elevation (B2) shows a house in Albion Township.

From 1815-1825 architectural taste went in for great elegance. Available glass still came in small panes. Stoves were not common, and large central chimneys serving fireplaces were still popular. By the 1840's the Greek revival style brought back solidity and classism to some houses. Note the smaller stove chimneys on brackets, the larger panes and the classical detail.

built on the shore of the lake before the Lakeshore Road was serviceable, none of which now remain but also representative of the simple Peel County farm house with a degree of Neo-Classic elegance. The symmetry of the exterior, the large fireplace chimney, the one storey projection of the kitchen with the three stove chimney, the simple but elegant mantels and remarkable corner cup-

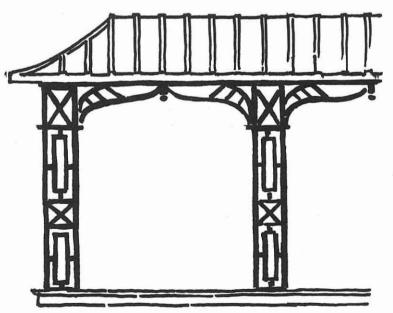


The plain four-square classically inspired farm houses of Peel with five windows along the front and gable ends are illustrated. They come in stone, frame and stucco. Peel residents who became a little tired of these rather dull buildings and who yet wished to be classical, went in for symmetrical houses with wings. This house on the Dixie Road in Toronto Township shows the yellow and red patterned brick for which Peel is well-known. C.1840.

board, the six panel doors go to make an excellent example of the good sense and taste of a Methodist farmer.

A particularity of the Neo-Classic style was the getting away from the Georgian rectangular house block and the introduction of wings. A number of small but dainty little farmhouses on the "new survey" of Toronto Township boast wings and a small scale balanced symmetry of units.

Many of the newcomers to Peel in the 1820s and 1830s came directly from Britain and brought with them their tastes and habits. The best example of the English manorial tradition imported to Canada and one of the more interesting houses in Ontario was recently and wantonly destroyed in a subdivision development west of Erindale. This was Thorn Lodge, the house of Colonel the Hon. Peter Adamson. It was a one storey house with a



Peel residents did not go in very much for treillage. This design was however, popular and somewhat peculiar to the county.

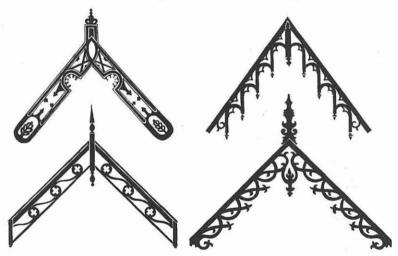
court built of Credit Valley stone and might have been lifted from a country road in Dorsetshire or Cumberland.

Besides the memory of manor houses the Briton also brought with him a British Colonial style recognizable throughout the world. It may be seen in the Caribbean, the Australian outback, and in the valleys both of the Ganges and the Ganaraska. It is a hipped roof cottage, a storey and a half high usually with an encircling verandah onto which open many French doors. The front door is given little importance, the interior is plain and rather dull except for its outlook onto a garden. There is little evidence of classicism in detail. The only part of the building on which care is usually lavished is the trellage on the verandah which is often treated with fantasy. The word "verandah" is of Portuguese and East Indian origin. Peel County has few British Colonial cottages left. The "cottage" of Dr. Dixie in Erindale, though without a verandah, has some of the characteristic of this type.

The decade of the 1840s in Canada West was a period of architectural transition. The British settler was bringing fanciful tastes to which the adjective Regency has attached itself while the American immigrant was influenced by the great popularity in the U.S.A. of the Greek Revival style. This style was the last stand of the classical influence and its full flavour was an archaeologically accurate form of Greek temple into which was squeezed with pride a North American family. The style was regarded in the States as austere, republican, pure, un-British and most apt to a new nation with manifest destiny.

Again in Peel this style was watered down and made to merge with other traditions. Small houses with Greek cornices was about as far in this direction as the county ever went and it is a long way from Athens.

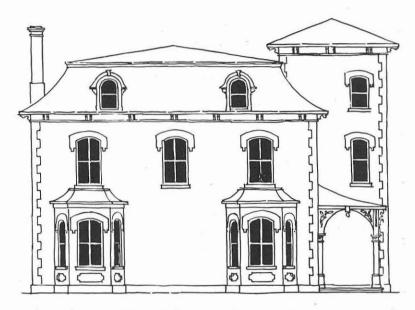
One American influence is however excellently represented in Peel, the octagonal house. The octagon plan originated in the brain of a New York State phrenologist and there are still nearly two hundred octagonal houses in



Peel residents found Verge boards pleasing and there is a great variety of them in Peel, particularly those of a late date—1835-1865. A drive down the Dixie Road through Chinguacousy and Toronto Township will show these four examples.

New York State. Such a plan was considered advanced, easy to heat, perfectly oriented for the sun, had Yankee know-how, and gave more space for the money. The octagonal house with its long tail at Bramalea built about 1850 is the best example left in Ontario. It is hoped that the developers of this town will respect this house.

By 1850 many earlier red brick houses of mixed styles had been adorned with yellow brick quoins, arched lintels, pilasters, friezes and gable ornaments. This kind of "op-architecture" became very popular when the fantasies of the Regency period were taken over by the Gothic and



Peel residents entered Confederation tired of things classical and favouring bay windows, yellow and red patterned brick, bracketed eaves, segmental arched openings, towers or turrets, fretwork and double pitched or Mansard roofs. This house in Bolton has all of these things, although it is of a slightly post-Confederation date.

Italianate look. Peel is particularly rich in moderate-sized farm houses, usually with an L shaped plan, having steep gables gaily and violently ornamented with white fret sawn verge boards (finials and pointed gable windows. The walls below are very often patterned in yellow and red brick.

The Peel citizen of the 1860s had become free of the physical strain of pioneering, and emotionally released from classic traditions in architecture. The products of saw mills and glass works were now also available to his increasing dollars. The result was ebullience.

Those who found the Gothic fantasies a little too wilfull preferred perhaps the Italianate style, called also the Bracketted Style because of the size and ornamentality of the wooden brackets supporting the eaves. Many a Peel resident entered Confederation in 1867 in the process of mixing the stylistic influences of his past, with an elliptical fanlight above his entrance, heavy Greek trim at his parlour door, Gothic dormers on his roof, verandah treillage almost Arabian in its delights, yellow and red walls, all topped off with a belvedere on the roof from which his wife could watch him haying.

The County's Craftsmen

By PADDY THOMAS

LTHOUGH PEEL COUNTY cannot lay claim to having originated a craft uniquely its own, many craftsmen have been harboured within its confines.

As the original settlers began to establish themselves, the men found pleasure in whittling wood, making simple musical instruments and farm implements and experimenting in wine and liquor making.

Their women-folk tatted, crocheted, embroidered samplers and household linens, pieced together patchwork quilts, made fragrant pot-pourri from the flowers in their gardens, braided rugs, spun wool, wove cloth and made an art of their conserves. They also poured candles and created wreaths made of human hair plucked from the heads of their nearest and dearest.

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Today, Peel still has its whittlers, but some of the residents have taken the craft to higher planes. Take Sam Raeburn, who lives in Caledon Village. He has graduated from paring twigs with a pen-knife to carving unbelievably detailed pipes from briar root. One of these pipes has the head of Mephistopheles on the front of the bowl with Diana the huntress carved on the sides, another shows the proud, aquiline features of the Indian Chief, Tecumseh. He also carves living creatures, such as horses, using the natural grain of his woods to emphasize the vivacity of his subjects.

Then there is *Richard Tomkins*, former resident of Bolton, who, through necessity, after suffering a back injury, turned his spare-time hobby of whittling into a full time, remunerative career. Mr. Tomkins' realistic birds and animals have become collectors' items throughout Ontario. Some of his creatures stand alone, while others, usually birds in flight, are mounted on leather plaques.

Lack of space in the Tompkins' Bolton home necessitated finding larger premises where Richard's classical wood carvings could be on permanent exhibition. Suitable premises were found in Cookstown and the Tompkins family moved there where the now famous "Wood Shop" is located. Here the craftsman works, creating and selling unique animals and birds, using, whenever possible, local woods, including butternut, walnut and pine. His work has been shown at the annual Caledon East Craft Show, the Canadian Handcraft Guild and at other special exhibitions across Ontario. He demonstrated the art of wood carving on a television program and has also been seen at the Black Creek Pioneer Village on Jane Street.

The discovery of a stump fence on land that had once been owned by his great-grandfather led *Lawrence Smith* of Port Credit to the unusual craft of root carving.

Mr. Smith took a sentimental journey one day, back to the land at Hornby that had been settled, way back in 1821, by his ancestor, who had sailed to Canada from Hornby in Lancashire, England, and who gave the community its name. Exploring the fields of the old farmstead, Lawrence Smith discovered the almost hidden stump

fence. He took a few chosen pieces home and there he began to explore their possibilities. He cut out all the rotted sections, enhanced the natural curves of others, then polished them to a glass like finish. His only tool an ancient penknife plus sandpaper, varnish and a silicone polish.

The majority of the stumps are walnut, enabling Mr. Smith to bring out the beautiful grain found in such wood, and its warm, deep pinky colour too.

Lawrence Smith's root carvings have been exhibited in the Port Credit Library and other craft shops, and although he never intended to sell them at first, the demand has been such that he has now turned his pleasure into a paying proposition.

There are residents in the Cheltenham area who remember being told about a Mr. Gortsey who made melodions at Boston Mills and a Mr. Doherty who built organs in the same village. It is claimed that there was once a fiddle maker who lived near the little Dixon's Church in Chinguacousy and a Mr. Reed, who sold tin whistles of his own making at two pennies each, who



ALBION SPINNER AT HER WHEEL

Edna Blackburn demonstrates the art of spinning at Black Creek Village. A resident of Albion Township, she utilizes the wool of her busband's sheep to spin fine yarn and weeds and herbs growing around the home farm, to dye it.

lodged with a Palgrave family. Today Peel can boast having a harpsichord maker working in the community of Bolton.

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A. H. (Bert) Ray is an Englishman who was born in Cheltenham there. He has resided in Peel County for eleven years and in Bolton for two. His wife, Joan, has an antique shop in Bolton, and, side by side with pioneer artifacts, she sells fine reproduction pine furniture made by her husband. Bert Ray, with his partner, Jan Albarda of Thistletown, also produces completely hand-made harpsichords and virginals, and as far as can be ascertained—they are the only men to do so throughout Ontario.

Although these delicate instruments are in contemporary design, the two men follow the traditional construction principles to ensure they retain the characteristic tone they are noted for. They have also used materials in the construction of the harpsichords that have been adapted to the north American climatic conditions.

* * *

There is a man in Brampton with the romantic name of Jose Tauares de Oliveria Costa who makes rare and beautiful guitars.

Known simply as Joe da Costa to his friends, this man of Portugal, who left the Azores some twelve years ago to settle in Canada with his family, has made Brampton his home.

A man of many parts, he makes Portugese guitars in his spare time. Unlike the classical Spanish guitar, the body is rounded, like a mandolin and the end of the neck is delicately carved into a scroll. He uses white pine, inlaid with intricate leaf designs of rosewood, for the body and white maple for the neck and there are twelve strings to enhance the chords played on the instrument.

He has completed one guitar for his wife and another for his eldest daughter, Lobelia, and makes others to the order of musicians who require a very different and very

lovely instrument, rarely seen in this country.

* * *

No longer do women spend torturous hours making pale pansies out of cousin Eunice's light blonde hair, or faded roses from Grandmother's grey tresses. Hair wreaths are seen today in museums only, for which we can be duly grateful. Flowers are still created though—but in a very different medium—leather!

In the olden days, leather was thought of only as a useful commodity for boots, shoes, saddles, winter jackets, harness and whips, but for the past twenty years, *Daphne Lingwood* of Caledon East has been experimenting with leather solely as an art form.

Born in Trinidad, Mrs. Lingwood came to Canada in 1937. She studied handicrafts in Montreal and later took courses in leathercraft in New York. She held her first exhibition of leatherwork at the Winnipeg Handicraft Guild, while living out west, then moved to Caledon East just over twenty years ago. Here she opened her now famous studio—"Daphne of Canada."

She chose to make flowers from carved and moulded leather, taking as her pattern such well known wild flowers as the Trillium and the Dogwood. She made them into brooches and ear-rings, tinting the petals with authentic colours, and they were offered for sale, first at Banff, where they were received with interest and appreciation, then right across Canada.

Mrs. Lingwood never makes a preliminary sketch of

her work, preferring to experiment and investigate the possibilities of her material. She has won innumerable prizes for her jewellery and in 1966 received a special award for the most original piece of handicraft to be submitted by artisans throughout Canada at the Canadian National Exhibition. She created a "Canadiana" necklace of leather, designed with an abstract motif, which was voted the best craft exhibit of the show.

Daphne Lingwood's work is on display in her studio from May to December, where, together with her jewellery and the work of other local craftsmen, can be seen her unusual leather wall hangings, recently originated by Mrs. Lingwood.

An associate of Mrs. Lingwood, Joan Alexander, who assists in making the leather floral jewellery, is a specialist in the Javenese method of decorating textiles known as Batik. In this mode of introducing design to plain material, the parts to remain uncoloured are coated with wax, which is removed after the dyeing process. Some of Joan's designs are abstract while others capture natural history subjects with lizards and birds as their principal motif. Her work has been exhibited at a number of craft centres throughout Ontario and in Mrs. Ling-

wood's studio at Caledon East.

For eight years a silver and goldsmith lived on his parents' farm in Albion. His name is Charles Smith, and although no longer a resident of the County since building a home at King, he is a frequent visitor to the Blackburn Farm, R.R. 3, Caledon East. Charles studied working with silver and gold at the Rochester School of Technology. His work has been exhibited at the Handicraft Guild and at local studios. He concentrates mostly on custom work, designing individual rings for those who have purchased or inherited a precious gem stone and carving and setting the jewel. He also creates wedding rings and designs and makes flatware and, for one summer term, taught the craft of the silversmith at the Hockley Valley School of Fine Art.

A teen-age interest in spinning has developed into almost a full time career for *Edna Blackburn*, mother of Charles Smith the silversmith. She did not begin spinning in real earnest until she was given an antique spinning wheel for a birthday present in 1944, but since then, she must have spun thousands of miles of woollen yarn.

Her husband, Wes Blackburn, shears the sheep on their farm, then Edna cards the wool, washes it, dyes it and spins it into yarn, which is then woven into fine woollen cloth by a close friend. Edna uses vegetables, flowers and herbs to dye her wool. For instance, green walnut hulls produce a dark brown, dried madder root a warm orange and lighter browns, powdered cochineal beetles shade her wool from palest pink to deepest red and her various shades of yellow she obtains from the common golden rod, apple bark, rock lichens, marigolds, pine cones and onions. Wild grapes are used for misty mauve hues, pussy willow produces a delicate beige and sumac is used for a rich, luggage tan. The seeds of woad, imported from England, are used for her range of blues.

Edna also spins flax, silk, cotton, Angora, mohair, llama, camel, buffalo and dog hair, and the finished yarns are used for knitting, and weaving, and for rugs and tapestries. She has exhibited her spinning since 1945 and has taught the art of using the spinning wheel at the

Guelph Agricultural College, the Hockley Valley School of Fine Art and privately, and has demonstrated spinning at the Black Creek Pioneer Village.



ALL SET FOR A SQUARE-DANCE

Loveday Newby of Snelgrove, puts the finishing touches to the square dance costume she has made for Eileen Dockman. Mrs. Newby designs and creates the colourful dresses worn by many square dance enthusiasts throughout the county, and used as much as a mile of thread in one of them.

Mrs. Blackburn is also interested in the pioneer method of black pot cookery and is an expert at the art. Using the traditional old black iron pots, she roasts, stews, braises and even bakes bread.

* * *

A far cry from the witch-like bundles of herbs hung from the rafters of log houses in pioneer days is the fragrant kitchen of William and Verda Atkinson purveyors of fine herbs and vinegars.

In a tiny home in the village of Caledon live the creators of the "Wee Garden" brand of processed herbs. William and Verda began their professional herb garden in 1946, although they had grown herbs for their own pleasure years before that.

It all began because they used to affix sprays of herbs to their Christmas cards, and their friends became so interested in the different varieties, they urged the Atkinson's to tackle the commercial side of herb growing.

These two gentle people grow their herbs, dry them, process them and blend them. They experiment with them first, and what pleases their palate they then offer for sale to the public. One of their blends contains eight different herbs in varying quantities. At one time they grew sixty different varieties, but now they content themselves with forty, purchasing others they might need for some special

blend from known marketers. They also sell ten different flavoured vinegars. After purchasing the very best quality vinegar, they allow the herbs to mature in the vinegar for a full year before they sell them, bottled and neatly labelled under the "Wee Garden" title.

They used to make sage and mint jellies too, but have recently discontinued them and concentrated more on their herbs. They do still make a rare herb marmalade and when their tarragon tree bears fruit, they produce tarragon jelly.

They sell their wares from their home and supply gift shops and send them, on request, by mail to all parts of Canada and almost all over the world. They keep a visitors book, and people have visited them from East Africa, England, South Africa, Ceylon, India, China and all the countries throughout Europe in order to purchase their renowned "Wee Garden" herbs.

* * *

A collection of pine cones that just grew and grew inspired *Ruth Trotter* of Cedar Creek Farm, near Caledon East, to make them into intriguing little owls and other quaint birds.

For the past two years, Trotter owls have made their appearance at local craft shows and at a Caledon East Studio. They have been accompanied by robins made from milkweed pods and bunches of dried weed collections made into bouquets for home decor when all the garden flowers have died. Mrs. Trotter likes her weeds natural, enjoying the muted colours they retain, but for Christmas decorations she frosts them with silvery white or sprays them a rich gold or copper.

* * *

In 1959 a television actor, Eric Cryderman, purchased a hundred acre farm just north of the village of Palgrave. Here, when not on call at a studio or out on location, Mr. Cryderman produced his unusual leatherwork. He made carved leather handbags and purses, elaborately decorated gun holsters and mounted the pointed horns of Texas long-horn cattle on plaques of tooled leather. He still owns the Palgrave farm, but is presently living at Queensville, near Newmarket, where he continues to make his custom leather accessories and decorations.

This county is full of enthusiastic rock hounds who gather fragments of stone and pebble from the lake shores and from the escarpment, and who carefully mount or box their specimens, labelling them neatly with name, place found and date discovered. However, some residents have taken rock collecting into the realms of lapidary.

In a house half way up Caledon Mountain, with windows looking over the Niagara Escarpment is found "The Caledon Studio". Here *Jessie Bates* and her son Graeme set hand-polished stones into sterling silver and gold mounts.

When the late Clifford Bates retired, he and his wife started working with stone merely as "something to do." Mr. Bates knew a great deal about mineralogical specimens since he had made a study of geological physics and he began to mount stones that had been found by neighbours and friends, and given to him as curiosities. The Bates became more and more interested in the art of lapidary, and started to import semi-precious gems from India. His knowledge of lens and prism grinding, gained during the last war, assisted him to produce some excellent gem

stones, and he and his wife found the jewellery they were making was good enough to be given to their friends and relatives as gifts.

After the death of Mr. Bates, Jessie Bates began to develop her jewellery-making to a finer degree, and eventually her son, Graeme, joined her. They began to use fine quality sterling silver mounts for their rings and brooches, and ten and twelve carat gold too. They imported still more gems from the countries of their origin and "The Caledon Studio", despite its inauspicious beginnings, began to be known throughout Canada.

Among the stones the Bates' work with are amethysts from Brazil, opals from Australia, and from India—perdots, garnets, agates, adventurine, lapis lazuli, moonstones, star rubies and aquamarine. The weird tiger's eye stones come from Africa and the best sodalite from Brazil. They also work with quartz found in Ontario and Apache tears from Arizona.

Although they do tumble some of the gems they use for their jewellery, the majority of them are hand cut and hand polished.

Among the many other local rock hounds who have developed an interest in lapidary are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crawford of Brampton. They became ardent hounds in 1960, collecting stones found locally and on nearby lake shores. They now import stones from India, the United States and Africa. They have found garnets in Ontario, but are not satisfied with the quality. They make collections of rock specimens for sale and a variety of jewellery. They are members of the Brampton Rock Hound Society.

There are very few village blacksmiths now-a-days, in fact, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find an itinerant one to shoe the mounts of the county's horse lovers. The smiths, once upon a time, would tackle all kinds of wrought iron-work, but decorative iron-work is a fast disappearing craft. There is a man who works with the medium of iron, though, in Palgrave today. His name is *Joseph Oliver*, and his decorative iron railings, andirons and fire dogs, all of wrought iron, are in the possession of a number of families in Peel County generally and Albion specifically.

Born in Adjala Township, he has been a resident of Palgrave for the past thirteen years. He worked for many years at the Bolton Ornamental Iron Works, but has been a lone wolf since 1959. He has also created some interesting fire screens and gates and was commissioned to submit several wrought iron artifacts to the McMichael Pioneer Museum, Kleinberg.

Peel has been the home of many potters, some of whom imported their clay and others who utilized the County's natural facilities. Perhaps the most famous of these craftsmen are the Hermans, who lived in Bolton for close to ten years.

Jack and Lorraine Herman have had very little formal training in ceramics. Mrs. Herman studied illustration at the Central Technical School in Toronto and at St. Martin's School of Art in England before turning seriously to ceramics. Her interest in the craft is a natural evolvement from her days as a decorator of pottery.

Mr. Herman who, before he became a full-time potter, operated a Toronto restaurant, studied ceramics for six months at the Ontario College of Art, further developing his skill by himself. He produces casseroles,

coffee mugs and platters that are both functional and decorative. Mrs. Herman produces delightfully stylized mermaids, angels and madonnas, designed simply to please the eye and add individual touches to the homes of the craft collectors.

The Hermans' work has been purchased by the Canadian Government for a number of trade fair exhibitions and they have both won prizes for their ceramics at various Canadian shows.

They no longer live in Bolton, but at nearby Vaughan Township. Their work can be seen in a number of studios and craft shops throughout Peel County and at the old school house in Vaughan which they have made into their pottery.

Two other well known ceramic artists are Joseph W. and Olive Barfoot, whose country home, The Cabin-On-The-Hill, is on the Fifth Line, just outside Terra Cotta. Mr. Barfoot taught ceramics and pottery for a number of years at the Forest Hill Art Centre, Toronto. He presently teaches a group of students privately, the majority of them being young people who worked with him at the Art Centre and who are now working at an advanced approach to pottery. He has been a consistent winner of prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition and one of his pieces, first shown at the Syracuse, N.Y., Museum, was transported from city to city throughout the United States for a period of two years. It was seen at most of the important galleries and museums, including the Museum of Fine Arts in New York City.

Joseph Barfoot has exhibited his pottery at the Canadian Ceramics shows held at the Royal Ontario Museum and the Montreal Museum of Fine Art as well as at the Art Gallery of Hamilton and the Art Gallery of Queen's University. A sand casting he entered in a Canadian Ceramic Show which included works from all over Canada, won a first prize.

Olive Barfoot leaves the beautifully coloured bowls and dishes to her husband while she makes fairy-tale-like birds and animals. She too has exhibited at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, the Museum of Fine Arts, Montreal, the Art Gallery of Hamilton as well as in the Windsor and Kitchener-Waterloo Galleries. She has also had the honour of showing items of her work twice at the Royal Canadian Academy of Art.

The Ontario Department of Education has purchased work from both the Barfoots, and the pieces the department chose have been used in travelling exhibitions sent throughout the province, and for several years they both had displays at the Art and Handicraft Exhibitions at the Stratford Festival.

Their work will be seen again this year at the 1967 Canadian Ceramics Show in Montreal.

* * *

The need for attractive containers for his homeproduced honey turned Sandy Metcalfe into a full-time potter.

He began to take an interest in pottery when he was invited by a friend to share her potters' wheel and kiln, and he eventually created an interesting and highly original honey-pot. These honey pots were so well received, Sandy decided to go into the pottery business for himself, and so, in mid-1966, "Meadowcroft Pottery" came into being. He made spoons to go with the honey pots, then salt and pepper shakers and gradually expanded into ash trays, soup

bowls, coffee mugs and numerous other items, making forty six different ones in all.

Sandy mixes his own colours, delighting in warm reds, rich oranges and tans. His work is sold in all the large department stores in Toronto, in Yorkville Village and in Morrisburg U.S.A. His wife, Pearl, manages the business side of "Meadowcroft Pottery" which is located on the corner of the Fourth Line West and Steeles Avenue, near Meadowvale.

* * *

Yet another husband and wife team of potters are Ruth and Bill Leddon of Long Lane Farm near Streetsville. They have resided in Peel County for twenty years and have been interested in pottery almost as long. They frequently dig their own clay for their work, and share their wheel and kiln with about a dozen other pottery enthusiasts, who get together to create their own original ceramics. They do sell their craft to anyone interested, but mostly work for their own pleasure and to suit themselves. It was Ruth Leddon who first encouraged Sandy Metcalfe to take an interest in pottery.

* * *

The "Country Gallery" Terra Cotta is the studio home of *Helen Agg*, creator of original flower planters, candle-sticks, mugs, plates, ashtrays and vases in both ceramic and earthenware. She is always experimenting for new and different forms or shapes, studying the ceramics of countries such as Mexico and Italy, preferring always to finish her work with delicate, subdued tones. A constant source of material for Helen is the clay from the old Terra Cotta brickworks.

She shares the "Country Gallery" with her husband, artist John Agg and with him has exhibited her work locally and in Birk's Store of Oshawa.

* * *

Many a well dressed gentleman can boast at least one Karen Bulow tie in his wardrobe. These ties are handwoven of the finest wools, some plain, others having a pattern or stripe introduced into the weaving. Mrs. Bulow came to Peel County from Montreal early in 1966. She lives on an old farm property near Caledon East and is at present turning the vast barn into a workshop. Here she will erect her looms, teach pupils her craft, and weave her materials and curtains, for which she is renowned both in Ontario and Quebec.

* * *

A Cornishwoman with the quaint name of "Loveday" has made a name for herself as the creator of elaborate square dance dresses.

Loveday and Tom Newby came to Canada from Cornwall, England and settled in Peel County thirteen years ago. They built a neat, bright home on Hurontario Street, just north of Snelgrove, and while Tom followed his profession as an engineer, Loveday busied herself as a seamstress. They both developed an interest in square dancing and Loveday, dissatisfied with the average dance dress one could purchase, decided to design and make her own. Now her dresses are among the gayest seen anywhere.

Depending on the width of the material, Loveday uses between five and seven yards for each dress. She covers the bodices and skirts of her costumes with embroidery, and in one instance, used over two miles of thread to enhance a special costume.

Her dresses are worn by square dancing enthusiasts



A PEEL POTTER

Sandy Metcalfe of Meadowcroft Pottery works at his potter's wheel in his studio near Meadowvale. His work can now be found throughout southern Ontario.

throughout Toronto and Peel County, and she also has a clientele in London, Ontario. She creates matching shirts for the masculine dancers, using the identical embroidery designs worked into the ladies' dresses. The Newbys themselves, although they frequently dance in Brampton, are members of the "Toronto Squares".

* * *

For almost four years now, Ruth Gilmore copperenamel jewellery has been appearing in the south end of the county, and is now on display and available at a studio in Caledon East. Ruth studied her craft at a school in Clarkson, and makes a wide variety of cuff-links, earrings, bracelets, brooches and ashtrays, some with an abstract design, some with a Canadian motif. Mrs. Gilmore has been a resident of Peel County for the past eight years, having merely crossed the border from Halton County. At her home on the Mississauga Road, Port Credit, she creates her costume jewellery and also makes custom items for the more discerning, who needs must match their accessories with infinite care.

* * *

Another copper-enamelled jewellery expert is Marilyn Stinson, also of Port Credit, who specializes in dropearrings. Marilyn says the demand for her work has mushroomed so much she is hard put to keep two boutiques, a beauty salon and the gift shop at the Toronto General Hospital supplied with her creations.

Besides earrings, she makes pins, pendants, ash-trays and larger items. She enjoys using pristine white as a background for a dramatic dash of colour or a flirtation of multi-colours. Always intrigued with working with her hands she has been a potter and a sewer before finding greater creativity outlets in her modern jewellery.

TO MARK ITS CENTENARY Page 171

The day of piecing together scraps of worn dresses and the remains of the trousers of Pa's good suit to make a quilt are past. Today, patchwork quilt making has developed into the category of fine folk art. True, one can still discover the occasional quilt of many colours, with tiny scraps of material joined together with herringbone stitch, or faggoting, but the majority of them now bear formal designs which include the flowers of the provinces, oriental poppies, maple leaves, snow flakes, the crucifix and other historical or artistic motifs.

It would be impossible to name all the women of the county who make these undeniably beautiful quilts and who have won prizes at Fall Fairs and Exhibitions throughout Ontario, but there are two groups that should perhaps, have special mention. One is the Senior Citizens Quilting Club of Brampton and the other is the Terra Cotta Thimblers Club in the Credit-side village.

The older club, the Terra Cotta Thimblers, has been quilting since 1949. There are fourteen members and usually eight women work a quilt at one time. They make three quilts a year for their annual bazaar and many others to order. Their ribbon quilts contain well over one thousand pieces each. Other favourite designs are the Dresden Plate, the Dahlia and the Sunburst. They have also made a name for themselves for their braided rugs. Always community minded, the Thimblers have used the money they have made from their craftsmanship to keep the village hall ship-shape and to provide street lighting in Terra Cotta. Woman at the helm of the club is Elsie Puckering, who has been president since 1950.

The junior club, oddly enough, is the Senior Citizens Quilting Club, of Brampton, with a membership of twelve. This club has made some twenty quilts since the club came into being in February, 1963, and there is a constant demand for their work. Some of the designs they have made are the Fan quilt, the Pin-Wheel, the Bow-Tie and Autumn Leaves. Their most recent achievement is a Centennial quilt, bearing the now famous centennial symbol, that will be sold during centennial year.

The same way there have always been quilt makers in Peel County, there have always been rug hookers too. Here again it would be impossible to list all the able souls who display rugs they have hooked on their living room floors, but in the south of the County is *Jean Field*, who has made her craft into an absolute art.

For the past four years, she has taught rug hooking to various groups including interested adults participating in the Toronto Township Recreational programme. She and her students hook rugs in geometric and floral designs, skillfully shading the flowers in a range of colours and have also made rugs bearing typical Canadian designs with an Eskimo motif, designed by Ted Rowan, who has his studio at Beamsville, the heart of the rug-hooking country. This summer, Mrs. Field will be teaching at Guelph and in the fall, plans to teach still further afield.

Her rugs have been seen at numerous local shows and she demonstrated her art at the 1967 craft section of the Sportsman's Show. She makes hooked wall hangings as well as rugs and has completed one entitled "The Crewel Tree" which entails using various embroidery stitches with the hooking.

In a farmhouse in the Caledon Hills lives another well known hooker of rugs, Mary O'Connor. It took

Mary two and a half years to complete the ten foot by ten foot rug that graces her living room floor. Her husband, James O'Connor, drew the design for her and it shows part of the Silver Creek area of Caledon Township. Mary also hooked risers for her staircase and they illustrate the story of the O'Connor family's move to Caledon.

* * *

Each year brings another fashion or whim to the local craft people. In recent years, Peel residents have filled the County with finely etched aluminum trays and copper ones too, then there are the people who search the shores of the lakes for driftwood, to be made into lamp standards, plant holders or simply ornaments, while others make buttons and mobiles from walnut shells.

Once women made candles from necessity, now they make them for diversity. Each Christmas is greeted with more and more elaborate, hand made candles to enhance the dining table or the mantelpiece, and almost every women's organization throughout the county, who hold an annual bazaar, can boast a table crammed with sparkling, be-spangled candles, far removed from the simple tallow tapers that threw eerie shadows in the pioneer cabins.

Everyday things are frequently the basis for craftmanship. Plastic bleach containers become artistic jugs or vases and sometimes even dolls. Wire coathangers become the basis for mobiles or Christmas wreaths and worn, rejected horse-shoes become fire baskets. So it would seem, that, although there are those who bemoan the loss of bygone crafts, today's craftman is every bit as adroit with his hands, his creativity and his ability to use everything and anything that can be turned to good purpose, decorative or otherwise. Seemingly — few of the older crafts have been completely lost — there is always someone ready to experiment with the materials and methods used by their forefathers with the commodities so readily to hand today.



"DAPHNE OF CANADA"

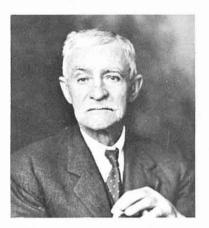
Daphne Lingwood of Caledon East is seen at work in her studio where she creates jewellery and items for home decor from leather, sold throughout Canada under the label "Daphne of Canada".

Peel Women's Institute

"For Home and Country"

HE STRENGTH OF A NATION is in its homes and the heart of a home is in the kitchen. The women of Peel County knew this and were among the earliest to take advantage of the training in home economics available through the Women's Institute. They saw that the more effective their work was in their own homes the better they would be able to see and meet the needs of their community and their county.

The first branch of the Women's Institute in Peel County was organized at a meeting in the Conservator Hall in Brampton in 1901. Robert McCulloch, the energetic secretary of the Farmer's Institute had the vision to see that the farmers' wives would benefit from one similar



Robert McCulloch

—the man who had the vision and gave birth to the idea of a Women's Institute for Peel County

to that of the men but following the lines of the first Women's Institute in the world which had been established a few years earlier at Stoney Creek, Ontario. From 1901 on, whenever Mr. McCulloch visited the men's groups, he saw to it that while the farmers were enjoying special speakers on such topics as Cattle Feeding or Clover Growing, their wives were able to attend a demonstration by Miss Ida Hunter of the Department of Agriculture. She made the rounds with what was then a great novelty, a travelling kitchen.

The women were delighted and the response was so enthusiastic that soon Mrs. W. J. Hunter of Mount Pleasant was made secretary for the Women's Institute of Peel. She was an outstanding farmer's wife, who inspired the members to new and higher achievements in the first four branches which she helped to organize at Alton, Cooksville, Mono Road and the Grange (later called Belfountain—Rockside).

A Peel County Executive was elected in 1902 consisting of Mrs. George McClure (In whose home the idea had originated) as president; Mrs. W. W. Wilkinson of Cheltenham and Mrs. James McKay of Elmbank as vice-presidents; Mrs. W. J. Hunter of Mount Pleasant as secretary. In June a meeting was held at which Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless and Miss Helen McAllister were the speakers and 350 people gathered to hear them. Two

years later the original aims of the Peel Institute were drawn up, namely: 1) To bring together town and country women; 2) To develop confidence in timid women; 3) To broaden women's thinking through the exchange of ideas; 4) To add interest to women's every day work.

About this time a demonstration of cooking and the boning of chickens was held in Brampton and the women responded enthusiastically to this practical type of programme. More branches were formed at Brampton, Streetsville, Cheltenham, Caledon and Inglewood. In 1903 the Ontario Department of Agriculture responded to a request by the members for some sort of service along cultural and practical lines with a Summer Series and Mrs. Laura Rose Stephens was the first lecturer. Other centres then became interested and branches were formed at Malton, Bolton, Tullamore, Clarkson-Lorne Park, Mono Mills, Meadowvale, Port Credit, Dixie, Castlemore, Palgrave, Snelgrove, Huttonville, Erindale and Sandhill.

In 1907 Mrs. J. Cumberland, the president of Brampton W.I. introduced the idea that girls might be trained to carry on the work in the future by contributing to the programme at the women's meeting. Later this idea developed into Junior Institutes when J. W. Stark the Agricultural Representative organized the Streetsville Junior Institute in 1916 at the close of a short course held there. Three more Junior Institutes were soon formed at Caledon, Ebenezer and Alton and the idea spread across the county and the province. At one time or another there were Junior Institute branches at Alloa, Alton, Bolton, Brampton, Caledon, Caledon

Mrs. George McClure

in whose home near Brampton the organization idea originated, was honored by being the first farmer's wife to be elected President in 1902.



East, Campbell's Cross, Cheltenham, Cooksville, Dixie, Ebenezer, Inglewood, Palgrave, Streetsville, Tullamore, Terra Cotta, Trinity and a Junior Club at Dixie Lane. Some of these branches such as those at Campbell's Cross and Terra Cotta eventually developed into senior branches while some of the others disbanded.



This chapter is based on an historical article written some years ago by the late Mrs. Fred Wilson. It has been brought up to date by a joint committee of North and South Peel Women's Institute, and edited by Miss Elizabeth Hoople.

TO MARK ITS CENTENARY Page 173

During the presidency of Mrs. E. G. Graham in 1909 came the birth of the hospital idea. Miss Susie Campbell, County Secretary, was the originator of the idea, passing it over to Mrs. Graham to put into action. At the Annual Meeting of the Peel County W.I. a committee was formed and a charter applied for and received in 1911. Several meetings followed and men from all over Peel endorsed the plan for a County Hospital. Then



Miss Susie Campbell

—who as County
Secretary, of the Peel
Women's Institute was
the originator of the
idea in 1909 to establish
a Public General
Hospital in Brampton.

came the Great War, and although about \$2,663.00 was on hand to start the work, it had to be laid aside.

When the war was over the hospital was founded as a memorial to those who had served in the armed forces and in 1922 the Women's Institute passed over to the Board of Governors their charter and the money which they had already raised. The women continued to show an active interest in the hospital and to support it throughout the years. They purchased a grandfather clock in memory of Miss Susie Campbell which still stands in the hospital. They made substantial gifts from time to time; \$1,043.00 and then when the new wing was added in 1949, \$5,000.00. Besides this, many branches raised the money to furnish rooms in the hospital. The Junior Institutes furnished the kitchenette in the Nurses' Residence. Although the hospital was not actually brought into being by the Women's Institute, the inception of the idea was theirs, and they have most actively and generously supported it ever since.

The women of Peel did a tremendous amount of war work. Many of the Women's Institute branches closed down altogether the better to work with the Red Cross. It is estimated that over 100,000 pairs of socks were made. Hundreds of cans of jams and relishes, as well as bales of food and clothing were sent overseas. The two splendid field ambulances given by Peel must not be forgotten for in these gifts the women too played a very large part.

The Women's Institute gave Peel its first School Nurse, who was indeed the first one in Ontario, Miss Harriet Graydon of Streetsville. In 1919 the Institute raised \$1,100.00 for this project and for one year bore the entire cost of a nurse for the whole county. Then changes were made in the Department of Education and in co-operation with the School Board, the County and Department two nurses were appointed. Then the Department ruled that the support must come from the school boards directly in order to qualify for grants and the W.I. dropped the issue. The Peel County Health Unit was organized in 1946 and it took over the duties in

Peel of the school nurse. The Women's Institute has ever since taken a deep and active interest in this unit.

With the formation of the Provincial Board of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario in 1919 standing committees were drafted to cover the various activities. In 1933 the Peel W.I. adopted this method, setting up standing committees in both the district and the branches. Today there are five as follows: Agriculture and Canadian Industries; Citizenship and Education; Historical Research and Current Events; Home Economics and Health; Resolutions. Soon after this the Ontario Department of Agriculture established Leader Training Schools and every year since then Peel Women's Institutes have taken advantage of these services. Many branches have also attended the Short Courses offered: Foods and Nutrition, Home Furnishings, Psychology for the Homemaker.

The Peel Junior Institutes together with the Peel Junior Farmers with the help of Miss Kate McIntosh (later Mrs. Dolson) planned and sponsored the first Peel Musical Festival in 1928. Early the next year a Peel Musical Festival Committee was set up with Alex McKinney as chairman and Mrs. John McCulloch as secretary-treasurer. The Festival has continued to grow under different management from its initial half day to its present two and a half week form. In 1949 the Peel Women's Institute set up two perpetual scholarships at the Festival worth \$25.00 each. These are in memory of Kate McIntosh Dolson, the first Home Economist in Peel County and indeed in all of the province of Ontario. They have been awarded every year since then to a Peel public school boy or girl in the vocal or piano classes.

The Second World War challenged the women of Peel to once again give themselves unstintingly in war work. During the war years over 34,340 pounds of jam,

Kate McIntosh Dolson

the first Home Economist appointed in Peel in 1918, who worked closely with the Junior Farmers and Junior Institutes in establishing the Peel Musical Festival in 1928.



hundreds of ditty bags for the navy and large sums of money for Food for Britain were sent abroad. A total of \$58,334.00 was raised in the cause of freedom.

The popularity of the Women's Institute continued to increase and more branches were formed at Derry West, Brampton East, Campbell's Cross, Brampton West, Terra Cotta, Rosehill and Flowertown. There were then so many groups that it was decided to divide the county into two districts, North Peel and South Peel with twelve branches in each. This arrangement has continued to the present day although several branches have had to close because of changes brought about through urbanization, namely Malton, Cooksville, Dixie, Port Credit and Clarkson-Lorne Park.

The names of those who have directed the work of the Women's Institute in Peel County follow:

The presidents from the beginning have been: Mrs. George McClure, Brampton; Mrs. W. W. Wilkinson, Cheltenham; Mrs. D. McClure, Huttonville; Mrs. James Davidson, Inglewood; Mrs. W. J. Hunter, Brampton; Mrs. A. C. Wilson, Alton; Mrs. E. G. Graham, Brampton; Mrs. A. Dorrington, Alton; Miss H. L. Beardmore, Port Credit; Mrs. T. W. Meek, Alton; Mrs. W. Harris, Cooksville; Mrs. R. B. Colloton, Clarkson-Lorne Park; Mrs. J. A. McBride, Malton; Mrs. Sam Wilson, Mono Road; Mrs. I. J. Ardagh, Streetsville; Mrs. W. A. Dorrington, Alton; Mrs. J. M. Dolson, Snelgrove; Mrs. A. B. Smith, Caledon; Mrs. H. S. Hunter, Streetsville; Mrs. P. J. Watson, Castlemore; Mrs. Joyce McConnell, Alton; Mrs. Clarence Hook, Port Credit; Mrs. J. E. Houck, Derry West; Mrs. Fred Wilson, Belfountain-Rockside.

Since Peel was divided in 1949 the presidents of Peel North have been: Mrs. Fred Wilson, Belfountain-Rockside; Mrs. Fraser McLeish, Caledon; Mrs. Joe Sherman, Sandhill; Mrs. W. Smith, Campbell's Cross; Mrs. B. Hutchison, Mono Road; Mrs. J. F. Trimble, Belfountain-Rockside; Mrs. Fred Walterhouse, Caledon; Mrs. Wilfred Newhouse, Snelgrove; Mrs. L. Middlebrook, Campbell's Cross. Those in Peel South have been: Mrs. Stanley Harmer, Erindale; Mrs. Mel Ackroyd, Brampton East; Mrs. Elgin Bryans, Derry West; Mrs. Howard Fletcher, Castlemore; Mrs. Clayton Cheyne, Brampton East; Mrs. Roy Westlake. Derry West; Mrs. George Dixon, Brampton West; Mrs. W. A. Wilson, Flowertown; Miss E. L. Hoople, Streetsville.



MRS. L. MIDDLEBROOK

Campbell's Cross

President North Peel, 1967



MISS E. L. HOOPLE Streetsville President South Peel, 1967

The secretaries of Peel W.I. from the beginning have been: Mrs. W. J. Hunter, Miss Ethel Hewson, Miss Susan Campbell, Miss K. F. McIntosh (later Mrs. J. M. Dolson); Mrs. William McClure, Mrs. John H. McCulloch, Mrs. J. B. Dingwall, Mrs. Sam Wilson and Mrs. Norman Cameron. Those in Peel North have been: Mrs. Norman Cameron, Mrs. Fred McBride, Mrs. Lorne Maw and Mrs. Harold Parkinson.

After the division the two districts of Peel carried on much as before both continuing their interest in Peel Memorial Hospital, Peel Health Unit, Peel Music Festival and either Caledon or Brampton Fall Fair. Delegates are sent each year to the Provincial Leadership Forum, and the Farm Safety Council. Both districts encourage the Junior Institutes in any way they can and sponsor the

numerous 4H Homemaking Clubs. The two districts are united in purpose and in spirit and the friendliest relations exist between them.

Socially the two districts have joined together on all major occasions. In 1949 they held a reception at the Yellow Briar Inn for the visiting National President, Mrs. Morton. In 1950 they celebrated together at Huttonville Park the 50th Anniversary of the origin of the W.I. in Peel with the late Mrs. Norman White, Area Chairman, as guest speaker. In 1953 they attended the World Conference at the Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto. In 1957 a joint Rally was held at Ferndale Park with the provincial president Mrs. James Hagerty as guest speaker. This was to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the founding of the first Women's Institute at Stoney Creek. In 1961 both districts gathered in the Agricultural Building in Brampton to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the W.I. in Peel and on this occasion Mrs. Lymburner was the guest speaker.

As the Women's Institute spread across the land it became necessary to form a provincial organization known as The Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario (F.W.I.O.). Then the various bodies were organized into a Dominion - wide organization called The Federated Women's Institutes of Canada (F.W.I.C.). Following this a world wide organization of similar bodies in other countries was formed and this is known as The Associated Country Women of the World (A.C.W.W.) with a membership of over seven million. When the number of branches in Ontario became so large as to be unwieldy at a single convention, the province was broken down into areas. Peel County is part of the Central Ontario area. In all these W.I. executive groups the women of Peel have played their part and their fine endeavors have brought honour to the county.

In 1917 Miss Helen Beardmore of Port Credit, then the District President of Peel, served on the committee that formulated the provincial organization. Mrs. R. B. Colloton of Clarkson-Lorne Park was Provincial President 1932-1935. Two Peel County members have been Provincial Secretary-Treasurers; Mrs. John McCulloch, Brampton West and Mrs. Gerald Holder of Mono Road. Mrs. Collotton held several other positions and she was awarded a Coronation medal in 1937 for her loyal services.

When the Canadian organization was established, Mrs. Clayton Cheyne, President of South Peel and Mrs. William Smith, President of North Peel, attended the first National Convention held in Ottawa in 1957. Mrs. J. E. Houck of Derry West was the first Convener of Peace and International Relations on the National Board. Following this and perhaps because she had also contested the seat for the Provincial Legislature in the County of Peel, Mrs. Houck was appointed by the National Government as one of the five delegates from Canada to the United Nations in New York in 1955.

Peel County has been well represented on the Central Area of the W.I. at one time or another by Mrs. T. W. Meek, Mrs. Harvey Harris and Mrs. J. E. Houck as President; Mrs. John McCulloch as Secretary-Treasurer and at the present time by Mrs. Roy Westlake as Secretary-Treasurer and Mrs. George Dixon as First Vice-President.

Several Peel County W.I. members have been sent to the triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World; Mrs. R. B. Colloton to Washington; Mrs. Wilfred Newhouse to London; Mrs. William McClure to Amsterdam; Mrs. John McCulloch and Mrs. J. E. Houck to Copenhagen and Mrs. Gerald Holder to Dublin, Ireland.

The County Executive includes Branch Directors from each of the local Institutes. It determines in a general way policies and projects that will be useful to the district and it in turn is represented on the Provincial Board by Provincial Board Directors. Those who have represented Peel in this capacity have been: Miss Beardmore, Mrs. Colloton, Mrs. John McCulloch, Mrs. William McClure, Mrs. Sam Wilson, Mrs. Norman Cameron and Mrs. John Trimble. Miss Janet Laidlaw represented Peel as a Junior Director.

During the years under the leadership of Home Economists Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Borgstrom, Miss Lampman, Mrs. Cossom and Mrs. Squire the Institutes have provided local leaders for the numerous 4H Homemaking Clubs in the county in which the young girls gain a splendid training in household management through a series of unit courses. The subjects covered include: Meat on the Menu, Dressing up Vegetables, Being Well Dressed, Working with Wool and so on. Many Peel County girls have completed their twelve units to gain provincial honours.

Much has been accomplished throughout the county as a result of womanly patience, perseverance and tireless effort. The projects varied with the local needs and the interests of the branches. Community halls were purchased and renovated; cemeteries and school grounds beautified; equipment for hot lunches provided in schools and local libraries set up or replenished. Well-baby, dental and toxoid clinics were established. A scholarship worth one hundred dollars with fifty dollars bursary to the runner-up is given yearly to the winning 4H Club girl to further her education. In the depression years a tremendous amount of relief work was undertaken by the branches, providing clothing, food and medical care for those in need.

Today the Women's Institutes of Peel are still busy meeting new challenges as they arise. One outstanding project of recent date undertaken by North Peel District was that of catering to huge crowds at the World Plowing Match held on the Connie Smyth Farm at Caledon in the Fall of 1963. During the five days the women served over seven thousand hot home-cooked meals in the big red building put up for them by the Beaver Lumber Company. On the concluding night a banquet was held in the Curling Rink in Brampton with two branches each from North Peel and South Peel doing the catering. Meantime Mrs. George Dixon of South Peel headed up the Farmstead Improvement Competition that ran in conjunction with the Plowing Match. Mrs. W. A. Wilson and Mrs. Lorne Maw set up a handicraft display in one of the tents and various volunteers from South Peel manned the booth.

For several years both districts have staffed the little museum at Belfountain during the summer weekends and both joined in an appeal to the County Council to preserve the old 1867 Court House and to provide a suitable building for a County Museum. For over ten years each branch in the county has been painstakingly collecting and preserving the history and legends of its own locality in what are known as Tweedsmuir History Books. These

books which are being compiled simultaneously in every far flung corner of Canada are the result of the vision of Lady Tweedsmuir, wife of a former Governor General who realized that unless something were done quickly the priceless heritage of our country's pioneer past would be lost forever.

Outside their own county the Peel Women's Institute has helped to support the Provincial W.I. International Scholarship Fund which provides tuition in Home Economics for a student from another land and they have contributed to the World Association (A.C.W.W.) projects of tractors for Greece, sewing machines for Ceylon and a combined FWIC and UNESCO scheme for organizing Women's Institutes in the Far North of Canada.

As well as providing adult education in Home Economics and Leadership Training the Women's Institute has given many outstanding women and girls a chance to put into action on behalf of their county a wealth of otherwise latent talent. True to their interests and their instincts the women chose the fields in which they were most familiar for their activities and so they brought both knowledge and enthusiasm to every project which they undertook.

The list of firsts in Ontario is impressive: first School Nurse; first Home Economist; first Junior Institute and so on, but the biggest contribution of the Women's Institute to the County of Peel has been the many vital projects instigated by them and then either carried out or handed over to the proper authorities for consummation. Often these were only possible because the women preferred to see the deed accomplished rather than seek credit for themselves and because they applied sincerity of purpose, common sense and unstinting hard work to whatever job they had in hand.

THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENT



OLD REGISTRY OFFICE TO BE PEEL MUSEUM

Working in close cooperation the Peel County Historical Society and the Women's Institute were able to convince the County Council of the need for and the many advantages of a County Museum and finally prevailed upon them to make available for this purpose the old Registry Office Building on Wellington Street, Brampton. Plans are now underway to suitably revamp the spacious interior, and it is hoped this Centennial Project will be an accomplished fact before the end of the year.

Peel Pervades Horse Breeding Field

By PADDY THOMAS

HE MEADOWS OF PEEL, for as long as can be remembered, have nurtured fine horses and ponies, and it is the proud boast of many stable owners throughout the county that there are horses in practically every country in the World today, that have been bred and raised on the lush pasture lands of this county.

Many of today's horsemen are carrying on a tradition started by their fathers before them, while others have moved into the county to be near those with the same interest at heart—the raising of first class horses.

The exploits of the horse breeders, the horse dealers and the horse trainers in Peel are legendary, yet try and pin a true horseman down to dates, places and exact names and you will be told "----oh, sometime before the 1914-18 War—or maybe just after." Or perhaps "---- on a farm on Highway 10 south of Brampton some place" and again "----his christian name? we-ell, we called him Bow Legs or Jimmy the Whip or the like."

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Among the old time breeders remembered by some and heard about by others is Joe Vogan, the enterprising proprietor of the Caledon Hotel who, as a side-line from being an inn-keeper, bred heavy and Standard-bred horses in the early 1900's. He frequently sold his horses to travellers who arrived at his hotel mounted on steeds that were tired or had seen better days. His first class horses he kept for himself, exhibiting them at local and county fairs.

A neighbour of Joe Vogan, *Dr. William Stubbs*, a Caledon veterinarian, bred Shire horses and Standard bred horses before and after the turn of the century. His farm land was located where the Caledon Agricultural Society Fair grounds are now. He imported one of his best known Shire Stallions from England, its name was Honest Tom, and he sired a great number of very fine horses in the Caledon area.

One of the most prominent horse breeders in Peel, thirty odd years ago, was W. J. McCallum, who was reputed to have the greatest selection of Clydesdales, Suffolks, Percherons and Belgians in the entire world. Mr. McCallum also made the statement that "We now control the Stallion Markets of the world," in his advertisement in the December 1st, 1927 edition of The Ontario Farmer. Be that as it may, the McCallum family certainly held an enviable reputation in the heavy horse breeding circles, with a long list of Grand Champions issuing from their stables.

The McCallum's not only had their well known stables on Kennedy Road, Brampton, but others in Regina, Sask., Wigton, Cumberland, England, Nogent le Totrou, Eure et Loir and in Coutral, Belgium. Their motto was "We-Span-the-Horse-World."

At one time Mr. McCallum toured Scotland from north to south, east to west, covering 12,000 miles in all, and reckoned that in that trip he purchased every worth-while Clydesdale stallion there was to be had. In fact, he purchased seventy five per cent of all the Clydesdales that were available for export. He made a similar journey

through Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex in England, securing most of the meritable Suffolk horses and in France, stated he purchased ninety per cent of the stallions and fillies that were for export. In Belgium he was one of the largest purchasers of Belgian horses, and apparently it took eight months in all to complete this gigantic buying spree, and although it took place in 1926-1927, the tour was made in ". . . high-power cars, fastest trains and aeroplanes."

Margaret McCallum, daughter of W. J., shared her father's love of horses and even after his death, kept horses round her. Up until recent sub-divisions crept closely around the McCallum property, horses in their dozens could be seen, grazing contentedly on pasture land only a stone's throw from down-town Brampton. Even today, the stalls of her barns are frequently boarding horses from well known stables in the neighbourhood, and Miss McCallum makes the odd journey to pat an arched neck or fondle a velvety nose of the creatures, that next to the school children she taught for so long, she loves the best.



A McCALLUM CHAMPION

The late W. J. McCallum, once one of the foremost importers of heavy horses to this country, is seen with Lord Willingdon, one time Governor General of Canada and his Grand Champion Percheron horse purchased from Mr. McCallum.

T. E. Elliott, who lived near Bolton, used to breed Clydesdale and Percherons and usually had between forty and fifty horses on his farm at a time. Each year he imported a shipment of Clydesdales from Scotland and Percherons from France and his most famous Percheron, "Irade", who won prizes all over Canada and in New York, arrived in one of the French shipments. Elliott heavy horses were shown in Ontario, out West and in New York, and the family still retain many of the trophies they won. The family sold his horses after his death in 1926.

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An outstanding Hackney Horse breeder was *Jimmy Tilt*, whose farm was on Highway 10, south of Brampton, opposite where the new Court House has been erected. He exhibited his horses for years at all the well known horse shows and was a consistent winner in his classes.

A sometime horse breeder but all-time horse dealer was Albert Kee who, for a time, was a partner of M. W.

Carter, father of present day horse breeders James and Chap Carter. For years Mr. Kee also had a livery stable in Brampton, but later moved to a farm on Highway 7, opposite to where A.B.C. Farms are located. His son, Fred Kee of Huttonville, can recall his father going in to Brampton to collect a car load of horses, about twenty of them, and driving them home through town. Having been confined to a freight car for several days, they were very lively when they were turned out, and caused quite a commotion before reaching their destination on the Kee farm. Albert Kee, with Mr. Carter, used to ship hardy bush horses to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Northern Ontario, and when he went into business alone, selected and sold horses for the army, and sent them to an army depot at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

"Band Leader" one of the most famous Hackney horse stallions ever to be imported to Peel County from England was owned by the late Wesley Fleury, who for fifty years, bred some of the county's most famous Hackney horses and Welsh ponies at Walnut Park Farm, on the corner of Main Street North and the Town Line.

It has been said that "Band Leader" was the most renowned Hackney stallion on this entire continent, siring an incredible number of champions. His blood strain is still inherent in some of the fine Hackney horses to-day.

Other ponies from the Fleury stable, well known for their performances at fairs and exhibitions were "King" a saddle pony who was Grand Champion both at the Canadian National Exhibition and the Royal Winter Fair in 1933, 1934 and 1935 and "Baby Doll" and "Baby Grand" championship winners in the pairs classes whenever they were shown. Mr. Fleury's two youngest children, Jim and Betty, showed the ponies for their father.

Not only did Wesley Fleury have an enviable reputation in the Hackney horse breeding field, but in the judging field too. He judged Hackney horses and ponies at the Royal Winter Fair, the Canadian National Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Quebec and all over Ontario. He was a member of the Canadian Hackney Horse Association and was elected to serve as president for more than one term.

Mr. Fleury died in 1956, shortly after exhibiting his horses for the last time at the C.N.E. After his death, his family received a silver plaque and a certificate announcing that "Lady May" one of the horses exhibited by Mr. Fleury that year, had been awarded the trophy for the best carriage mare at the show.

* * *

One of Peel's most respected horsemen was Wilmer Hillock whose stables were on the First Line East, Caledon.

He bred Standard bred horses or purchased them when very young and raised them and trained them for the track. In the early forties, he held more track records than any other horseman in Canada with a gelding named "Lastic Gratton". He also took part in the first night race meeting ever held in Buffalo.

During the last war, when it was not possible to race in the States, Mr. Hillock took his horses to the Peterborough, Lindsay and Kingston tracks and also competed at the local spring and fall fairs. He died in June, 1966.

Charles Willmott, founder of the Caledon Mountain Trout Club, bred Thoroughbred horses in the trout club grounds for a number of years. He died tragically in a fire that broke out in the old Woodbine Hotel, Toronto in 1912 or 1913.

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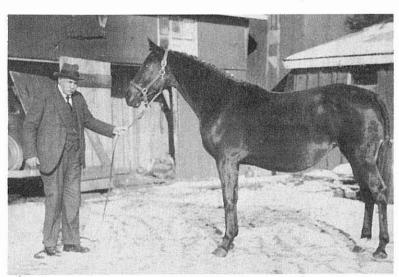
Many of today's horse and pony breeders are following in their fathers' footsteps. There is Mrs. Elgin Armstrong, perhaps Peel County's most notable horsewoman. She inherited her love and understanding of horses from her father, the late Charles Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence had his farm in the Burnhamthorpe Road area on the Third Line East and he bred heavy horses, wagon horses and a special breed of coach horse, resembling today's fine harness horse. He taught his daughter to drive when she was very young, and thus began the career of a very distinguished woman driver.

Mrs. Armstrong's brother, the late Fred Lawrence, was also a fine horse handler, and used to show the wagon horses she once bred. Now she is renowned for her Hackney and Fine Harness ponies and has two fine Harness ponies standing at stud at her farm on Highway 7—"Mr. Sandman" and "Politician." She also has a Hackney stallion named "Chocolate Soldier." One of the most famous Hackney ponies to be bred and raised at Mrs. Armstrong's stable at A.B.C. Farms was Christmas Eve, whose dam was Marigold, an imported Hackney mare.

Another horse breeder to carry on a family tradition is William Bovaird of R.R. 1, Brampton. For over 70 years the name Bovaird has been connected with thoroughbred horses and it was James Bovaird, father of William, who began it all.

Like the proverbial Irish tinker, James Bovaird peddled household items, such as cottons, needles and pins from door to door, walking from Westervelt's Corners (now the junction of Highways 10 and 7) to Brampton and the surrounding district. Some days he took a train to Georgetown, and again, he would trudge round the homes of the village, selling his wares.

He found this hard going, so purchased a brokendown thoroughbred horse and a dilapidated wagon. He mended the wagon, gave the horse ample food and tender loving care and began travelling the countryside with his



JAMES BOVAIRD AND HIS CHAMPION MARE

The late James Bovaird is shown holding his thoroughbred mare, Rose of Frome, on the line, after she had carried away the Grand Championship at the 1931 Royal Winter Fair. Mr. Bovaird was one of the earlier horse breeders in the county and today, his son William is carrying on the tradition he established over half a century ago.

horse drawn transport. The thoroughbred developed into a splendid beast, and so Irishman James Bovaird went into the horse breeding business.

Now his son, Bill, breeds and raises thoroughreds that are noted for their excellent conformation and good dispositions. His stallion, "Royal Year," imported from England, although rising sixteen years, continues to sire first class stock. Stabled with him are eight brood mares and a dozen of their progeny.

Each year, a number of Bill Bovaird's horses are purchased by the West Indies Police Force who now have eight horses sired by "Royal Year." All are the same rich chestnut colour as their sire.

Bovaird horses can be traced throughout Canada, the United States and in Trinidad, Barbados and Puerto Rico.

One more member of the family eminent in the horse breeding field is *Dr. William C. Bovaird*, veterinary surgeon of R.R. 3, Brampton, who has bred thoroughbreds, hunters, Hackney and fine harness ponies as well as Shetland ponies. He once owned a brood mare named "Fair Anita" who was a sister of the famous race horse "Man-O-War." She was the dam of five foals who raced both in Canada and the United States. Dr. Bovaird, who is the nephew of Bill Bovaird, has one son following him as a veterinarian, another who rides and drives his horses and ponies in shows and exhibitions and a daughter, Fay, who is also a competent young horsewoman.

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Maple Brook Farm, on the Brampton By-Pass, has not changed since the turn of the century. Everything revolves around horses, the way it did seventy years ago.

Today, James Carter carries on the breeding of fine Hackney horses and hunters, just as his father, the late M. W. Carter, did before him.

At one time, Maple Brook Farm was noted for its outstanding strain of general purpose horses. Mr. Carter Senior supplied both Eatons and Simpsons of Toronto, with the horses used to pull their delivery wagons round the streets of the city.

Jim Carter says he thinks that his father, and later, himself, must have shown horses at every Royal Winter Fair ever held, and for the majority of the Canadian National Exhibition horse shows. They also exhibited at local fairs and it was nothing to hitch up a team of horses, drive them all the way to a fair at Caledon, Milton, Bolton, Orangeville or Acton, show them in a number of classes when they reached the show and, if there was time before dark, drive them home again. When the events ran late, they would stable the horses over night, more often than not bed them down with themselves, then drive them home next morning. There was no loading the horses in trailers in those earlier days.

For a time, the late M. W. Carter was a partner of Albert Kee, who had a horse dealing business in Brampton and they specialized in shipping reliable, hardworking bush horses to northern Canada and the United States.

Many famous horses have been bred and reared at the Carter farm and in recent years, one of the most renowned was the jumper "Black Velvet" first owned by Mrs. Elgin Armstrong of Brampton and now in the stable of J. Elliott Cottrelle on the Sixth Line East. When only three year old, Black Velvet won the Lt. Governor's cup, was second in the Governor General's event and went undefeated in three other classes at the Royal Winter Fair. Then there was the exquisite Hackney mare "Queen of

Kings" purchased by Dr. W. W. Bartlett of Brampton. This unbelievably lovely horse with an unexcelled performance died three years ago when at its peak.

The well known Hackney stallion "Copper King" is standing at stud at the Carter farm and one can usually see around sixteen mares and young horses on the farm at a time. Others bred and raised on the farm are put out to be trained each year, in preparation for the spring sales. A number of horses have been sold to Labatts and to the Franceschini Company in recent years and others have gone to exhibitors in the States.

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Chap Carter, brother of Jim, one of Peel's finest horse trainers, breeds Hackney ponies on his farm on Highway 10, north of Brampton. "King's Fire Cracker",



A FINE YOUNG STALLION
King's Sensation, a three-year-old stallion, bred and raised by Chap
Carter, demonstrates his prowess as a high-stepper. His sire was King's
Firecracker—now in Barbados and his dam was Chocolate Doll.

bred and raised on his farm, was a consistent winner wherever Chap showed him and was sold to a pony fancier in Bermuda, whereas "Fashion's Miss Alice" another pony bred, raised and trained by Mr. Carter is now owned by Mrs. Elgin Armstrong at Brampton. "Fashion's King" a stallion also raised and trained by Chap Carter was featured in an American journal as an outstanding Hackney pony in a 1967 issue.

On the farm on the corner of the Third Line West and Highway 7, the sound of the rattle of harness had not been heard for many years, but since *Clure Archdekin* decided to go into for Standard Bred horses, in 1962, the clink of bits and the clatter of hooves sound through old S. D. McClure's barn once again.

S. D. McClure dealt in horses for more years than many people care to tell—not in one special kind of horse, but in all kinds—riding, driving, work and others. He knew a good horse when he saw one, and he was particular as to his buyers.

Now his nephew, Clure Archdekin, is in the horse business, but a different branch of it. He raises, trains and races—very successfully—Standard Bred horses. Standing at stud is his young stallion, Nat Frost, who has thrown some very good colts, and in the stable with him are four brood mares. Mr. Archdekin also trains horses for the track for other local owners.

Craig McClure, brother of S. D. who died in 1966,

raised hunters, and his sons, John and Andrew, used to break the colts before they were sold to hunting en-

thusiasts in the locality.

Now John M. McClure is in the horse breeding business himself. Leastways, he was-he bred Percherons for a number of years, but has now turned to ponies. He, with the help of his wife and their children, have raised and broken for riding, Shetland ponies, Welsh ponies and some that were part Hackney and part Welsh. They have one stallion standing at stud and usually have between eight and ten ponies around the farm at a time. They have recently trained some of them to compete in the Pony Harness Racing held on the track on Highway 7, east of Brampton.

For the past sixteen years, Reg Black whose farm is located on the Second Line East, near Heart Lake, has

been breeding Percheron horses.

Reg is not the first member of his family to be interested in heavy horses. His father, Herb Black, who lives in the community once known as Mount Charles, bred both Belgians and Percherons for twenty-six years.

Although the Blacks declare that breeding Percherons is only their hobby, they admit it is a very remunerative one. The first Percheron stallion they owned was "Green Lea Enchanter" and their first mare was "Leanne Leat" and their blood lines have continued through all the horses they have bred and raised. They have two brood mares at the farm now that were sired by another of their stallions "La Lewis" which was sold in 1965 at the age of eight.

One of their geldings, "King" has been grand champion at the past four Royal Winter Fairs and at the Canadian National Exhibition. At the 1966 Orangeville Fall Fair, all five of their horses that competed in the heavy horse classes were prize winners. Four of these were home bred, the other was purchased when a very

young horse.

William Lindsey of Bolton began it all, and his son, Jack carried it on—the breeding of fine Clydesdale horses in Albion Township. The family have forgotten just how long William Lindsey did breed Clydesdales, but Jack Lindsey, in 1936, won an award for judging all breeds of horses at the Canadian National Exhibition when he was a junior farmer, using all the knowledge that had been passed down to him by his father. Many years later, his son, William junior, won the same award for judging horses, and as far as the Lindseys know, they were the only father and son ever to have done so.

Although Jack Lindsey has now gone out of the horse business he, and many other horse followers in the area, remember the Champion Canadian bred stallion Clydesdale that carried away all the accolades in the Royal Winter Fairs of 1949 and 1951, and other prize winning horses that came out of the Lindsey of Bolton stables.

On the Fourth Line east of Chinguacousy, for the past seven years, Ron Clarkson has been breeding thoroughbred horses on his farm. He has a dark bay stallion standing at stud named Bradbury and three brood mares. For four years now, he has sold his horses at the annual yearling sale, but usually retains nine horses in his stable.

Mr. Clarkson has been a resident of Peel County all his life and his family worked a fruit farm on Dixie Road.

For Ron, a life-long dream materialized in 1959, when he purchased his first horses and went into the horse breeding business. His horses are mainly sold in Ontario and Quebec, but one has gone to an American stable.

George Field came to Peel County from Flesherton some twenty years ago, settling on a farm just south of Claude on Highway 10. He began to breed Welsh ponies and later, saddle horses.

He has twenty six ponies in his stable, including two stallions, "King" and "Chief" and ten brood mares. In August, 1966, one of the saddle horses he had bred was sold to the West Indies Police Force for shipment to Trinidad.

On Hasty Farms, north of Cooksville on Highway 10, a particularly fine strain of American Saddle Bred horse is being raised. The farm is owned by W. H. Hastie of Cooksville, who purchased the property six years ago.

Standing at stud on the farm is "Denmark's Cameo" and in the stable are four brood mares, two or three yearlings, and in late spring, usually two sucklings. Gordon Metcalfe manages the farm and assists in the training and selling of the horses to private buyers.

A well-known thoroughbred stallion, "Old Pioneer", stands at stud on the farm of Oliver Pallett. A notable beast, he has sired a number of reputable horses including "Dixie Pet", "Ermine Sox," "Pioneer Polly," and "Sugar George" all who gave and are giving good performances on the tracks around Toronto and elsewhere.

Mr. Pallett retired from fruit farming in order to devote his time to the business he loves best - horse breeding. Besides his stallion, he has in his stable five thoroughbred mares and one halfbred mare used to raise hunters.

He sells his colts at the annual yearling sale at the



CHAMPION ARAB SHOWS PACES "Rimax" the champion Arabian stallion owned by Mrs. A. P. L. (Chris) Wade of Northfields Farm, R.R. 1, Terra Cotta in the ring at New York City. Mrs. Wade is one of the foremost breeders of

Arabian horses in Ontario.

Woodbine Race Track, but sells his hunter colts privately. One of his hunters, "Passport" now owned by Elliott Cottrelle, is making a name for itself both in the ring and on the field.

Mr. Pallett is often assisted by his daughter, Dr. Linda Pallett, a young veterinarian who is employed by the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph.

Brampton veterinarian, Dr. I. G. Sparling of R.R. 6, Brampton has been breeding horses for the past ten years. He does not specialize — there are thoroughbreds, hunters and three-quarter Arabian horses in his stable, all bred and raised by himself. At one time he owned the well-known purebred Arabian stud "Shubruck Bonanza" which was sold recently to a ranch in Alberta.

Dr. Sparling usually has around twenty horses in his stable, including six brood mares. His children, ranging in age from ten to twenty-four, have ridden home-bred steeds in the Royal Winter Fair, the Canadian National Exhibition and other fairs and shows throughout Ontario, earning many first and second ribbons and seven Grand Championships.

The son of a standard-bred mare "Heather Gratton" owned by the doctor is racing on the track now and a three quarter Arab he raised is the lead pony at the Woodbine Race Track.

Mrs. A. P. L. (Chris) Wade, who breeds Arabian horses and hunters on Northfields Farm, Fourth Line West, Caledon, is also carrying on a family tradition, only in a different country.

The daughter of the late Col. Alan Fletcher, D.S.O., M.V.O., 17th Lancers, of Dale Park Estate, near Arundel Castle, Sussex, England, she inherited her love of Arabian horses from him. Col. Fletcher broke and trained Arabian horses for polo teams and when stationed in Kashmere, India, owned a polo team made up of Arabian Stallions.

He passed on his knowledge to Chris at a very early age — he mounted her on a thoroughbred at only nineteen months of age, and allowed her to follow a hunt on horseback at three years. It is Chris's proud boast that she broke and trained her first horse, without any assistance, when she was sixteen.

She came to Canada in 1958 and trained hunters and showed horses for a number of well known owners and breeders before establishing her own stable. Her purebred Arab stallion "Ranix" was renowned at the Royal Winter Fair and other shows and sired consistent prize winners, including the equally well known "Remax" who stands at stud at Northfields Farm.

"Ranix" was sold to Mrs. Garvin Tankersley of Al Marah Farms, Washington, reputed to have the largest Arabian breeding establishment in the world. His son "Remax" however, is now appointed to the same high plane as his sire and is a regular Grand Championship winner as well as proving to be an excellent sire.

Pehaps the two most famous stables in the county are those of the *Armstrong Brothers* of A.B.C. Farms, Brampton, and Conn Smythe of Caledon. Both names are a by-word with the horse racing world, and the performances of their horses are legendary.

The Armstrong Brothers have been breeding thoroughbred and standard bred horses since 1952. They usually have ninety-five brood mares on their farms with



HOOT FROST'S RACING RECORD

During his career he made 76 starts in 2½ seasons racing, winning 23 times with 10 seconds, 13 thirds and was in the money in 60 of his starts. He earned \$55,261.00. In his first start at raceway in May of his three year old year he was classified C-1. He won this event in 2:04 and was then re-classified B-1. He was never again classified lower, racing through A, A-1, AA, Jr. F.F.A. and F.F.A. company at such top tracks as Roosevelt, Yonkers, Hollywood Park, Santa Anita, Vernon, Buffalo, etc. Of his 23 wins, 14 were faster than 2:05, 12 were in 2:03 or better, 5 were in 2:01 or better and 2 were better than 2:00. As an indication of the class of trotters against which he competed it is interesting to note that of his 76 starts, 33 of the events were won in 2:03 or better.

fifty yearlings stabled on their Caledon property. They have six stallions standing at stud at their Brampton farms, three thoroughbreds and three standard bred, with shares in seven others in stables in the United States.

Since 1960 they have been selling their yearlings at public auctions in both Harrisburg, Penn., and Toronto and in those seven years have sold 126 young horses. Armstrong horses have also been sold to stables in Austria, Sweden and other parts of Europe.

Armstrong Brothers horses have an incredible attestation of track records and race wins, so it is not to be wondered that an old Bramptonian advises, "If you must gamble, put your money on an Armstrong horse — you'll usually get it back with interest!"

There is a stretch of four hundred acres of land at the top of Caledon Mountain that is the roaming ground of some of the finest race horses in Canada. The land is owned by *Conn Smythe*, and any time you drive by, you can see some of his excellent racing stock grazing on his pasture lands.

He has twelve brood mares in his stables and one stallion—the renowned "Jammed Lucky" whose performance on the tracks was almost legendary. There are usually forty-five horses on the farm at a time, including yearling colts and fillies.

Mr. Smythe purchased his first horse in the early thirties—he named it "Cup of Fancy". Then came "Rare Jewel" considered by the racing followers as a rank outsider. However, "Rare Jewel", despite unfavourable comment, went ahead to win the Coronation Stake in 1932, enabling him to purchase "King Clancy" the horse that did so much to make Mr. Smythe renowned in the racing world.

From 1932 onwards, Mr. Smythe's stable has produced fine horses. Breaking and training them are Charlie Woodcock and his wife Ruth, who came from Newmarket, England, while his trainer at the track is long time associate Johnny Starr.

Among the many horses whose names became synonymous with Mr. Smythe's are Caledon Beau, Caledon Belle and Ace Marie.

The Mail Service Development

1826 to 1967

ETTERS WERE PRECIOUS to the new settlers in Peel. In the early days they came by boat to Ouebec or Montreal, travelled by bateau on the St. Lawrence, by government schooner across Lake Ontario, then by courier or private messenger on foot. In 1816 there were only nine Post Offices in Upper Canada. Mail for settlers in the "Old Survey" of Peel County was left at York.

At first it was customary to name the Post Office for the township. In 1826 it is fairly definite that "Toronto" post office was opened for one year on the corner of what we know now as Derry West, but in 1829 it was established on land owned by Alan Robinet, lot 17, on Dundas Street. Streetsville came next in 1829. The mail was brought once a week from Toronto P.O. by Mr. Lightheart on foot. The postage ranged from four pence half-penny to three and nine pence. In a list of "Townships, and settlements in Upper Canada", dated 1835, the following information is given as to the mailing address of residents of the following townships; people residing in Caledon Township should have their mail addressed to Stanley's Mills; those in Mono Township to Albion; those in Toronto Gore to Stanley's Mills; those in Toronto Township to Toronto.

Tribute should be paid to the pioneer mail-carriers especially Mr. George Taylor who carried the mail through Albion for 45 years, from 1832-1877, first on his back, then by gig and sled. It was personalities like George Taylor that kept the settlers in touch with the outside world and each other.

The main arteries of travel after Dundas Street were Hurontario Street (No. 10 Highway) and the Sixth Line East to Mono Mills. In 1820 Jacob Cook carried Her Majesty's mail once a week from York to Ancaster on horseback. From this humble beginning his route grew until he had contracts from as far away as Kingston in the east to Goderich in the west. Then he established stage coaches to augment the mail delivery. When York became a city and took the name of Toronto from Peel, the Dundas corner at Hurontario Street became Cooksville in

In the early 1850's Hurontario Street was much improved by corduroy construction and planking and statute labour on the sideroads made travel less onerous. Just the same the fertile clay loam of Peel could become an impassable quagmire in the spring breakup and fall rains. The result was wide detours in the Caledon Hills and through swampy parts of the Etobicoke Valley. Because of this Post Offices, sometimes in houses, often in stores and taverns, were moved from one place to another in the district.

The Grand Trunk R.R. in 1857, The Toronto Grey and Bruce in 1869, and later The Credit Valley R.R. in 1875, spelled the end of some Post Offices. When the Dominion Government decided to deliver mail to rural dwellers many more rural offices were discontinued. The first regular contract for Rural Route Delivery in Peel was awarded in 1909 to James Henry of Caledon East.

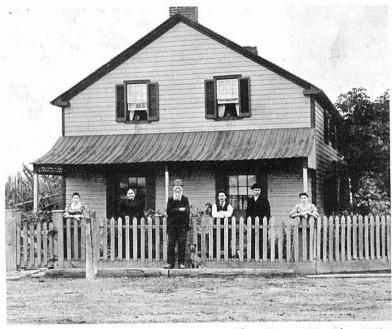


Photo Courtesy Mrs. Elmer Waite DEW DROP INN AND LISGAR POST OFFICE

In the foreground Postmaster Marshall and his family, who operated both the hotel and the Post Office. This building which was located at the corner of Eden Road and Winston Churchill Boulevard was destroyed by fire in 1961. It is not known if it was the original Post Office at Lisgar opened in 1871 or when and how long it actually served in that capacity, but it exemplifies the early postal service in

The next was Malton No. 1, awarded to T. W. Madgett in 1911. The third was Snelgrove in 1911 with H. J. Hyatt as the contractor.

To-day Peel is served by efficient carriers on no less than forty-one Rural Routes, from the following places: Malton 6, Brampton 5, Bolton 5, Streetsville 4, Caledon 3, Caledon East 3, Alton 2, Mono Road Station 2, Port Credit 2, Clarkson 2 and one route out of each of the following, Cooksville, Meadowvale, Terra Cotta, Cheltenham, Inglewood, Palgrave and Mono Mills.

The Author JIM CATTERICK



JIM CATTERICK although born in Carman, Manitoba, lived most of his life in Peel County, attending Meadouvale and Middle Road Public Schools, and Port Credit and Brampton High Schools. On leaving school he was engaged in business in the County town for almost 25 years. In 1926 he removed with his wife and family to Arnprior to accept a position with the Gillies Lumber Company. Just recently he was appointed sales representative for the Moore Dry Kiln Company of Jacksonville, Florida, and is now leasted in Lether New York

was appointed sales representative for the Moore Dry Kun Company of Jacksonome, Roman, und is now located in Latham, New York.

Quite early in life Jim took up stamp collectiong as a hobby and has pursued it with such devotion and enthusiasm that he is today one of Ontario's outstanding philatelists and holds a membership in the British North America Philatelic Society. From his excellent collection of stamps and early stamped envelopes and postcards along with the historical data he has assembled, the following story of Peel Post Offices has been gleaned. Because of space limitations it had to be condensed considerably.

Jim's wife is Doris M. Henshaw, a daughter of Mr. Percy Henshaw, Alton. His father George Catterick resided here until his death in August. Their daughter Edythe Ann (Mrs. King) lives at Hornby and their son Iohn is now attending Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

and their son John is now attending Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

Four Peel Post Offices are now providing letter carrier delivery service, viz.: Brampton, Port Credit, Cooksville and Clarkson.

Following is the list of Post Offices and their postmasters, serving the County of Peel as of January 1st, 1967:

- (a) In government-owned buildings: Brampton — E. C. Holmes Port Credit - H. E. Bradley Streetsville — M. James Bolton — C. F. Daines Caledon East — J. J. Berney
- (b) In separate rented buildings: Alton — M. J. Cameron Clarkson - A. R. Barstead Cooksville — W. W. Hawk Malton — T. V. Taylor
- (c) In buildings also used for other business: Belfountain - Mrs. D. L. Walker Caledon — P. R. Thompson Cheltenham — Mrs. S. T. Sichierzycki Huttonville - T. J. Young Inglewood — C. O. Kaufman Meadowvale — A. J. Mongeau Mono Mills - Mrs. R. D. Plowman Mono Road Station - J. Nelson Palgrave - Miss V. M. Gibson Snelgrove — R. R. Collis Terra Cotta - R. Footett

From carrying the mail by foot, through to the present Air Mail service has taken 141 years. What will be in store in the next 100 years is only conjecture. Perhaps letters will disappear and telephonic television will be our means of communication.

HOW THE SERVICE DEVELOPED

Post Office and Location Postmasters Year 1826-TORONTO-Toronto Township at Hurontario St. and No. 10 side road J. Carter (Derry West) 1829-TORONTO-Toronto Township, Lot 17, Dundas St. West of Cooksville 1829—STREETSVILLE—opened as BYE Post A. Lewis Office of Toronto Israel Ransom



STREETSVILLE

Courtesy V. G. Greene

A single sheet folded and sealed sent by W. H. Paterson, P.M., who had a Steel "Free" stamp. This is the oldest Post Office in Peel under its original name.



OLD BRITANNIA POST OFFICE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP Both demolished only a few years ago.

1831—CREDIT—Toronto Township on Dundas St. where it crosses Credit river

-CHURCHVILLE-Northern Toronto township 3rd line W. at the Credit

1832-CHINGUACOUSY - Chinguacousy Township No. 10 highway just north of Brampton's 4 corners
1832—STANLEY'S MILLS — Chinguacousy

Township 6th line E., lot 12 1832—ETOBICOKE—York Township, Dundas Street and Etobicoke River (later Lambton Mills)

1832-ALBION-Albion Township where Bolton now stands, name changed in 1892

1836—NORVAL—No. 7 Hwy. at border of Chinguacousy and Halton County

COOKSVILLE-Toronto P.O. changed to Cooksville

-CALEDON-Caledon Township, Hurontario St. at Caledon Village

1839—MONO MILLS—at boundary of Town-ships Caledon, Albion and Mono

1841—SAND-HILL—Albion and Chinguacousy 6th Line E.

1842-PORT CREDIT-Toronto Township-Port Credit

1842—HUMBER — at Claireville — corner of Townships Toronto Gore, Etobicoke and Vaughan

1848—CAMPBELLS CROSS — Chinguacousy Township 1st Line E. 27 Sideroad

1851-Post Office changed from Imperial to Canadian Government control. This same year postage stamps in shillings and pence were issued for the first time

and envelopes commonly used. 1851—SUMMERVILLE—Toronto Township on Dundas Street just west of Etobicoke River

1851—DERRY WEST—Toronto Township corner of 10 Sideroad and Hurontario St.

1851—BRAMPTON—Chinguacousy P.O. became Brampton P.O.

1851—EDMONTON—(Chinguacousy Town-ship) Hurontario St. at 17 Sideroad

TULLAMORE—Chinguacousy 6th Line E. at corner of Toronto Gore

- (formerly Paisley) -CALEDON EAST — 6th Line E. of Caledon Twp.

1851—ORANGEVILLE—Northern border of Peel

-GRAHAMSVILLE - Toronto Gore 6th Line and 15 Sideroad

1852—RICHVIEW—(Partly in Toronto Gore) 1852—CHELTENHAM — Chinguacousy Town-

ship 3rd Line W., Lot 29 -TRAINSVILLE - Toronto Gore (later called COLERAINE) Lot 13, Highway 50

J. B. Spragge

W. Law

M. Johnson

John Metcalfe

Truman Wilcox

George Bolton

Col. W. Clay

J. H. Savigny

George Bell

Rev. Alex Lewis

Robert Finch

W. R. Raines

Robert Bowman

R. C. McCollum

W. Telfer

W. McClair

Peleg Howland

T. Watson

Reid Wright

Joseph McDougall

Orange Lawrence

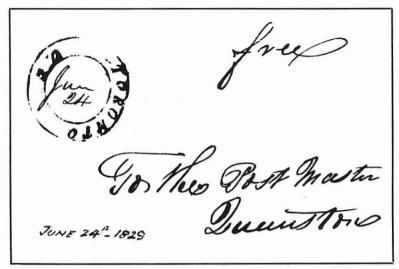
George Graham

John Davis

W. Allan

T. St. John

Postmaster



TORONTO

Courtesy V. G. Greene

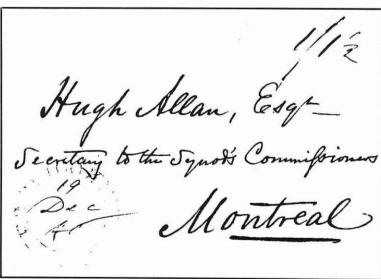
Year

A single sheet folded and wax sealed from the P.M. at Toronto (now Cooksville) to the P.M. at Queenston enclosing money for postage in the U.S.A. which they had collected. Note mss. "FREE" by the P.M.

Year Post Office and Location	Postmaster
1853—MAYFIELD — Chinguacousy Township, corner of 3rd Line E. and 17 Side-	
road	Wm. Spiers
1853—BELFOUNTAIN—Caledon Township on west branch of Credit River	T. J. Bush
1853—SLIGO—Caledon Township at foot of Caledon Mountain	Isaac Hunter
1854—ALTON — Caledon Township, 3rd Line W. at Credit River	Robert Meek
1854—CASTLEMORE—Toronto Gore Township 9th Line, 10 Sideroad	M. C. Brougham
1855—MACVILLE—Albion Township, 3rd Line, 10 Sideroad	Robt. H. Booth
1856—MALTON—at Grand Trunk R.R. station, 6th Line E., Chinguacousy	Isaac Sanderson
1857—CLAUDE—Chinguacousy Township — Hurontario St., 32 Sideroad	P. T. McCollum
1857—LOCKTON—Albion—3rd Line, Lot 26	Archie Locke
1857—SHERIDAN — Toronto Township at	
Trafalgar line 1857—MEADOWVALE—Toronto Township, 10	N. Henroid
Sideroad, 2nd Line 1858—KILMANAGH—Chinguacousy Township,	Luther Cheyne
3rd Line East at Caledon boundary	Peter F. Slater
1858—CALDWELL—Caledon Township where Silver Creek crosses 1st Line	D. P. Murphy
1858—COVENTRY—Albion Township north of Bolton at Cold Creek	T. Swinarton
1861—TORMORE — Toronto Gore boundary of Albion (Bolton Rd.)	W. Graham
1861—MT. HURST — (CASTLEDERG) Albion 15 Side Road, 7th Line	John Wallace
1862—MT. CHARLES—Toronto Township, half way between Derry West and Malton	Charles King
1862—BURNHAMTHORPE — Toronto Town- ship, 3rd Line E.	George Savage
1863—FROGMORE—Toronto Township—Dun- das St. at Trafalgar border	B. Anderson
1863—BRITANNIA—Toronto Township No. 10 Highway, Lot 6	Joseph Mair
1863—ALLOA — Chinguacousy Township, 17 Sideroad, 3rd Line W.	W. Wm. Sharpe
1863—ROCKSIDE—Caledon Township 6th Line W.	David Kirkwood
1863—SLESWICK—Caledon Township, 15 Sideroad, 6 Line E.	P. C. Campbell
1863—HUNSDON — Albion Township, 10th Line, Lot 25	W. Prest
1864—DIXIE (FOUNTAIN HILL) Dundas St., 2nd Line E.	John Kennedy
	(E)

1865—CATARACT — Caledon Township, Lot 14 above Credit Forks Station R. Church SALMONVILLE—Chinguacousy township Wm. Watkins (TERRA COTTA) 6th Con. W. -CONFEDERATION 1869-MT. WOLFE-Albion 8th Line W., Lot John Wolfe 1869-PALGRAVE-Albion 6th Line W., Lot 26 R. H. Matson 1871—WOODHILL — Chinguacousy Township 6th Line E., 5 Sideroad Thos. Ward 1872-LONG BRANCH as Summer Post Office and as year round P.O. in 1891, in York County at the mouth of the Etobicoke River A. R. Buckles 1871-LISGAR-Toronto Township, 10th Sideroad and Town Line Sam Alexander 1872-MONO ROAD - Chinguacousy, Albion, Caledon corner 6th Line
-ELMBANK—Toronto Township, 5th Line John Judge E., No. 5 Sideroad John Truman -HUTTONSVILLE—Chinguacousy Township, 5th Sideroad, 5th Line -GRIBBIN—Toronto Gore, 9th Line N. P. J. Hutton boundary Daniel Boyle CLARKSON -- Toronto Township, Lake Shore Rd. W. W. W. Clarkson 1876—THE GRANGE — Caledon (McLaren's Castle) 3rd Line West Alex McLaren 1878—HANLAN—on 2nd line of Britannia, Toronto Township Geo. W. Johnston 1879—BOSTON MILLS — Chinguacousy Township, 2nd Line W. at Credit River -CEDAR MILLS—Albion Township, 6th Neil Clark Line, 20 Sideroad -MELVILLE CROSS—Caledon Township, Robt. Robb 1st Line W., 25 Sideroad Henry Scott -RIVERDALE JUNCTION-1st Line W. at Chinguacousy line David Graham -CREDIT FÖRKS Caledon Township, 3rd Line W. George Smith -NORTONVILLE -- Chinguacousy Township, 3rd Line E. and 5 Sideroad -INGLEWOOD — Riverdale Junction John Norton changed to Inglewood David Graham -springfield - ŏn - the - credit-Credit changed to Springfield-on-the-Credit Emerson Taylor 1891—TERRA COTTA—Salmonville P.O. changed to Terra Cotta James Carrol

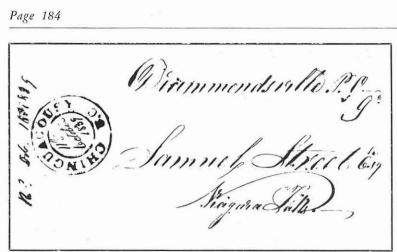
Post Office and Location



ETOBICOKE

From the author's collection

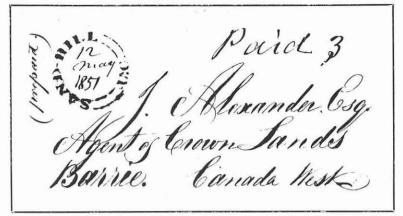
This letter was written by a minister of the Presbyterian Church to his Synod telling of his experiences and problems in Peel County. The return address inside is "TORONTO TOWNSHIP" so he must have lived on the west side of the Etobicoke River, probably on Dundas Street.



CHINGUACOUSY From the author's collection A single sheet folded and sealed addressed to Mr. Street, who surveyed Streetsville. Drummondville was later Niagara Falls South. Chinguacousy was changed to Brampton in 1851.

Year Post Office and Location Postmaster 1891-WILDFIELD-Gribbin changed to Wildfield Thomas Splan -LORNE PARK-a Summer Post Office in Toronto Township, few miles west of Port Credit. George D. Perry 1895—SNELGROVE—Edmonton P.O. changed to Snelgrove Robt. Campbell 1900—ERINDALE — (Springfield) Dundas St. east of Cooksville Emerson Taylor ARR-Caledon Township, 3rd Line E., John Ritchie Lot 12 ALBION-Albion Township - 3rd Line, Miss M. Sullivan Lot 22 (Albion) NORVAL STATION — Chinguacousy Township on C.N.R.
-PALGRAVE STATION — Albion Town-John Bird ship at C.P.R. 1910—PLEASANT—Chinguacousy Township 3rd John Wilson Line W. and No. 10 Sideroad Mrs. A. King

NOTE: Although Etobicoke, Norval, Humber, Orangeville, Richview and Long Branch post offices were not actually located in Peel they are included in the foregoing list as they were close to the boundary line and served many Peel County residents.



SAND-HILL From the author's collection This was spelled with a hyphen when the Post Office was located on the Albion side of the 6th line before 1844.



AN ANCIENT STREETSVILLE POST OFFICE Away back when?—What a contrast with the present building.



Photo by Courtesy the Architects, Victor C. Dale

PEEL'S NEWEST GOVERNMENT-OWNED POST OFFICE

Opened in Streetsville in 1966, it has a frontage on Queen Street of 761/2 feet and extends along Ker Street for 971/2 feet. The gross floor

area on two floors is 11,900 square feet. It is quite a smart addition to Streetsville's growing business section.

Progress In Communications

Press - Telephone - Telegraph - Radio

By PADDY THOMAS

UDGING by the number of papers that have made their appearance in Peel, the county's residents must have been, and in point of fact still are, avid readers of the news of the times.

It is interesting to learn that, according to recorded data, the very earliest Canadian weekly newspaper was published in Peel County 124 years ago. There had been news sheets put out daily and weekly in a number of communities throughout the country, but never a complete weekly paper before, until THE STREETSVILLE REVIEW was published as a weekly and offered for sale to the people of Peel.

The first editor of the Streetsville paper was Rev. Robert J. MacGeorge, who was also the incumbent minister of Trinity Church of England, Streetsville at that time. He wrote lengthy editorials and articles under the pen name of "Solomon of Streetsville" when the owner of the paper was Solomon Barnbart, who also ran a grocery store. He divided his time between serving the customers in his store and setting up galleys in his printing shop, while his editor-in-chief, the local pastor, rushed through his copy at the fastest speed possible, perhaps using a quill pen, in order that he could return, periodically, to his holier duties.

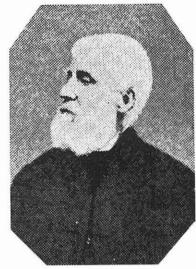
The Review dealt with all manner of topics including music, literature, art, morals, local politics and commercial dishonesty. MacGeorge who was trenchant and dogmatic on most subjects, though not necessarily consistent, could always be relied upon to be entertaining. He gave stringent lambasting to street cleaning, the travelling salesman's high-pressure advertising (even in those days?) and amateur theatricals.

Whilst Mr. MacGeorge was editor his ability attracted attention to the Review from the United States and England and book publishers in both London and Edinburgh sent books for review to the little country paper, printed by local talent in the remote Canadian countryside.

After fifteen years in Streetsville, Robert MacGeorge returned to his native Scotland, where, for a short time, he attempted to run the Review, more or less by remote control. After he left, Mr. Barnhart tried to carry on the Review despite unpaid subscriptions and irregular advertising, but such were the many handicaps that beset this newspaper publisher, he suspended publication of the Review in 1866, and it lay dormant twenty-one years, until a Dundas printer, T. J. Bell, revived it and kept it afloat for two years.

It is recorded that during the Fenian uprising, some of the editorials written against Fenian policy so incensed the Fenians, that a group of them broke into the Review printing shop and dragged the press out of the plant, throwing it into the Credit River.

Mr. Bell sold the paper to A. R. or A. W. Fawcett of the Flesherton Advance who, five years later, resold it to Vance A. Statia and a former apprentice of Mr. Statia's— Orange R. Church. Not much is known about Mr. Statia,





REV. R. J. MACGEORGE

GEORGE TYE

but Orange Church was born in Brampton and moved to Streetsville as a child. The partnership with Statia was dissolved in March 1899 and Mr. Church remained sole owner until his retirement in 1946.

Mr. Church chronicled the weekly highlights of the village in his paper each week and helped mould the village's history by taking active part in civic and county administration. He served on Streetsville council for two years as councillor and as reeve for ten years. He was Peel's warden in 1923.

In the summer of 1946, he sold the Streetsville Review to Anthony Mendell of Windsor who, in turn, sold out to the former financial editor of the Toronto Globe and Mail—Ralph Blackmore. In 1962, the Streetsville News Review merged with the TORONTO TOWNSHIP NEWS REVIEW, owned by Roy Williams and his family. Although it is published jointly with the Toronto Township paper, located in Cooksville, it still retains its own identity.

THE MERCURY, Brampton's first weekly newspaper, came and went before the village was even incorporated. A reformer named Judd started it prior to 1850 but, alas, the publication was not an unqualified success and it was taken over by the Brampton times when it was under the regime of Dr. Alexander Pattulo. T. D. Pattulo and Alexander MacLaren took over in 1855. Meanwhile, in 1851, the Brampton weekly standard had appeared, so, when the village was incorporated in 1853, it was already a two-newspaper town. The Weekly Standard was eventually taken over by the PEEL BANNER AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

In 1858, George Tye, foreman of the Toronto Globe composing room, purchased the Times from Thomas Sellar, who had taken it over from the founders. Mr. Sellar became a well known journalist and in 1866 was elected president of the Canadian Press Association.

Under George Tye, the Times became independent, and when Confederation was first mooted, the editorials showed the readers that the paper supported the coalition government of John A. Macdonald and the Peel candidate

at that time, John Hillyard Cameron. Luther Tye worked with his father and another son, James, started the Watford Guide.

Mr. Tye was president of the Canadian Press Association in 1883, and while chairing a meeting that was discussing the Quebec libel law and the problems of libel in general, made the statement that "No question more concerns the members of this Association, than the extent of the liability to legal proceedings, for no Canadian judge would venture to charge the jury that 'the greater the truth the greater the libel.' Still, the press should in no case be subject to fine or imprisonment when facts are faithfully stated and free from malicious or injurious comment. It can scarcely be questioned that the public is equally interested in sustaining the liberty of the press in all cases where the interests of the public are manifestly concerned, and also in punishing unwarrantable attacks."

In more recent years, following the division of the Canadian Press Association into three sections, Daily Newspapers, Weekly Newspapers, and Magazines and Periodicals, Peel has been prominently identified in the administration of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association, both nationally and provincially.

In 1935 the head office of the National Association moved from Toronto to Brampton and C. V. Charters of The Conservator was named managing director, a position he held for over eleven years. In that period the membership of C.W.N.A. increased from less than two hundred to over six hundred with member papers in every province from Newfoundland to the Yukon. When he resigned in 1946, Mr. Charters was presented with a Pontiac car in appreciation of his services. In 1942, he was selected as a member of the "Bomber Press" a group representing all branches of the Canadian press sponsored by the Federal Government to fly overseas, visit Canadian War establishments-Navy, Army and Air Force and recount their stories for weekly readers in Canada. He related many interesting highlights of that six weeks overseas experience.

Werden Leavens, publisher of the Bolton Enterprise is another weekly newspaper man who devoted much time and effort in the interest of both national and provincial press associations. For the past fifteen years he has served as manager of the O.W.N.A. (Ontario Weekly Newspapers Association) and still serves efficiently in that capacity. In addition, he was for several years, a director of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association and rose to the president's chair in 1959.



WERDEN LEAVENS Bolton Publisher

B. C. Smith, publisher of the Port Credit Weekly, also served as a director of the C.W.N.A. and from 1955 to 1962, was on the Executive of the O.W.N.A., being honoured with the presidency of that provincial organization in 1962.

Identification of these four Peel publishers with the governing bodies of the weekly newspapers in the Province and the Dominion over many years, indicates clearly the esteem and confidence in which they are held by their fellow publishers and in the printing trade generally.

In 1868, the year after Confederation, a Liberal school teacher from Woodstock, Alexander Dick, started the PEEL BANNER AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. He supported the Liberals, who were then dominant in the community, and they gratefully appointed him to the position of County Registrar, leaving his son, Frew Dick, to carry on the paper, which eventually took over the Times, amalgamating the two papers.

The first Conservative paper to be issued in Brampton was THE BRAMPTON PROGRESS, published in 1870 by two young printers, Weidman and Hart. It lasted only two

short, but brave, years.

1874 saw the introduction of THE CONSERVATOR by A. F. Campbell, another schoolteacher. He not only produced a good paper, but also more than pulled his weight in the community. He was elected chairman of the school board and president of the Peel Agricultural Society and in 1884 was chosen County Master of the Orange Order.

His excellence as a public speaker and his speed of utterance earned him the nickname of "Gatling-Gun". He ran against Kenneth Chisholm for the Legislature in 1886 and although unsuccessful, his campaign had been so well run and notable, he was induced to run in Algoma, where he was a successful candidate. He sold The Conservator in 1890 to Sam Charters, who was then plant superintendent of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, and was not unfamiliar with the district since he had been born in Chinguacousy and had served his seven years' apprenticeship on the Brampton paper.

The Conservator purchased the Banner and Times in 1932 when A. Frew Dick died, and it was planned to run the two newspapers separately. However, a new Liberal paper appeared on the scene — THE PEEL GAZETTE - founded by Dr. R. J. Hiscox, Ed. Furness, J. O. Adams and W. J. Foster, so Mr. Charters continued to publish The Conservator only, amalgamating the names and some features of the Banner and Times into it. The Peel Gazette eventually passed into the capable hands of editor Fenwick Job, who later took over the Brampton radio station until his untimely death some ten years ago.

Several years prior to this two tabloids made a brief appearance on the journalistic scene, but neither lasted very long. They were J. E. Fullerton's BRAMPTONIAN and the WEEKLY HERALD run by Lex Mitchell and W. E. Hunter.

Under Sam Charters' guidance, The Conservator began to really flourish. Despite legislative triumphs, serving two terms in the provincial legislature and five in the House of Commons, two as Conservative whip, Mr. Charters' main interest was The Conservator, the operation of which was being successfully carried on by his sons, C.V. and R. M. Charters. In 1940 the paper won the Mason trophy for Canada's best all-round weekly newspaper and the Williams trophy for the best editorial page, plus numerous other trophies for its achievements.

A third generation of Charters took over editorial command when he returned from service overseas. Sam Charters, Jr., spent four years with the Canadian Army abroad, soon after his return in 1946, he was appointed editor of The Conservator and served as such until the newspaper was purchased by Thomson Publications.

When The Conservator was almost eighty years old, having had A. F. Campbell at the helm for seventeen of them and Sam Charters heading it for a further sixtythree, it was sold to the Thomson Publications on July 1,

1953.

At the time of the purchase, W. E. (Bill) Doole was

managing editor, having started with Charters Publishing Company a year previously. A good all-round newspaperman, Mr. Doole began his career as a copy boy with The Toronto Star, graduating to the reporting staff, then to the sub-editing desk. He served in the Canadian Army in the Second World War and after returning to the Star Weekly for a time, took over his own weekly news-

paper. Later he sold out and joined The Sun in Vancouver, concentrating on feature writing. He became the business editor there prior to accepting the post of associate editor on the Maclean-Hunter publication, The Canadian Printer and Publisher. After being pipped at the post when bidding for an Ottawa Valley weekly, he came to Brampton to work on The Conservator as managing editor.



LORD THOMSON

Since the Thomson Publications took over The Conservator its name has been changed twice. First to the times and conservator, then to the daily times and conservator. Turning a weekly newspaper into a daily one is a challenging task, and it was one that Bill Doole, now publisher of the paper, managed with facility. He is now blessed with a capable managing editor in *Vivian Macdonald*.

Mrs. Macdonald who graduated from the University of Toronto, started at the bottom of the ladder as a proof reader for The Conservator. She assisted with reporting and Mr. Doole recognized an unquestionable ability for observant and factual writing, so, by sheer ability, Vivian Macdonald has risen from proof reader to reporter to assistant editor, then city editor and now is managing editor. She is ably assisted by city editor, George Topp.

The Daily Times and Conservator is proving an excellent training ground for budding young journalists, as it did when a weekly paper.

Some of the writers who went on to other papers in elevated positions were Russell Cooper, a local boy, who began with Charters as a cub reporter, later became a feature writer and photographer for The Toronto Telegram and who is now the curator of Black Creek Pioneer Village. During his stint as news photographer, Russell Cooper won several awards including the National Newspaper Award in 1952 for a picture he took during a riot in Guelph prison and another for his shots of the burning S.S. Noronic in Toronto Harbour in 1949.

Then there was Art Blakely, who, although born in Ormiston, Quebec, was raised and educated in Brampton. Before graduating from Brampton High School, he persuaded C. V. Charters to allow him and a fellow student, Russell Robinson, to submit a column to The Conservator about the activities at the high school, under the heading "Campus Comment." The column survived its initial appearance and improved noticeably. It was therefore only natural, that after his first venture into journalism whilst a student, Mr. Blakely should join The Conservator reporting staff after graduation. He has since been employed successively by the Trenton Courier Advocate, the Toronto Star, the Globe and Mail, the Sudbury Daily Star and The Gazette, Montreal. He later became chief of the Montreal Gazette's Ottawa Press Gallery staff.

Another man to become well known in the local newspaper field was *Ivan Lavery* who, for fifteen years, was editor of The Conservator while it was owned by the Charters' family. He went on to the Toronto Daily Star and worked for that paper as reporter, feature writer and photographer for twenty-five years. When his brother, *Roy Lavery*, the founder of the *Woodbridge Advertiser*, died in May, 1966, Ivan took over as editor and publisher of that paper, which is published in Palgrave.

Arthur Rowson, an associate editor of W. E. Doole, became one of the news editors of the Globe and Mail. He worked with Mr. Doole at the time The Conservator received the Mason trophy for the second time as the best all-round weekly newspaper in 1955.

A young Englishman, who came to the Conservator as a green cub reporter about seven years ago, *Dennis Grayhurst* went on to be city editor of the Timmins paper, then education editor on a Kitchener-Waterloo publication and has recently won a Harvard scholarship award for journalism.

Then there was Dave Billington, a reporter and photographer on The Conservator who became assistant editor of an Oakville paper, and who later sailed to England and worked for the world-wide institution, Reuters. He is presently engaged in writing a book, and Michael Enright, another cub reporter, who spent a year in England after leaving Brampton, is now specializing on the Globe and Mail. Many local residents will remember Rudy Platiel, who began work at The Conservator as a bookkeeper, who kept showing pictures he had taken to the editor, requesting a trial as newspaper photographer and reporter. He now writes features for the Globe and Mail, illustrating them with samples of his sometimes brilliant photography.

In the fall of 1965, a new weekly appeared in Brampton called THE PEEL COURIER. In tabloid form, what began as a bright, breezy little paper, floundered for about a year, then disappeared from the newspaper scene, but in June, 1966, another tabloid size weekly, THE BRAMPTON GUARDIAN was published. This lively paper is a sister paper of the BRAMALEA GUARDIAN, put out by Inland Publishing.

The Bramalea Guardian is now about three years old. It was first owned by Bramalea Consolidated, with controversial, but interesting Lloyd Lockbart at the helm. It was sold in February, 1966, and now the publisher is Erik Watt, the associate publisher, Elio Agostini with David Macdonald as editor.

Over on the northwest side of Peel, in the village of Bolton can be found the office and plant of the BOLTON ENTERPRISE. This paper began in 1871 as THE CARDWELL OBSERVER and was published by Jesse N. Bolton, one of the family after whom the village was named. It was a one-man affair, with J. N. Bolton being editor, printer and compositor, and at one point, its name was changed to THE BRITISH STANDARD. It was sold in 1888, to H. H. Bolton and this time its name became THE BOLTON ENTERPRISE. Mr. Bolton, who had never handled a newspaper before, engaged Frank N. Leavens as manager.

Mr. Leavens gained some of his early knowledge of a print shop by playing hookey from school and hanging around the Pickering News office. He even filled in when a typesetter was taken ill, and left school legally on that particular instance, accompanied by the editor, who had begged the loan of the schoolboy from his teacher. So you see, he just naturally grew into the business.

Frank Leavens purchased the Bolton Enterprise in 1889, although he hadn't any money, and due to the kindness of the people in Bolton and the surrounding district, he managed to make a go of his business venture, living to boast that he had published the Enterprise for fifty years.

A man of outstanding character, Mr. Leavens showed his gratitude to the villagers by working on their behalf whenever possible. He was secretary of the Albion and Bolton Agricultural Society for 32 years, and councillor and reeve for twenty-eight years. He had been actively connected with every movement for the betterment of his community including the installation of the telephone, electricity, paved streets, cement sidewalks, better bridges and modern waterworks.

This remarkable man died in July, 1941, and his son, Werden Frank Leavens stepped into his shoes and continued to publish the Enterprise in the same efficient and entertaining manner as his father. When Mr. Leavens, Senior, was alive, The Bolton Enterprise was considered one of the most worthwhile of provincial weeklies, and under the guidance of his son, the paper still ranks very high in the newspaper world.

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North of Bolton, in the village of Palgrave, is the home of THE WOODBRIDGE ADVERTISER. This paper, given over mainly to classified advertisements and notices of coming auction sales, was started in 1935 by Roy M. Lavery. Sometimes known as the farmer's and antique-seeker's bible, this little tabloid has a paid subscription of 6,500.

When the founder, Roy Lavery, died in May, 1966, his brother, Ivan Lavery became the editor and publisher of the weekly newspaper. The Woodbridge Advertiser is published in one of the older buildings of Palgrave, that was once a general store owned by the parents of Roy and Ivan Lavery, and the front office still has the quaint counters and showcases that were used when it was the village store.

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From the most northerly point of the County we return to the most southerly part, on the Ontario lakefront — Port Credit. Here the PORT CREDIT WEEKLY is published — one of the largest weekly papers in Canada.

Bert C. Smith started publishing this paper in 1938 and he and his family carried it on until he sold out to Thomson Newspapers in 1963. It was not Port Credit's first paper. In 1912, Charters Publishing Company put out the PORT CREDIT NEWS, which appeared regularly until it was amalgamated with the Brampton Conservator, also a Charters' paper, in 1936.

Mr. Smith had started his interest in the newspaper business whilst working as circulation manager at the Stratford Beacon-Herald, then he took the same position with the Charters Company until 1938, when he took the planes and put out his own paper.

the plunge and put out his own paper.

The Port Credit Weekly grew and grew, not only in size, but in efficiency, too. It was a consistent winner of awards for editorials, features, news stories and advertizing layouts, and was considered one of the finest and largest weeklies in the whole of Canada.

When Bert Smith was called to serve some time in the Canadian Army during the Second World War, his daughter, June, carried on as editor, helped by his wife, Olive, but on his discharge, he again took the reins in his capable hands and the paper continued to enlarge and expand.

Mr. Smith, although recognized as associate editor since the paper was sold, spends most of his time now working for the betterment of his community and his philanthropy is acknowledged and fully appreciated by the residents of the Port Credit area.

Present editor of the Port Credit Weekly is Roy Haynes, a young English journalist who took his training at the North Western Polytechnic College in London, England, and worked on the Islington Gazette before coming to Canada to work on the Daily Gleaner, Fredericton, N.B. He then came south to the Daily Journal-Record, moving to the Weekly in January, 1967.

Also in the south of the county is the TORONTO TOWNSHIP NEWS REVIEW, published in Cooksville. This paper was started in 1957 by Roy Williams, who moved to Cooksville from Hamilton and saw an immediate need for a good weekly paper to cover Cooksville, Erindale and Malton — and so began the Toronto Township

This paper is essentially a family project with Roy Williams, who has been in newspaper work all of his life, as president, his wife, a long-time newspaper woman as secretary-treasurer, their son, *Dale*, is vice-president, and his wife, *Anne*, the editor. In 1962 they merged the Toronto Township News Review with the Streetsville News Review, but continued to publish separate editions for each community.

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The newest newspaper to appear in the south of Peel is the MISSISSAUGA NEWS, another Inland Publishing Company paper. This was first put out in 1965 and the editor is *Erik Watt*, who holds the same position with the Mississauga News' companion paper, the Bramalea Guardian.

OTHER NOTABLE NEWSPAPER PERSONALITIES

The most renowned newspaperman ever to come to Peel must be Lord Thomson of Fleet, the self-made millionaire whose company, Thomson Newspapers Limited, owns more papers than any other concern in the entire world. Although Toronto born Roy Thomson left school at fourteen and started working for a mere five dollars a week, he was an astute businessman even at that early age, and saved what money he could to invest wisely in a manufacturing company.

His connection with the news media began in North Bay, Ontario, where he was trying to sell radio sets. Because of poor local reception, business was bad, so, with very little capital but with a great deal of resourcefulness, he set up his own broadcasting station, using a second-hand transmitter purchased on credit and recorded music. His studio was the dressing room of a local theatre, and in no time at all, he was selling not only radio sets, but advertising time as well.

His first venture into newspapers happened in Timmins, when he took over the local weekly in lieu of a bad debt and, for that time, a large cash balance of \$5,000, which he paid in instalments after the initial down payment of \$200. He turned the newspaper into a daily and after numerous frustrations it became a successful

news source. One newspaper led to another and in ten years he had a group of small city daily newspapers from

Vancouver to Quebec, plus three radio stations.

By 1953 Roy Thomson was a millionaire and although he had reached the age of sixty, he was still on the lookout for new fields of activity. He acquired control of Edinburgh's famous Scotsman newspaper, which was suffering some financial difficulty, and with Mr. Thomson at the helm, the paper began to prosper, albeit its appearance had been changed somewhat.

After taking over the Scotsman, which was located in the country of his forebears, he became a Scotsman himself, registering his own tartan and being granted his own coat of arms by the Lyon King of Arms, which includes a beaver, symbolic of Canadian industry.

He went on to secure the Independent Television Authority's licence for Scotland, took over the largest press group in Britain, the Kemsley Newspapers Limited in 1959 and by February, 1966, his organization owned 128 newspapers in ten different countries, which included the world famous Sunday Times. In addition, the organization acquired a total of 141 miscellaneous publications, among them the Illustrated London News. The group also has six book publishing companies, one being Thomas Nelson and Sons Limited, twenty printing companies, three blockmaking companies, nine exhibition companies and the London School of Speedwriting.

Now Lord Thomson's television interests embrace fifteen different countries with radio stations in twelve

different countries.

This man, who controls an empire of news media, was created a baron in the New Years Honours List of 1963 and he took the title of Lord Thomson of Fleet of Northbridge in the City of Edinburgh on March 10, 1964.

Thomson Newspapers Limited own The Daily Times and Conservator, Brampton, and the Port Credit Weekly. They have residential property located on the Mississauga Road in Port Credit, where various members of Lord Thomson's family have lived from time to time including his son Kenneth, soon to leave Toronto for London, England, where he will take over the position of vice-chairman of the recently acquired Times.

Kate Aitken, who began newspaper work with the tiny Beeton newspaper and who later became a popular journalist and radio broadcaster and an official of the Canadian Broadcasting Company has her home just south of Streetsville and another famous newspaper woman, Maggie Grant, lives at Erindale. Miss Grant's amusing columns used to appear regularly in the Globe and Mail, and had a devoted following. She chose her best ones for publication in book form under the title "The Many Lives of Maggie Grant."

A highly respected member of the newspaper world, Oakley Dalgleish of Streetsville, was for many years chief editor and publisher of the Globe and Mail until his death in August, 1963.

A Cooksville resident, whose name has become a byword for the outdoor enthusiast is John (Tiny) Bennett. His features on fishing, hunting and nature in general, endeared him to a great many readers of The Telegram, where his articles appeared.

Another man who became well known in Peel was

Lex Schrag, son of Conservator reporter, Lina Schrag. When living in Brampton, he represented The Toronto Telegram and covered any important local events for that paper. Mr. Schrag moved to Toronto and served on the staff of the Globe and Mail for a period of twenty years until his appointment in September, 1966, to the Ontario Parole Board. He already has three books to his credit and is presently working on a fourth.

Don Brown, the producer of the Front Page Challenge and Flashback series lived in Peel Village until recently. He worked with a Windsor newspaper before coming to Brampton and his assignment with C.B.C.

A Toronto Telegram stringer, Jeff Hussey worked from Brampton for a number of years, leaving the Peel county town to become editor for the Oshawa Times. He is now seen frequently on the television newscasts on Channel 6.

THESE WERE RENOWNED ALSO

Among the many other writers, whose names are sometimes mentioned by the readers of Peel papers are Dr. William Henry Aikins, son of the Hon. J. C. Aikins, born at Richview, Toronto Township, who was the co-editor of the journal the Canadian Practitioner and wrote features on "Radium Treatment of the Rodent Ulcer", "Skin Cancer" and "Keloid" besides numerous other articles for both the journal and the newspapers covering his sphere of medicine.

Malton-born Thomas Allan started in the Methodist Book Room and for fifteen years was partner in the publishing company of McLeod and Allen, afterwards carrying on the business alone. He was publisher for the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Ethel Kirk Grayson

and Patrick Slater of "The Yellow Briar" fame.

A one-time editor of the Peel Banner, W. Bech, was a member of the Canadian Press Association in 1883.

The Observer, founded in the Town of York in 1820 was published by a Peel man, John Carey, of Springfield-on-the-Credit (now Erindale). Reputedly an untidy, slangy sheet, its editor and publisher improved over the years, because it was he who put out the first "Globe" about 1839-1840.

Another medical journalist was Dr. George A. Campbell, son of the Gaelic-speaking Presbyterian clergyman of the Cheltenham circuit - Rev. John L. Campbell. He wrote numerous articles for the Canadian Medical Association Journal and for newspapers, including "Otitis Media from the Paediatrician's Viewpoint", "Allergic Diseases of Childhood" and "Septicaemia in Children."

Lumgair Clark, the son of Rev. Wylie Clark, who was for many years pastor of the Brampton Presbyterian Church, began newspaper work with W. F. Herman in 1923 and became managing editor of the Windsor Star.

Two Roman Catholic Irish emigrants, Francis and John Collins, settled on land in Albion Township in 1820. They began clearing their land but decided life would be easier if they reverted to their respective trades, so Francis returned to the composing room and John carried on as a printer. They worked for the King's Printer, a man named Horne, who instructed Francis to cover the fiery debates of the House of Assembly. He revelled in the job, but his attacks on the Government got both himself and Horne, in hot water. Horne, after being summoned before the bar of the House, resigned

from his post and Francis Collins applied for it. Alas, he was told "no one but a gentleman" could be appointed King's Printer, so he never received the job.

The brothers sold their land in Albion and used the proceeds to open their own printing office and founded The Canadian Freeman. The paper flourished, growing steadily in circulation and influence but, when in the year 1834, a recurrence of the 1832 cholera epidemic caused many deaths, John Collins was an early victim. His brother Francis died a short time afterwards.

The editor of the children's page in the Sunday World, known to her young readers as "Aunt Rose" was Dora Smith, wife of Col. J. D. Conover. As well as being a newspaper woman, she also wrote short stories and plays

for stage and radio.

The grandson of one of Brampton's very first settlers spent his lifetime with the Mail and Empire where he was circulation manager and later, treasurer. He was William J. Darby, grandson of Archibald Pickard.

The Hon. Manning Doberty, M.A., B.S.A., began his interest in journalism by editing the O.A.C. Review at Guelph during his student days. He went to New Brunswick after his graduation, to become the editor of "The Maritime Farmer." He has written a great deal on agriculture and economics. His father was William F. Doherty of Toronto Township where Manning Doherty was born. Manning's son, Brian, a barrister and dramatist, adapted Bruce Marshall's novel "Father Malachy's Miracle" into a play which had a successful run on the New York stage.

A Caledon man, John Francis Flaherty, was staff writer for the Canadian Press. Prior to being called to the bar in 1928, he had been a member of the editorial staff of St. Michael's College publication "Varsity." Despite his qualifications as a lawyer, he preferred to work in the

field of journalism.

Outstanding among the publishers that have lived in Peel was Sir William Gage, who was born on his father's

farm at Palestine. He taught at his local school, then at the Broddytown school before joining a company that published school books. He worked himself up to become head of the firm and eventually changed the name of it to W. J. Gage and Company. His business flourished and he became one of Toronto's wealthiest men. A philanthropist, he was responsible for the National Sanitorium Association and the Hospital for Consumptives at Gravenhurst and



SIR WILLIAM GAGE

there was general approval when the knighthood was conferred on him. His munificence is apparent in Brampton where there is a lovely park Sir William gave to the people of the town, which bears his name.

The daughter of the Brampton druggist, James Stork, Jennie Stork Hill, made a name for herself in the newspaper world. Although born in Bolton, she received her education in Brampton High School and at the Universities of Toronto and Edmonton. After her marriage to librarian E. L. Hill of Edmonton, Alberta, she became editor of the Woman's page in the Western Baptist and the Children's Story Hour in "Agricultural Alberta." She also wrote short stories and verse for both the adult reader and the younger ones, which appeared in The Globe, The Philadelphia Ledger and the Edmonton Journal. She was the secretary of the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Author's Association.

The publisher of The Maple Leaf and The Waterloo Chronicle was educated at Bolton. Thomas Hilliard and his parents came from Ireland to Canada, settling in Bolton, when he was four years old. He taught school for some years then entered the publishing business. He later founded the Dominion Life Insurance Company.

A Derry West schoolboy, Horace T. Hunter, B.A., born on a farm on the west side on Hurontario Street in 1881, became president of the Maclean Hunter Publishing Company. He was director of several other large companies concerned with the printing business and in 1929, was delegate to the Pacific Relations Conference in Kyoto, Japan. He was also present at the fourth Imperial Press Conference in London, England in 1930 and at the fifth one held in Cape Town, Africa.

A Brampton resident, Rev. J. C. Hodgins, Unitarian Church Minister, became the editor of Onlooker. He was a frequent contributor of articles and features to magazines and newspapers and was regarded as a man well

informed in the sphere of high finance.

John C. Kirkwood once tried to purchase "The Brampton Times" but when his offer was rejected, he turned to the wider field of the newspaper world in Toronto, New York and England. He had outstanding executive ability, and was, for a long time, advertising counsellor for the legendary London Times.

A graduate of Brampton High School, Frank Kitto, who was born in Chinguacousy, was, for several years, a staff member of the Edmonton Bulletin. He later served for twenty years in the Federal Civil Service and was an authority on the North-West, the Mackenzie River and

the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

A farmer-publisher Duncan Marshall who not only farmed, but represented Peel County in politics and was the first Minister of Agriculture when the Hon. Mitchell Hepburn was at the helm. He taught school for four years then worked for various lengths of time on the Farmer's Sun, The Toronto World, The Toronto News, The Thornbury Union Standard, The Clarksburg Reflector and others. He actually owned the Clarksburg paper and one in Bracebridge and another called "The Olds Gazette." He contributed many articles to publications regarding farm topics and published a book on shorthorn cattle. He was later appointed a Senator.

John Frederick Bligh Livesay of Clarkson was once a journalist on the Winnipeg Free Press and later became general manager of the Canadian Press, holding that post for twenty years. He was the first president of the Canadian Press. Mr. Livesay came to Canada from England in 1895 and spent his first years here, farming with his uncle, the Peel County baronet, Sir Melville Parker, who owned land in Toronto Township. He became a highly respected and frequently quoted member of the newspaper world, and served as war correspondent for C.P. from 1918 until he finished at Mons on Armistice Day. His book "Canada's Hundred Days," a remarkable account of the First World War, was applauded in literary circles. His wife, Florence Hamilton Randal Livesay, wrote both poetry and novels and their daughter, Dorothy, won the Jardine prize for English verse for a poem in blank verse entitled "City Wife."

An unsuccessful candidate for the mayorality of Brampton in 1873, John Lynch, who came to Peel County in 1819, contributed regularly to the local press, usually on agricultural subjects. A lecture he gave to the Brampton Mechanic's Institute in 1867, entitled "Canada, Its Progress and Prospects" was published and the facts and figures it contained made it a worthwhile article indeed. An essay he wrote on Peel County won him a literary prize and he compiled a valuable booklet "The Directory of the County of Peel for 1873-4."

An Irishman, Jehn Matthews, who settled in Brampton, began his journalistic career with the Globe, then went on to the Mail. He later served as foreign and financial editor with the Mail and Empire.

Samuel Matson, the son of an Albion farmer boy, R. H. Matson, went west to control and publish the Victoria Colonist. He later acquired control of a series of papers on Vancouver Island, in Vancouver City, in Calgary and elsewhere. His cousin, Oliver Matson of Palgrave wrote papers on the early schools, churches and taverns of Albion and Ballycroy.

A Brampton High School graduate, who began work on the Brampton Conservator, W. D. McBride, later became a member of the editorial staff of the Montreal Gazette.

An authority on farm problems from the woman's point of view was Stella B. Middlebrook of Malton, who contributed many articles on the feminine farming approach to newspapers and farming periodicals. Her niece, Florence Marshall, became a story writer while attending Macdonald Hall, Guelph.

Professor Edward Odlum, a Government reporter, was born near Tullamore on farm land granted to his grandfather, Abraham Odlum, who was given the land in the Gore of Toronto for services rendered in the battle of Waterloo. Edward Odlum was first high school teacher, then the principal of the Methodist College in Tokyo, Japan. There he made a series of explorations on behalf of the government, and his report received wide circulation by medium of the press. He likewise made a report on forestry in the province and a survey of the schools, university and land system in Canada.

Professor Odlum's son, Brigadier-General Victor Odlum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who was a member of the Provincial Legislature, began his literary work as a reporter on the Daily World and was eventually promoted to editor in chief. He afterwards became the publisher of the Vancouver Morning Star.

The Canadian Journal of Medical Science was founded, and edited for years, by *Dr. Uzziel Ogden* who was born in Toronto Township in 1828. He was licenced by the Medical Board of Upper Canada and was a professor of gynaecology at the University of Toronto.

A Chinguacousy-born gentleman who became one of the most picturesque "boundary-editors" was the Hon. Frank Oliver, one-time Minister of the Interior in the Laurier cabinet, and a member of the Railway Commissioners. He played a notable part in the development of the Canadian North-West and in 1880 he published "The Bulletin" in Edmonton. Mr. Oliver's paper was only the size of a sheet of ordinary note-paper, but it was exceptionally well produced. It caused so much attention that, from time to time, its front page has been reproduced as a curiosity. The Bulletin became one of the country's most influential papers.

While studying law in Toronto, William Egerton Perdue became reporter and legal editor of The Globe and also reporter for the Ontario Law Society. Born in Chinguacousy of Irish emigrant parents, Mr. Perdue attended the Brampton Grammar School, and eventually became the Chief Justice of the Manitoba Court of Appeal. Some of his poetry, written shortly after he left school, was published in the Brampton Times.

A man who began his working life as a printer's devil for The Conservator, W. Bert Roadhouse, went on to become a member of the reporting staff of The Telegram in the Press Gallery, Toronto. He became secretary to the Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario and eventually Deputy Minister in the provincial government. Hale and hearty at 87 "Bert" resides at the Granite Club in Toronto, and is a member of the Rosedale Golf Club, where he still plays an occasional game.

Lina Schrag, daughter of the late W. H. Mitchell, a Brampton jeweller, taught school in Brampton for a time, then became a newspaper reporter in Toronto. She wrote features stories for the Star Weekly, returning to her home town to become a member of the editorial staff of The Conservator until her untimely death as the result of an accident. Her son, Lex, was the Peel Representative of the Toronto Telegram.

William Forster Scott, who died at the early age of twenty-six, four years after being called to the bar, was a regular contributor to The Conservator. He edited the Grace Church Journal and wrote editorials and short stories for the Toronto Saturday Night and the Cosmopolitan. His daughter, Wilma, who became the wife of Rev. Keppel Hill, edited the Woman's Page of the Mail and Empire and wrote short stories for The Star.

For years, John C. Snell of Chinguacousy, who died in 1916, was editor of the Farmer's Advocate, besides writing numerous articles on livestock for the Peel Banner and other newspapers. His son, John Ferguson Snell, assistant-editor of Agriculture and Horticulture of Quebec, contributed articles to chemical journals in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. He also wrote a series of popular articles on the maple sugar industry as well as pamphlets on "School Science and Mathematics" and "Elementary Household Chemistry." He became the secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Committee on Sugar Analysis.

A Scotsman born on the Isle of Islay, David Spence came to Canada in 1847. He spent a short time in Pickering then opened a business in Cheltenham before moving to Brampton. In 1871 he became the editor of The Church Herald, now called The Canadian Churchman—a Church of England paper. When the publication The Canada Scotsman came into being, David Spence was made manager of the paper. He was secretary of the Immigration Department for a number of years and was one of the founders of the Gaelic Society of Toronto.

A nurse described as "... considered the most expert woman in America in the work of nursing amongst the public schools ..." Mrs. W. E. Struthers (Lina Lavanche Rogers) was born in Albion. A registered nurse, she organized the first system of school nursing in the world, while she was a resident of New York. She wrote numerous articles in the American Journal of Nursing and similar periodicals and published a text book on general nursing.

The Hon. Thomas White, M.P., and his son, Robert

Smeaton White, M.P., both represented Cardwell in the House of Commons. Thomas White, member from 1878 to 1888, founded the Peterborough Review, published the Hamilton Spectator for six years and was editor-in-chief of the Montreal Gazette for some time. He became the Minister of the Interior in Sir John A. Macdonald's cabinet and on his death, his son, Robert Smeaton White was elected and held the seat until 1895, when he was appointed Collector of Customs at the Port of Montreal. He had been a cub reporter for the Montreal Gazette, press gallery reporter at Ottawa and finally succeeded his father as editor-in-chief of the Montreal Gazette. He wrote vivid recollections of his campaigning days in Peel.



RIGHT HONORABLE SIR THOMAS WHITE

The Minister of Finance in the Borden cabinet was a Brampton High School graduate who became the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, G.C.M.G., P.C. On leaving school he worked for some time on the reporting staff of the Toronto Telegram. He was an authority on Finance and served as vice-president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Finance in 1911, the year he was elected to the House of Commons for Leeds.

A composition, describing a place he had actually visited, started Samuel A. White on his literary career. While a pupil of Mr. Howard at the Brampton High School, Mr. White wrote a highly colourful and descriptive essay about the Forks of the Credit and its surroundings. It was so good he was requested to read it aloud to his classmates. Thereafter, a series of features and poetry began to appear in local and Toronto newspapers as well as short stories including "The Prospector" and "The Stampede."

Kenneth Wilson, son-in-law of the late T. W. Duggan of Brampton, through his ability as a writer, was appointed the sole press representative for the Maclean Publishing Company to accompany the late King George V and Queen Elizabeth on their journey through Canada and the United States in 1939. For years he was the efficient associate editor of the Financial Post. On January 22nd, 1952, while en route from Ottawa to Washington or an assignment for The Post, the plane crashed near Newark, N.J. and "Ken" met death in that tragedy at the age of 48, and Canada lost one of its most outstanding journalists.

A host of other names come to the tips of the tongues of the Peel newspaper reading people but get no further, although there was a John Smith, an editor of the Conservator who went to Winnipeg and Ron Evans who graduated from The Conservator to The Telegram and what about Gerry Campbell, the press photographer who left the Brampton area to work with a famous portrait studio in Toronto and, it is believed, was an eminent photographer of Royalty, and that other press photographer by the name of Cole. With regret it must be acknowledged that the names of some members of the newspaper and publishing world will, unfortunately, be omitted from this chapter, but the omissions are not intended and should your name or the name of somebody you know be left out, it was through lack of knowledge and data and not malice aforethought.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

The first means of local communication with the outside world was the telegraph. Mr. Algernon Williams had a jewellery store on Main street, Brampton. He had been the agent for the old Dominion Telegraph Company, which was closed when the Montreal Telegraph Company decided to come into the picture and Mr. Williams was offered the agency.

To pioneer a new public utility was a strenuous business. Citizens viewed with dismay the erection of ghastly telephone poles on the streets of the pretty town and soliciting subscribers was arduous.

The first telephone office in Peel was opened in 1881 in Brampton with one public telephone and a messenger service and hours were posted as from 8:00 to 8:00 on week days, 2:00 to 4:00 and 10:00 to 12:00 Sundays and holidays. By December, 1885, there were 44 telephones listed but no numbers were assigned until the late 1890's. In 1901 it is recorded that "Dale, H. Florist Conservatory" had ordered one of the modern long distance or "solid back" instruments which gave far clearer transmission over the miles.

By now there was continuous service except for Sundays and holidays. Gradually the importance of the telephone was realized and the aggressive leadership of the Bell Company brought an increasing number of subscribers. The switch from magneto to central energy or common battery switch was the first innovation. One did not have to turn the handle but merely lift the receiver to get his party. In 1930 the first step towards the removal of poles from the Brampton streets began. Steady progress was made until, after three changes of locale, a fine new central office was completed on John Street and dial telephones for the district were in use.

RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANIES

In 1908 the Chinguacousy farmers were anxious to have a telephone system. Mr. Robert McCulloch called a meeting with Mr. John Wilkinson to press for a by-law, which was passed in 1909, to establish and maintain a system. It proved to be the most successful in the Province. In 1926 it was mingled alphabetically with Brampton telephone users. In Bolton the first instrument came in 1888 with Mr. S. J. Snell in charge. In 1956 when the Bell Telephone Company purchased the Bolton Company there were 1300 telephones in service. Credit goes to Mr. F. N. Leavens, who was responsible for building up the business there.

Caledon was listed in Bell directories in 1897. In 1919 the townships of Erin and Caledon founded the Caledon Municipal Company.

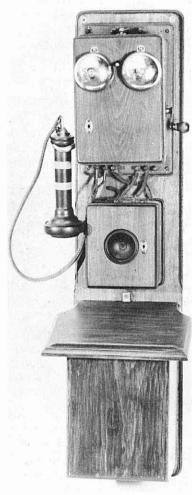
In Cooksville Mr. C. A. Schiller was the first agent appointed by Bell. This was listed as a toll office from 1889 to 1908. In 1910 service was given to Erindale, Summerville, Burnhamthorpe and Dixie.

Port Credit was on the long distance line between Toronto and Hamilton but telephones were not used until 1894 when the St. Lawrence Starch Company installed the first instrument. Exchange service was introduced in 1902.

In 1885 Streetsville was connected with Brampton by a long distance line. The office was in Mr. T. K. Beaty's jewellery store.

Now there are no private municipal systems in the County and the telephone is still the great communicator.

EARLIEST AND LATEST IN TELEPHONES



THE BLAKE MAGNETO
WALL TELEPHONE
OF THE
EIGHTEEN-EIGHTIES



THE TOUCH-TONE
TELEPHONE
INTRODUCED THIS YEAR

It is expected to replace dial phoning and eventually revolutionize methods of doing business.

RADIO — AM AND FM

A radio station was established in Brampton on December 23rd, 1953, with offices and broadcasting equipment at the corner of Main and Ellen streets, CFJB were the call letters, with Mr. Fen Job in charge. Local capitalization made this much appreciated service possible to the community. In 1960 Mr. S. Caldwell and associates with Mr. Gordon Keeble and Mr. Ross Jenkins, purchased the station from the local organizers and added an FM station. These three subsequently sold to Mr. Leslie Allen and associates who changed the station from a 250 watt daytime broadcast, to greatly increased power. The call letters, CHIC featuring "The Station Where the Girls Are," broadcasts 24 hours and is heard all over Peel, Halton, Wellington, and York Counties and beyond. Its increasing success not only as an advertising medium but as a community service is much in evidence. It has a wide range of public service features and the local citizenry benefit. In promoting the advantages of local purchasing and community efforts it gives the district a cohesiveness that stimulates the economy. Peel County can be justly proud to have this enterprising station in its midst. As a means of communication it lives up to its responsibilities to residents and advertisers alike. Their generosity for free time for philanthropic organizations is appreciated.

HISTORY OF LOCAL RADIO

The late E. Fenwick Job was a man who had spent most of his adult life in broadcasting. He had worked in all phases of radio in Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal.

His desire for independence led him to purchase the Peel Gazette in the early 1950's. Shortly after moving to Brampton he felt there was a need for a radio station to serve all of Peel County from Brampton. Although many local businessmen he approached felt he had no hope of putting a station in Brampton, he was able to interest a sufficient number to carry out his plans.

At first the founder wanted to put a 10,000 watt, full time station on the air but frequencies were hard to find and also extremely expensive. It was decided a daytime station at 1090 on the dial with a power of 250w would be the starting point. This policy was approved.

The original investors in the station were: W. Martin, Dr. W. W. Bartlett, W. Watson, E. McKinney, Woody Sholdice, Charles Meredith, Streetsville, Dr. Sparling, D.V.M., F. Early, D. Dickson, F. Beckett, F. Richardson.

When CFJB went on the air at 7.45 a.m., two days before-Christmas, 1953, the first air personalities were Tom Willis (deceased), Bill Rathbun now with the Government of Ontario, Stan Larke now with CKEY in Toronto, Clerk for the town of Woodstock.

The Sales Manager, and in fact the entire sales staff was Mr. D. Upton, (deceased). Continuity was handled by Mrs. D. Upton. Traffic was under Mrs. R. Martin, and the Librarian was Mr. Walter Gurd. Mr. Job was the General Manager but also acted as his own Chief Engineer, dabbled in sales and did a little airwork.

At 7 p.m., March 23rd, 1956, Fen Job was instantly killed in a highway accident on Number 10 highway just south of Derry West.

Approximately three months later Mr. W. Todd was appointed General Manager, a position he held for about eight months.

The Board of Directors appointed John Fox as General Manager to succeed Mr. Todd. John Fox came to the station very shortly after the station first went on the air to do the Morning Show and at the time of his appointment he was Program Director.

In 1959 Mrs. Job decided to move back to Edmonton. Before leaving she sold her interest in the station to Mr. S. W. Caldwell, a man who was extremely well known and respected in the broadcasting industry. This was the starting point for a major change in shareholders in CFJB. Some of the original shareholders retained an interest in the station and the new shareholders were: S. W. Caldwell, G. F. Keeble, Ross Jenkins, John Fox.

People at the station had always been receiving complaints from listeners that the call letters were difficult to remember. The promotional possibilities of CFJB were also very limited. It was decided in late 1959 to change the call letters to CHIC and in early 1960 approval for this change was granted and the change took place.

CHIC had a franchise that only allowed broadcasting from sunrise to sunset. This meant changing the broadcast hours every month except June and July. It also meant a very short broadcasting day from 7.45 a.m. - 4.45 p.m. during December, the busiest month of the year and a longer period during June and July, from 6 a.m. - 9 p.m. It had always been Fen Job's dream to increase the power and hours of the station and at the time of his death he had started work on doing just that. The excessive costs of such a move along with the increasing difficulty of finding a suitable frequency forced the owners to seek another way to serve the market on a full time basis.

With this in mind an application was made to establish an FM (Frequency Modulation) station in Brampton in conjunction with CHIC to operate on a power of 250 watts with an estimated radiated power of 857 watts and 102.1 mc. on the FM dial. Permission was granted, and on April 8th, 1960 the first test program was heard between 9 and 10 p.m. with the full schedule going into operation on April 11th.

The station was sold once again in October of 1962 to Leslie A. Allen and the Board of Broadcast Governors approved the sale the following May. The actual change of ownership took place on May 16th, 1963.

NOTE: The author of this chapter wishes to acknowledge with thanks the help received from Robert W. Jones, Business Press Relations Manager of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada in supplying data and pictures for the telephone portion and to John Fox for the history of the local radio station.

From Stagecoaches to Jets and GO-Transit

EEL COUNTY HAS PROGRESSED from the winding Indian trail to the supersonic jet in just over 160 years. No factor has had a more profound effect on the development of Peel than transportation. The early roads and trails carried the pioneer to his farm. The macadamized and plank roads led to mills and the harbour at Port Credit. The railways built the commercial towns of Brampton, Port Credit, Streetsville and Bolton; and finally the airport has brought the four corners of the world to within a few hours of the Banner County. Transportation breaks down into three categories, land, water and air.

LAND TRANSPORT — ROADS

The Mississauga Indians and early couriers had two trails across the lower part of Peel.

From the east the southern trail followed closely the shore of Lake Ontario until it crossed the Credit river, and then veered sharply to the north for two miles and joined the northern road. This north road followed roughly the shoreline of prehistoric Lake Iroquois. The shoreline can be identified as the ridge of land just north of the present Dundas Highway.

The path along Lake Ontario was probably used in winter when the ice was firm. Both roads formed part of the great trail from Kingston to Niagara.

With the coming of Simcoe to York in 1793, one of his first projects was to open roads. He planned a communication road stretching from Detroit to Niagara and then to Kingston. He formed the Queen's Rangers as a Pioneer Corps to construct it.

Dundas Street was surveyed from York to Burlington in the summer of 1794 and its line was to be out of cannon range of warships on the lake. By Christmas Eve, 1795, Augustus Jones, Deputy Surveyor of the Queen's Rangers had opened a path from Dundas to the village of York. By July of 1796, Dundas Street had been completed from the Humber to Burlington.

The Lake Shore Road was opened in the summer of 1798 but the problem of keeping bridges at the wide mouths of the Humber and Credit rivers resulted in the Dundas getting more use. A ferry took travellers across the Credit river at the Lake Shore when the bridge was out.

The Government House at the mouth of the Credit was built in 1798 as a "post house" where food and shelter were available for horse and the courier who carried despatches between Niagara and Toronto.

This first building in Peel later became an inn for the traveller between Niagara and York and also a haven for the voyager from the stormy Lake Ontario.

With the arrival of the settlers, the roads improved since one of the settlement stipulations was that the pioneer had to clear one half the road in front of his farm, remove the brush and logs from the roadway and cut the stumps low enough for a wagon to pass over. Another



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

A sleigh ride down the frozen Credit river was a favourite sport of those who lived in south Peel.

regulation stated that all trees must be cut across the front of the lot for 100 feet from the line of the road allowance.

The Dundas and Lake Shore became settlement roads and the blacksmith shops and inns became the nuclei for small villages. Cody's at Dixie and Samuel Covenhoven's (or Conover's) near the Trafalgar Townline were two early inns on Dundas Street. The war of 1812 produced greatly increased traffic and an improvement in the condition of the Dundas road resulted. The war also created a demand for more flour and resulted in the building of the Silverthorn Mill at Etobicoke (Summerville).

The north-south roads in the 1806 survey became entry roads into the new survey of 1819. Since the closest mills, smithies, tanneries and stores were in the old survey, a north-south communication system soon developed.

The Author RUSSELL K. **COOPER**



RUSSELL K. COOPER is Administrator of Historic Sites for The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. He is responsible for the management and restoration of Black Creek Pioneer Village in Toronto.

A former journalist with the Brampton Conservator and The Telegram, Toronto, Mr. Cooper is the A former journalist with the Brampton Conservator and The Telegram, Toronto, Mr. Cooper is the holder of the National Newspaper Award for photography and was commissioned to take pictures of the Royal Family at Windsor Castle. He is a three time winner of the Canadian Press photography award and holds the first and only Civilian Citation presented by the Attorney General, Province of Ontario. He has been active in community affairs in his hometown, Brampton, having served as secretary for the Brampton Recreation Association, the forerunner of the Brampton Recreation Commission. For more than twenty years he was secretary of Grace United Church Sunday School.

He was a member of the Peel Memorial Hospital Board of Governors for eleven years and served as Chairman from 1964-1966. At the annual meeting in 1967 he was privileged to become the first Honorary Board Member. Mr. Cooper was also Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Credit Valley School of Nursing.

He is a former secretary of the Peel County Progressive Conservative Association and for a time was

He is a former secretary of the Peel County Progressive Conservative Association and for a time was Ontario Organizer for the National Progressive Conservative Party. Mr. Cooper has been active for a number of years in the Peel County Historical Society and is president of this group. In the Mississauga Purchase of 1818, no lands or fisheries were reserved for the Indians on any rivers or streams and as they gradually surrendered most of the old reserve, (an area one mile either side of the Credit extending from the mouth for three miles up stream) soon the whole length of the Credit was available to the settlers for fishing and waterpower.

The main settlement roads in the New Survey were Hurontario Street, the Mono Road and the Gore Road.

Hurontario Street, which bisected the new survey of Toronto Township, Chinguacousy and Caledon gave easy access for settlers to the port at the Credit. Cooksville, Britannia, Derry West, Brampton, Westervelts Corners, Edmonton (Snelgrove), Victoria, Claude, Sligo, Silver Creek, Charleston (Caledon) and Orangeville developed as small commercial centres in the 1820's and '30's.

The Mono Road started at Montgomery's tavern on Dundas Street and wandered over into Peel at Richview, (the southern tip of Toronto Gore Township) to Malton, Grahamsville, Woodhill, Stanley's Mill, Tullamore, Sandhill, Mono Road, Caledon East, Sleswick and Mono Mills.

The Gore Road entered the County at Claireville and followed the 9th line of Toronto Gore and the 4th line of

Albion to the Dufferin County dividing line.

By the 1850's, the plank road companies started operating in full swing. The one from the Peacock Inn on Dundas Street, through Weston, Thistletown, Claireville to Coleraine (a distance of nearly 18 miles) was planked 16 feet wide with sleepers underneath and later it was reduced to 8 feet and no sleepers. The 18 miles consumed 2½ million board feet costing from \$4.00 to \$5.00 a thousand.

Centre Road was planked by the Hurontario Plank Road Company in 1853 from Port Credit to Snelgrove. However, the life of a plank road was short and the carts and stage coaches soon wore tracks through the lumber and pieces up-ended in the mud. The scene was described by one historian as looking like an inebriated graveyard.

Transportation on other than the main roads was almost impossible except in very dry weather or in winter

when the sleighs would skim over the snow.

Construction was costly and although everyone was required to give so many hours of statute labour on roads, they remained poor until the Provincial and County road systems came into being.

Bridges lasted only a few years and an account of 1843 lists the Credit bridge as the largest in the combined counties of Peel, York and Ontario (the Home District). It was 800 feet long and had been built 12 or 14 years earlier at a cost of £750.

By 1844, the Home District Council began paying small road grants providing the people benefiting from the road showed their interest by raising one half the

amount given in the grant.

The condition of the roads and enforcement of the statute labour regulations were under the "watchful" eyes of road overseers. Some townships had as many as 50 to 60 overseers and the District Councillors complained that some overseers did nothing to see road work was carried out. There was also a road master, and officials complained that many of them had no regular plan or system for their job.

Even by 1867 the roads were far from satisfactory as evidenced in the Orangeville paper of that date. "It has been reported that Mr. J. Lewis, the enterprising proprietor of the Orangeville and Brampton stage line,

intends retiring on the expiry of his present contract with the Post Office Department for carrying mails. The rumor doubtless arose from Mr. Lewis having been offered an appointment in connection with the jail of Peel, which, though we should be pleased to see him occupy a position of trust and profit, we are glad, for the accommodation of the travelling community generally, he refused.

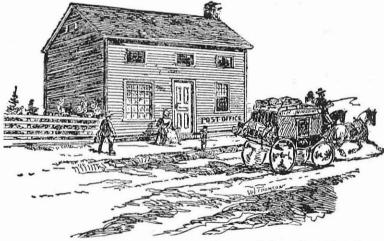
Mr. Lewis has for upwards of eleven years run the stage line between Orangeville and Brampton, with a regularity truly amazing, when we consider the almost impassable state of the roads in spring and fall; and until we shall have exchanged our present mode of travel for the "iron horse", we should be very loath to part with an old and tried "stager" like Mr. Lewis for a new and untried man."

The stage line did not terminate at Orangeville but a daily run was made to Owen Sound—weather and roads permitting.

Roads in Peel during the last half of the 19th century improved slowly and it was not until the arrival of the "horseless" carriage about the turn of the century that further improvements were made.

Eventually road maintenance was split between three levels of government—the Province and the County taking the main roads and the townships, towns and villages the remainder.

The arrival of the horseless carriage with its new speed and endurance was a death blow to many of the little communities along the three main settlement roads.



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

An early stage line ran from one end of the County to the other and although the road was often impassable, mail and passengers traversed the distance with comparative regularity.

The inns and blacksmith shops were no longer required and once thriving communities slipped into decay.

The Peel County road system was established in 1906, the Department of Highways ten years later and within a short time good hard-surfaced roads criss-crossed the County.

It is believed the first concrete road in Ontario was built across Peel. The Highway Commission was established about 1912 and the first project was the Lake Shore Road. The pavement did not reach the west side of the County until 1915.

Today there are more than 1,100 miles of road and with the exception of a few sections in Caledon and Albion all the road allowances of the 1819 survey have been opened. The first four-lane highway through Peel



Every village worth its salt had a small factory for making sleighs, wagons and huggies. The Bolton Carriage Works was in operation for years and many a fine vehicle was produced by its craftsmen.

was the Queen Elizabeth Way. It was also the first highway in the county to have night lighting and was opened on the 7th of June, 1939 by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

The Queen Elizabeth was not a controlled access highway and left turns and stop lights resulted in a tremendous number of fatal accidents. In the late 1950's and early 1960's it became a controlled access six-lane road with service lanes and safety guards along the median strip.

The new highway 401 (Macdonald-Cartier Freeway) crossed Peel in 1952 as it began its long trek from Windsor to the Ouebec border.

It was not until 1948 that the last vestige of statute labour disappeared from the Ontario scene. Devised as a way to get roads built back in the late 1700's, statute labour flourished until the early 1900's when the Provincial government estimated a man's free statute labour for one day was only worth \$1.00.

At present the Department of Highways is improving and widening many of the existing roads. Such highways as the Lake Shore, Dundas Street, Hurontario Street; and Number 7 highway are, or soon will be, four-lane thoroughfares. A new controlled access highway to be known as the Belfield Freeway will cross Peel north of the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway.

The cost of road construction is a staggering burden for the province and a further development of a vehicle which rides on a cushion of air rather than four wheels would result in millions of dollars being saved annually. When one remembers that many of our pioneer forebears in Peel walked twisting Indian trails to their settlement grants only 150 years ago, it is not too difficult to realize that the next 50 years may bring even more spectacular changes.

LAND TRANSPORT — RAILWAYS

The arrival of the iron horse in the 1850's brought prosperity and industry to some communities and sounded the death knell for others.

Imagine the change in pace for a resident of Brampton who faced a two day journey for a round trip by stage or wagon to Toronto. The Grand Trunk Railway, opened through Brampton on June 16th, 1856, brought Toronto within two hours of the little community and the increase in commerce resulted in it becoming an incorporated village. With additional commerce from the

second line built by the Credit Valley Railway in 1879, the village obtained town status.

Everyone realized the importance of the railway and there was great rivalry among communities to see which could attract the iron horse to its doors. Streetsville, which was a thriving community in the 50's, suffered stagnation until the Credit Valley Railway passed through in 1879. Centres such as Burnhamthorpe, Palestine, Claireville, Tullamore and Huttonville might have remained thriving communities had the rail line not bypassed them.

The first line through the south of the county was the Toronto Hamilton Railway in the 1860's and it joined the Great-Western at Hamilton and thence to Western Ontario and the U.S.A.

The Toronto Hamilton and Buffalo Railway incorporated in 1892, planned a line from Toronto to Hamilton along the Lakeshore south of the present line but it was never built.

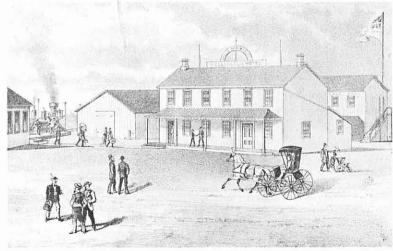
The late 70's brought three more lines to Peel. In 1877 the Hamilton and North Western Railway came into being between Hamilton and Collingwood. Peel points served by this were Terra Cotta, Cheltenham, Inglewood, Caledon East, Centreville and Palgrave.

It is interesting to note that many of the early commuters on these lines were students who otherwise might not have had access to a secondary education. Pupils from Palgrave travelled daily to school in Georgetown. University students from Brampton and Port Credit commuted to University of Toronto.

In 1879 the Credit Valley completed a line through Streetsville where one line forked west to Milton, Guelph Junction, Galt and Windsor. The other struck north through Meadowvale, Churchville, Brampton, Snelgrove, Cheltenham, Inglewood, Credit Forks, Cataract Junction, Alton and Orangeville. At Cataract a line ran west to Erin, Hillsburg, Fergus and Elora.

Over on the east side of the County, the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Co. ran through Bolton, Mono Road, Cardwell Junction, Caledon, Melville, Orangeville and Owen Sound. Residents of Caledon East and Palgrave travelled the Hamilton and North Western to Cardwell Junction and then hopped on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce for a quick trip to Toronto.

In 1933 the C.P.R. abandoned the section of the former Toronto, Grey & Bruce between Bolton and Orangeville and stunted the development of Mono Road and Caledon Village.



By the late 1850's the iron horse was a common sight in Peel and David Rountree of Mono Road was fortunate to have an inn just across from the station.



Road construction was a slow process and a great many jobs had to be done manually. This new hard surfacing for Main Street in Brampton was a great improvement over the mud street which was often little better than a quagmire.

Slightly more than 50 years from the construction of the first rail line in Peel, the last one was completed. This was a part of the Toronto Sudbury line of the C.P.R. which opened in 1906. The section between Toronto and Bolton was originally part of the old narrow gauge line of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce. It was at one time one of the most heavily travelled lines in Peel and still carries trains to Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

Advent of the railways ruined many an old stage coach line and precipitated the decline of many a village not on or near the course of the iron horse.

Mono Mills, before a disastrous fire in the 1870's, aspired to be an important railway centre, but the fire finished these dreams.

Palgrave's fortune in having a station on the Hamilton and North West brought about the downfall of the thriving business centre of Ballycroy. In their death struggles, both Mono Mills and Ballycroy sought desperately to have a spur line built from Palgrave through those villages to Orangeville, but without success.

As the train replaced the stage for passenger transport, so the modern car and later the aeroplane have made life difficult for the rail lines. There is no passenger service on the Hamilton and North Western, now part of the C.N.R., and the line is rarely used except for freight.

The Credit Valley which became part of the C.P.R. has cut passenger service to a minimum, and even the fast new transcontinental trains on the C.P. main line are not as popular as had been expected.

Government subsidies have helped to maintain passenger service on the C.N. line (formerly Grand Trunk) through Brampton and also the C.N. line (formerly the Toronto Hamilton) servicing the southern part of the county.

The shortest rail line in Peel was an industrial line used to take marl from beds north of Caledon Lake to Orangeville, a distance of about three miles. At Orangeville the marl was processed and shipped on to the Credit Valley line to supply the building trade in Toronto and many other growing Ontario cities.

Two recent developments will make a vast difference in Peel County rail traffic.

The C.N. has built a new marshalling yard north of Toronto near Maple and the line through Brampton is becoming a main route servicing the "golden horseshoe" between Oshawa and Niagara.

Except for a temporary section through Brampton, the whole line has been rebuilt and double tracked in anticipation that before long 50 freight trains will traverse this line each day.

The second development fittingly comes as Canada enters its centenary. This spring a new commuter line, which heralds the new great step in the county's transportation, was opened between Hamilton and Pickering. The streamlined coaches streak along the original Toronto-Hamilton line.

It is described as Canada's first made-to-order rail commuter service and it is handling 15,000 passengers a day. The number will soon be doubled.

The line is called GO-Transit which is short for Government of Ontario Transit. Trains clock an average of 40 miles an hour getting Port Credit passengers into Toronto's Union Station in 25 minutes and Hamilton commuters in 65 minutes. New equipment, stations, changes to the track, and signalling, cost around 15 million dollars.

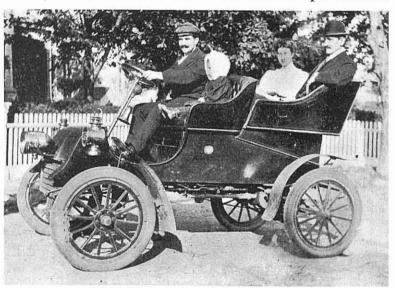
The GO line developed as the result of a 1964 transportation study in and around Metro Toronto which revealed that residents of the domitory communities such as Port Credit, Lorne Park and Clarkson would welcome a convenient, frequent and fast commuter service.

The new trains run from 6 a.m. to midnight with peak weekday service every 20 minutes and hourly service at off-peak periods as well as weekends and holidays.

The GO service shares track with the regular traffic on the C.N. line and in the planning stage it was anticipated there would be no trouble in integrating it with regular traffic. The huge new "hump" yard at Maple was to siphon off much of the downtown freight, but C.N. had not foreseen the economic boom of the last few years and the lakeshore line is today carrying as much as ever.

A sophisticated central control system, new signals, swing-off points and two-way radio contact have solved the problems.

The rolling stock of 40 coaches and nine selfpropelled units resemble subway cars rather than conventional railway equipment. The future of rail traffic is already here in the GO Transit line and the potential in



The early auto was often built with the lines of a buggy and many a carriage maker tried his hand at producing a horseless carriage. The demand for better roads resulted from the rapid development of the car.

the Metro Toronto Area will probably not be reached until the early 1980's.

Also a natural for a transit line is the Guelph-Toronto C.N. line. The population served by this line in Peel County alone will number 125,000 by 1980 and preliminary studies are being made at the present time.

LAND TRANSPORT — RADIALS

One can not help but think back to the radial lines of the early 1900's when the new transit lines were being discussed. Sir Adam Beck, Ontario Hydro's first chairman, was one of the strongest advocates of the electric interurban transit system. The radials could touch 50 miles an hour and had an enviable safety record.

One line headed out of Toronto in 1915 and after passing through Dixie, Cooksville, Britannia, Churchville, Meadowvale, Eldorado Park, Huttonville and Norval terminated in Guelph. It was officially opened on April 14, 1917 and closed on April 15, 1931.

For many years there had been dreams of an electric railway between Brampton and Toronto. Meetings were held to discuss the feasibility and the Brampton terminal was to be across from the County Court House where the war cenotaph now stands.

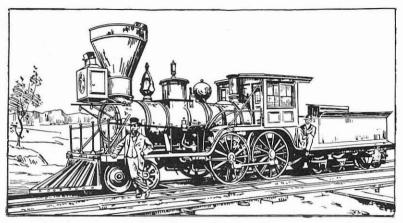
The failure of the Canadian National Electric Line was due to many causes although the development of the motor car was blamed at the time. It was operating parallel to the C.N. line which could handle more freight and passengers at much cheaper rates and there was a depression at the time. It was also inconvenient in that its Toronto terminal was at Keele and Dundas, a point well removed from the core of Toronto.

The concept of the radial line was good. However, maybe the timing was early by 50 or 60 years. Planners are now taking a second look at electric transit even though the first GO Transit line will have diesel power.

Soon after the turn of the Century a second radial line followed the Lakeshore, and for a time, helped to make Port Credit a commuter settlement. The Toronto and York Radial Railways had its terminal at the St. Lawrence Starch Company plant. In 1921 it was sold to the Hydro Electric Power Commission who in turn sold it to the Toronto Transportation Commission in 1927. Due to the depression and the increased use of car and bus, the track was abandoned and removed in 1933.



Peel's first cloverleaf was at Port Credit on the Queen Elizabeth Way. In 1958 when this air photograph was taken the cloverleaf was the ultimate in highway safety and convenience.



For almost 70 years the railways dominated passenger and freight transport in Ontario. Peel was criss-crossed by several lines which prospered until the auto and truck began to cut into business. Today many lines have discontinued or drastically reduced passenger travel.

WATER TRANSPORT

Indians and white traders used Lake Ontario and the Credit river for transport long before white civilization came to the County. Furs were brought down the Credit by canoe and bartered to the early French trader who transported them by boat to Montreal and Quebec. The Mississauga trapper and hunter brought his family down the Credit with him and the Ontario lakefront served as a summer resort area until the family headed north again in the fall for more hunting.

The Credit teemed with fish and it was not until after the building of saw and flour mills that the salmon trout disappeared from the river.

Long before any road was passable to York from the Head of the Lake, workmen began cutting the pine and oak for the British Navy. White pine was predominate on the sandy loams of the Lake Iroquois plain.

The original 1806 survey of Toronto Township shows timber reserves for masts and it was not unusual to find pine 150 foot high and oak 50 foot high. The absence of roads meant that the logs had to be transported by water.

The lumbering era in the south part of the Peel lasted into the 1890's. The trade in squared white pine timber began in the 1830's and in 1844 278,000 cubic feet of squared oak and pine and 1,433,369 board feet of lumber were shipped from the Port Credit docks. By 1850 2,430,751 board feet were shipped.

Logs were hauled to the Credit river in the winter and in the spring they were floated down to the nearest mill. The lumber was then teamed to Port Credit and final destination was Toronto.

The first harbour was built in 1837 by the government with the aid of a number of Indians. Like all harbours between Toronto and Hamilton, it was not a good natural harbour but spacious enough for small sailing vessels.

The harbour soon became an important lumber and agricultural port and a regular call for the mail-boat between Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara.

Between 1830 and 1850 Port Credit became a thriving port and shipping firms built warehouses along the east bank. Wharves extended more than 300 feet beyond the shoreline for steamers to dock. There was also a large two-storey warehouse; for grain in great quantities was shipped to the U.S.A. At times grain wagons would line up from the Centre Road to the dock and if farmers could not unload before nightfall, they unhitched their teams



New cars from the American Motors plant at Brampton hitch a ride on the Canadian National Railway line which traverses the Main Street of Brampton. The three-decker railway cars are especially designed to carry new cars to the Atlantic provinces and the west coast.

and spent the night in one of the village inns. By 1850 Port Credit was the fourth largest export port behind

Kingston, Toronto and Whitby.

The railway era finished the Port, although local produce was shipped by water in smaller quantities for many years. It is interesting to note that a branch of the Packham family of Brampton brick makers, had a plant where the Texaco refinery now stands and in the late 1800's and early 1900's barges loaded with brick were towed to Toronto to help in building that rapidly expanding city.

It is not until 1933 when the big lake tankers began servicing the oil refinery that the port of Port Credit

began to come back.

In 1957 a new \$1,100,000 deep-sea harbour was built to attract the ocean vessels which came into the Lake following the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

For a time the harbour did not attract anything but coal boats, but in 1962 warehouse facilities were built and the amount of cargo traffic has increased rapidly. The Canada Steamship Lines, then moved its operation from Toronto to Port Credit.

There is no question but that the harbour facilities will experience a tremendous boom as the urban area between Toronto and Hamilton become more dense.

In 1966 the docking facilities for the lake boats were at capacity with approximately 360,000 tons being handled as compared to 280,000 in 1962. Overseas freight is transferred at Montreal to the lake boat for the trip up the St. Lawrence and across Lake Ontario. Port Credit freight for the west coast is picked up and taken to Port Arthur where it is transferred to rail lines.

The cargo operation at Port Credit is small compared with the coal shipments which arrive at the giant Ontario Hydro Lakeview Generating Station. In 1962 boats started arriving at the huge new dock which consists of a 1,200 foot pier and a 700 foot causeway. Last year, 168 boats loaded with 2,690,000 tons of bituminous coal from Sidney, Nova Scotia, and West Virginia were unloaded. This is almost one half of all coal used by Ontario Hydro.

In 1967 it is estimated the tonnage will reach an all time high of three million.

AIR TRANSPORT

It was the proposal to establish Trans-Canada Airlines that gave birth to the Malton Airport.

There were five small airfields in the Metro Toronto area and it was evident that none of these would adequately handle the type of aircraft which would provide a trans-continental all-weather air service.

Various sites were inspected in the winter of 1936-37 and finally Malton was selected by the Toronto Harbour Commission and representatives of the Department of Transport.

The site was all farm land and consisted of 1,400 acres and comprised the north-east corner of the present airport.

There were three runways, each 3,000 feet long and 150 feet wide and only two were paved. Trans-Canada Air Lines constructed a hangar and a farmhouse served as a terminal, communications and weather service building.

Scheduled operations started in 1938 with a T.C.A. Lockheed 14 aircraft, having accommodation for 14 passengers. Total staff at the airport consisted of approxi-

mately 175 people.

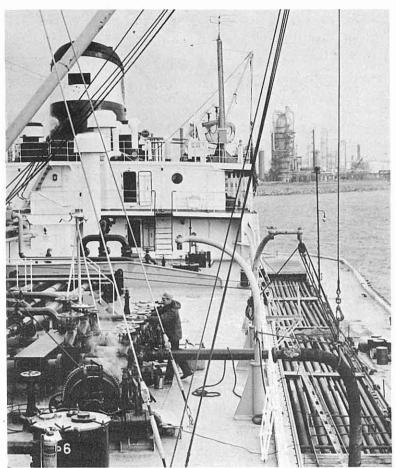
The Harbour Commission operated the airport. In 1939 a frame terminal building was constructed which, with alterations and extension, served until a new terminal opened in 1949. The old terminal building became an operations and administration building and was again extended in all directions to handle increased services.

During World War II, the airport continued to handle flights for T.C.A. and American Airlines but as well it became an elementary flying training school and an observers' school of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. In addition, the airport was used by Victory Aircraft for the testing of planes.

At the start of war, the Federal government took over the operation of the airport, leasing the property from the City of Toronto. In November 1958 the property was transferred to the Federal government in exchange for certain development of the city's Toronto Island Airport.



Passengers alight at Malton from a giant Air Canada jet DC-8. By 1970 the Lockheed C54 will be landing at the Toronto International Airport with 900 passengers.



The Peerless, giant British American Oil Company tanker, unloading a cargo of oil at the Clarkson Refinery.

Since 1946, many millions of dollars have been invested in new building facilities and the extension and hard surfacing of runways. The latest navigational and landing aids were installed, and these have since been supplemented by weather radar and air traffic control radar systems. The 1949 terminal building was extended twice as the traffic increased at a phenomenal rate.

More and larger aircraft required the construction of a new 800 foot long hangar by T.C.A. to permit proper servicing of its aircraft.

In recent years the Department of Transport has purchased additional land so that today it consists of well over 5,000 acres.

The type of aircraft operated on scheduled services has progressed from the Lockheed 14 carrying 14 passengers to straight jet types such as the DC9 and the

Boeing 707, capable of carrying up to 173 people. The Lockheed 14 maximum gross weight was 19,000 pounds as compared with the 707's maximum gross of 312,000 pounds. In recent years two new 10,000 feet runways have been built which are three times longer than the first. A third runway will be extended to 10,000 feet in 1967. One inch of snow means that plows and blowers must remove 3,071 tons from the runways.

Scheduled airlines at Malton, now called the Toronto International Airport, include Air Canada (new name for Trans-Canada Airlines), Canadian Pacific Airlines, British Overseas Airways Corporation and American Airlines. In addition, many non-scheduled commercial flights use the airport facilities.

There are more than 30 aircraft of varying sizes owned and operated by large business organizations which use Malton as base airport and three new hangars have been built to house them.

The staff has increased from 175 to almost 4,000.

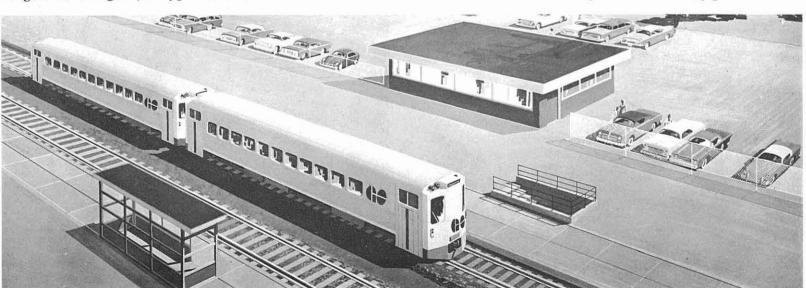
In 1964 the new \$30,000,000 complex including a circular aeroquay, terminal, sunken plaza, tunnels under the aircraft ramp, a three-legged control tower, reflecting pools, treed interior court and \$150,000 worth of fine art, was officially opened. An aeroquay is a dock for aircraft separate from the main terminal and contains departure rooms used by airlines to gather passengers just before boarding. At Toronto Airport, the aeroquay completely surrounds the terminal building.

The combined aeroquay terminal contains only facilities directly connected with travellers. Even the airport manager and his staff have a separate administration building that also houses the weather office, the telecommunications staff, airline executive offices, bank and other tenants.

The air traffic controllers have their own eye-catching Y-shaped building, surmounted by a control tower nearly a mile distant from the other buildings. A separate power plant supplies light, heat, air conditioning and standby power to the whole complex.

Surmounting the two-storey terminal is a seven floor, 2,400 car parking garage. Up to 30 aircraft of 60-passenger capacity can be accommodated simultaneously at the six "fingers" protruding from the aeroquay. The airport will handle more than 3,200,000 passengers this year. On a continuous round the clock basis, one aircraft arrives or departs every four minutes.

Control of the airways is an increasing problem with



The GO-Transit is described as Canada's first made-to-order rail commuter service and handles 15,000 passengers a day-soon to be doubled.

more and larger planes. To exert control over flying within the area extending from the Lakehead to Ottawa and from the International border to the Hudson Bay, the Toronto area control centre has access to 73 different radio channels or frequencies.

The traffic controller keeps aircraft under constant watch, by means of two surveillance radar systems. One has a range of 150 miles and the other provides a more detailed picture over a shorter distance. A third system which operates over only a few miles, provides very accurate information and allows the tower to give the pilot landing instructions under conditions of minimum visibility.

Electronics also play a part in the reporting and displaying of weather conditions surrounding the airport. Possibly the most notable device is the "weather radar" which "sees" precipitation and cloud accumulations beyond the range of the human eye.

In 1962, the control tower handled 116,218 aircraft movements of which 89,376 were itinerant flights, i.e. flights arriving from or departing for other airports as opposed to strictly local operations such as practice flights.

Toronto International Airport, from the over-all business standpoint, had more traffic in 1966 than any other airport in Canada.

Present round trip rates to England which are sometimes as low as \$319, will drop to \$220 by 1970 when the

British Overseas Airways Corporation will bring into Malton the huge 747 with seating capacity for 490 passengers.

Air cargo has grown tremendously and the building originally provided for this purpose is now inadequate and it is being substantially enlarged.

Plans are under way for a new terminal building for use by the supersonic and high density subsonic jets. Of the latter, the DC8 - 61 series, 250 passenger capacity, entered service this year. The Boeing 747 and the Lockheed C54, 900 passengers, are expected about 1970. The present runways are adequate for the new type plane but passenger and baggage facilities are inadequate.

There are two other tiny airports in Peel—one two miles north-east of Caledon village and the other on the west side of Brampton.

The Brampton Flying Club has a membership of 470 and in 1966 82 private and 20 commercial pilots licences were issued. There are 69 single-engined planes—Cessnas, Champs and Piper Cubs—at the Brampton airport, eight belonging to the Club and 61 privately owned.

There is a growing trend among farmers in the north end of the County to own their own plane and have a pasture landing strip.

It is estimated that 30 farms have their own plane and belong to an organization called the "Flying Farmers" which has a membership in Ontario of 460.



In 1964 a new circular aeroquay and terminal were built at Malton costing 30 million dollars. Upper left is a close-up of the new complex, which can also be seen in the centre of the larger aerial photograph showing the many runways and access roads to the airport. The four-lane Macdonald-Cartier Freeway is in the lower left corner.

Public Utilities' Important Role

Prominent Part in Peel's Progress

LECTRICITY HAS PROVEN to be one of mankind's greatest discoveries, and with its use nations, industries, and individuals have benefited from this cheap yet dependable source of power. The crude generating stations on the local creeks and rivers have given way to gargantuan power complexes which span international borders and displace whole communities. The eminence which electricity, and its recent development and production, has attained often overshadows its humble, yet colourful, origins.

The history of electricity, in particular hydro-electric power, in Peel County is lengthy (when compared to the rest of Ontario), for long before Edison invented the popular incandescent bulb, progressive industrialists in the county had utilized electricity for power and light. The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission has since then consolidated most of these local enterprises involved in the production of electricity, and the use of electricity has continued to increase, with the numerous feuding competitors being replaced by the quiet efficiency of this established utility.

It is the purpose of this story to summarize the history of electricity in Peel County in sufficient detail to acquaint the reader with personalities associated with its development, to indicate the remarkable growth of the use of electricity, and to present a factual resumé of important events.

THE CATARACT — NORTH PEEL

In the early history of Peel County, an adventurous young man by the name of Grant was caught up in the gold fever which swept the local settlers in 1818. Needless to say, the yellow nuggets never materialized, but Grant did discover the Credit falls. The initial settlement attempted by Grant's employer, Mr. Crooks, failed, and the area remained wilderness for the next forty years.

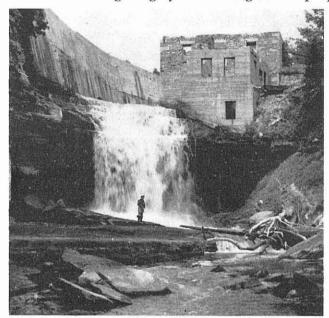
The settlement of the region was left to Mr. R. Church, a speculator who opened the virgin land in 1858. But even Church, with the purchase of the land and the investment of a small fortune in its development, had not foreseen the time when the falls would be heralded as "one of the foremost sources of electrical energy in the county." With the coming of the Credit Valley Railway a couple of decades later, the junction at Cataract became a bustling community: "with flour mills and saw mills, a brewery, general store, post office, a woollen factory, two hotels, and several handsome residences."

The Author

VERN BREEN



Electricity's story begins when John Deagle installed a tiny, home-made generator in his flour mill. Pleased with his futuristic innovation, he approached the people of Erin (five miles away) with an offer to light their streets with an arc lighting system. To give the people a



CHURCH'S FALLS — THE CATARACT, CALEDON

demonstration, he sent to Montreal for a second-hand generator, installed it, erected the transmission lines and set up a distributing system on his own.

The demonstration was a success, and customers demanded domestic service as well as public lighting. In 1905 he established the Cataract Light and Power Company. The following year the village of Alton (four miles away) became a customer. When Orangeville asked for similar services, Deagle realized the need for more power. He spent three years making a generator, for which he "not only made the seven thousand parts, but made his own dies, presses and tools. He made the shaft from an old railway-car axle, which he tooled down on a rickety second-hand lathe."

Harry McMurchy of Brampton verifies this, for he remembers Deagle as a man "who was always tinkering with electricity" and "could fix anything." This generator operated for seventeen years, until 1922, and burned out only after the plant had changed hands. When his line was finally connected to Orangeville, he became embroiled in a feud spanning 18 years.

VERN BREEN was born one of five children in Long Branch in 1925 and attended both Public and Continuation School there. He earned his Bachelor of Applied Science degree at Toronto University in 1950, graduating in Engineering and Business.

Upon graduation the writer gained experience in the employ of The British American Oil Company and with Flexonics Corporation of Canada Limited. The writer joined the Staff of Ontario Hydro in 1952 and was invited to leave the position as Consumer Service Supervisor to join Brampton Hydro as Manager in 1960.

The writer is a member of Christ Anglican Church, a Rotarian, an Executive member of the Social Planning Council for Peel County, Secretary-Treasurer of the Brampton and District Industrial Association, actively interested in the Brampton Y.M.C.A. and enjoys golf, curling and photography as hobbies.

"Deagle had his lights shot out with .22 rifles, his meters burned out and his wires cut — usually on a Saturday night when everyone wanted power — until he hired a man to patrol his system. He had his lines burned out by arcing, a technique consisting of pulling a reinforced line up against a competitor's line so that when the next rain made a good contact, the insulation burned off and the weaker line burned through."

When Deagle had forced four of the five competitors out of business, the shrewd operator decided to pull up stakes, and in 1922 sold out to R. G. Lee for one hundred thousand dollars. Three years later, the Caledon Electric Company was incorporated under R. O. Harris. The system was already servicing Alton, Caledon, Cheltenham, Hillsburg, and Erin, and between 1925 and 1933 Caledon East, Inglewood, Victoria, Mono Road, and the Forks of the Credit were added.

To increase the output of the station for this expansion, Harris added a diesel motor in 1927, giving the company a total output of 900 horsepower. To prevent energy loss from their high voltage lines, the company finished replacing the original 2,200 volt lines with 6,600 ones by 1933.

Despite these efforts to improve the system, year by year the customers became increasingly dissatisfied with the price stagnation (as the Ontario Commission's rates decreased) and the capacity limitations. On December 1, 1944, Ontario Hydro moved in and purchased the station.

Since then, customers have had the luxury of enjoying electric power throughout a rainstorm, instead of suffering the usual powerless night as the dam or lines were being repaired.

BRAMPTON

Electricity first came to the County town in 1885, when J. O. Hutton erected a line to the Queen's Hotel, Brampton, from his newly-installed generating station at Huttonville. The demonstration arc light in front of the hotel on Queen Street East where the high rise office building, Queen's Square, now stands, impressed the public to such a degree that, at the expense of the unreliable gas street lights, they asked Hutton to supply power for eighteen arc street lamps.

Later still in the century, an experiment to domesticate the unruly arc lamps ended in failure. They were first installed in Christ Church, but the sputtering was so disturbing that they were taken down a few weeks later. Yet with the appearance of Edison's incandescent bulb, there were 43 customers in 1903.

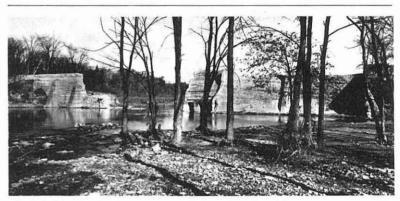
The Huttonville power source was purchased by John McMurchy in 1903, and he expanded and improved the existing facilities, offering a supply of 500 horsepower to the customers. But the townspeople desired more, and in 1910 asked Hydro to come in. Continuous service from the Provincial source started in 1911. McMurchy was permitted to continue supplying electricity to his own industrial holdings in Brampton, and he continued to do so until 1950.

In 1923, Brampton became an important centre for the provincial commission's Rural Power District Plan, which offered equalized power rates for rural customers. The Georgetown and Streetsville power districts were added to Brampton's in 1941 and 1945 respectively.

In 1949, the conversion from 25 to 60 cycles was authorized by the Brampton Commission, and this was completed in 1954. From 1954 to 1964, Brampton more than quadrupled its consumption of electricity, with peak loads in December of those years increasing from 900 horsepower to 41,500 horsepower respectively.

One month in 1966 the Town of Brampton used almost seventeen million kilowatts of electricity, over one million times the 1912 consumption of 15.6 kilowatts.

The municipal commission is now in the midst of its cabling program, a five-year plan already more than half completed, by which all of the downtown overhead hydro structures are to be placed underground. Domestic underground service is already available in Peel Village, Peel Estates, Ridgehill Manor and sections of Northwood Park.



The Erindale Dam in 1954. Built in 1910 by the Erindale Power Company, this dam had no connection with the early mills. The power dam was blown up as a "safety" measure in 1922, after being bought by the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission.

STREETSVILLE

Streetsville's first electric power was from a small generating plant built on the Credit River at the foot of Ontario Street. It began operating in the winter of 1907-08 and was capable of producing 150 horsepower at peak consumption periods.

The history of this tiny power station is interesting: In the days when the late Sir Adam Beck, first Chairman of Ontario Hydro, and others were campaigning for publicly owner power, prominent citizens of Streetsville were doing something tangible about getting power for their village from the water resources at their doorstep. The community's leading citizen, Dr. T. I. Bowie, who also served as Reeve, started the movement to produce electric power in Streetsville. He saw the opportunities which the Credit River presented for generating electric energy. The site chosen was that of an old flax mill which had ceased operations and had been taken over by the village for taxes. There a concrete dam was built, stretching 190 feet across the river and providing a 12-foot head of water. The cost of building this dam in 1906 was approximately \$20,000.

When the power situation in the Village began to become critical in the early 1930's, a movement was started to join the Ontario Hydro family of communities. However, not all the residents were in favour of this change, and strong opposition to the movement developed. It was nearly three years before a successful vote was taken and the P.U.C. was formed.

Power flowed from Niagara to Streetsville in December, 1934. When Streetsville joined the Hydro family a new 25 cycle motor and generator set was installed in place of the original generator to act as a booster and supplement Hydro power from the Southern Ontario system, which was then only available at 25 cycles. In 1942, evidence of Streetsville's growth appeared on the annual provincial report: "Arrangements were made for increasing line and transformer capacity to provide for growing commercial and domestic lighting demands." In 1945, the rural power district served by Streetsville was

united with Brampton's for more efficient operation. In 1953, Streetsville finished the new street lighting system.

All power is now solely derived from the Niagara source, and the local generators were closed down in 1960. Streetsville reflects the recent growth of the whole area, and in the last ten years has tripled its consumption of electricity.

PORT CREDIT

In 1909, Port Credit applied to the provincial commission for its services, and later that year definite arrangements were made. The transformer station, which was to be moved from Trafalgar to Centre Road to serve Brampton, was located in Port Credit, thus giving the community a readily available hook-up with the Niagara power system.

Hydro began its operations here in 1912, and all matters of policy were governed by a Committee of Council, instead of the usual three-man commission. All the equipment was owned by the Ontario Hydro, and this state of affairs existed until 1952, when the Public Utilities Commission was formed and the village purchased the distribution system.

Port Credit's first domestic power customer was Mr. Charles Elliott, who resided at 49 High East Street and who became the first Reeve of the newly incorporated village in 1914.

As early as 1915 Port Credit was a major distribution point, providing electricity to 400 customers throughout the Toronto Township area. To-day, the three thousand customers utilize over seventeen million kilowatt hours of electricity a year.

In 1952, the frequency standardization program was completed, giving Port Credit the more efficient 60 cycle service ahead of most Ontario towns. Mr. E. S. McNeice was employed by the P.U.C. until his death in 1958, and during his 25 years of service the community benefited from his attempts to modernize the service.

Since 1963, all electrical installations have been underground, and half of the street lighting system is of the new mercury vapor type. One half of the Main Street wiring is also underground, giving a new look to the Town.

BOLTON

Bolton's electrical pioneer was A. A. McFall. In 1907 he installed a generator in his flour mill on the Humber, and formed the Bolton Heat, Light, and Power Company. With the help of his auxiliary steam plant, he supplied Bolton's power needs for the next eight years. The generator was driven by a gas type engine, which in 1907 was a new and modern means of producing power. The engine also drove the machinery of the mill when the water levels were low.

Overtures were made by the Bolton Council to Ontario Hydro as early as the fall of 1913 to learn the cost of dependable electric power being delivered to the village.

Hydro power was the most important question the people of Bolton had dealt with for some time. Lighting of streets, homes, and other buildings in Bolton prior to 1915 was by rather primitive and unsatisfactory methods when other communities were starting to get dependable low-cost power. The privately owned generating and distribution system was purchased by the village and the distribution system was rebuilt under the supervision of

the Ontario Hydro. Hydro power was delivered to the village on January 25, 1915.

In over fifty years the village of Bolton has grown steadily until now there are nearly 2,500 persons living there. In 1965 there were 693 customers, compared with 104 in 1915. The average cost per kilowatt hour for domestic service dropped from 9.52c per kilowatt hour in 1915 to 1.36c per kilowatt hour in 1964. The average monthly consumption has soared from 12 kilowatts at Hydro's introduction to 633 kilowatts in 1964.

"Bolton Hydro," it has been stated, "has evolved, and now it has become one of the most modern small municipal systems in Ontario.

GAS - A PEEL UTILITY

The story of gas in Peel County as a major utility is short, yet impressive, and its development is indicative of the area's soaring economic development in the past two decades.

Consumer's Gas was chartered in 1846 to supply manufactured gas to Toronto and the adjacent communities. It was, however, over eighty years before the company moved into Peel County with the completion of the Port Credit extension in September, 1931.

Brampton, in 1954, became the first municipality in central Ontario outside of the immediate Toronto district to receive the manufactured gas, and shortly thereafter Consumer's Gas converted from manufactured gas to natural, a move made possible by the completion of the 2390 mile pipeline from Alberta. This seemingly endless supply of energy allowed the company to expand almost at will.

Between 1955, when this gas began to flow into Peel, and 1966, it has spread its services to most of Peel County, with Bolton and the northern communities to receive service in the near future.

Consumer's Gas, already servicing 30,000 customers from 450 miles of main in the county, is continuing its expansion program to meet Peel's growing needs.

THE AUTHOR'S THANKS

In concluding this chapter on the Public Utilities in Peel, I wish to thank all those who assisted in its compilation by supplying the necessary records and photographs and particularly my sincere appreciation to our young college student, Joel Kennedy, who was largely responsible for the research and initial draft of the stories from all the municipalities. Without his untiring help it would not have been accomplished.



JOEL KENNEDY is a twenty-one year old Brampton resident in his 4th year at Hamilton College in Clinton, N.Y. He is majoring in latin and hopes to return to Toronto to study law.

Joel attended Grades 1-4 at Mc-Hugh Public School, and 5-7 at Glendale. He graduated from Grade 13 at Brampton High. He was an active participant in the Brampton Minor Hockey Association, and has held various elected and honourary posts in the course of his academic career. Joel was elected president of the student

body at West Elgin District High School, and at college was chosen for membership in the D.T.'s, an honourary Sophomore society, and Was Los, an honourary Junior society. He also was chosen as a freshman counsellor, and served as "Steward" of his fraternity (Sigma Phi). Joel also plays on the college's hockey team.

Joel is a son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kennedy, 65 Melville

Crescent, Brampton.

Health and Welfare

HE HISTORY OF HEALTH and welfare in Peel County is one of gradual progress from ignorance and superstition to public concern and enlightenment.

In 1849 when Districts were abolished and York county divided into the three counties of Peel, York and Ontario, major battles on the health front were with plagues of cholera and smallpox. That year the Toronto area — of which Peel was considered a part — reported 745 cases of cholera, of which 449 ended fatally.

Diphtheria was the scourge of infants and children in the county. One Albion family, the James Wilsons lost four children to the disease; a Port Credit settler's three daughters were afflicted and two died, the third being left a life-long invalid. A Caledon family, the Alexander Binnies reportedly lost all five of their children to it while four children of James and Jane Magill of Streetsville died in October of 1842, all within three days.

Scarlet fever was almost as vicious, destroying the lives of scores of Peel children in these early days.

Methods of dealing with these epidemics were pitifully inefficient. Emigrants to Canada, as a preventative against cholera and "emigrant fever epidemics" were urged to consume some "gentle medicine" such as salts in peppermint infusion or rhubarb and magnesia and to eat lightly for a week prior to embarkation. The common method of protecting oneself against smallpox was to put sulphur in one's boots.

However, about the turn of the century historians noted much improvement as new means of combatting disease were discovered. Doctors had new knowledge to help them in their fight against death; vaccination against smallpox had become common and despite an epidemic of the disease in 1900 Peel recorded only three cases where scores were marked in adjoining counties.

Tuberculosis, at that time, was generally considered to be incurable and deaths were commonplace. In 1899 alone, there were 40 deaths attributed to it in Peel. Then isolation of sufferers was publicized as a means of curbing the spread of disease and services of the central laboratory became available to Peel for bacteriological examination of sputum and ready diagnosis. Progress was being made.

That such was the case is in large measure due to the guidance and perseverance of fore-thinking physicians and citizens throughout the area who saw the need for better medical services and care for patients and proposed to do something about it. The development of the two fine hospitals which now serve Peel County is a case in point.



THE COUNTY'S FIRST HOSPITAL IN BRAMPTON

Opened in 1925 with a capacity of 25 beds it admitted 156 patients that first year, and has grown almost as fast as the community it serves. Last year 8755 patients were admitted and 1348 babies were given birth there. This original unit—the former residence of Wm. Elliott—has now been demolished.

PEEL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

The first of these, Peel Memorial at Brampton, was built in 1925 in memory of those who had given their lives in their country's service during World War One. Its construction was a tribute to the far-sightedness of the Peel County Women's Institute and a group of equally-dedicated veterans. For some 10 years prior to 1925 the Institute had been raising money for a hospital and by 1921 they had amassed \$2,600. The Great War Veterans Association leant its support and in March of 1921 the first hospital board of governors was named.

President of this first board was Maj. Dr. William Dwight Sharpe and members included the County's Member of Parliament Samuel Charters, C. M. French, D.D.S., L.D.S.; Russel Hewetson, G. W. MacFarland, Thomas Fraser, James Harmsworth, F. Lindner, Col. R. V. Conover, Mrs. R. Crawford, Mrs. Annie Hall, Mrs. F. Vanderlip and Mrs. James Martin of Brampton; James Steen of Meadowvale, George Bland of Toronto Gore Township, Arthur Fletcher of Chinguacousy and Mrs. W. J. Hunter of Mount Pleasant.

Site for the building, the William Elliott estate in Brampton, was purchased in 1921 and first payment was carried by the county Institute and the Brampton Red Cross Branch. Further monies were raised from grants and individual contributions. Construction proceeded until finally on Monday, February 2, the years of planning and work were culminated in the official opening.

Present to officiate on this occasion was the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, His Honor Lt. Col. Henry Cock-

The Authors

B. C. SMITH
Port Credit
ROSE CROXON

(For biography see page 212)

Erindale



"BERT" SMITH started bis newspaper career in Stratford after serving four years in the 1914-1918 war. In 1929 he moved to Brampton and joined the staff of the Charters Publishing Company. In 1938 Mr. Smith founded the Port Credit Weekly and retained its ownership until 1963 when he sold The Weekly to Thompson Home Newspapers.

During Mr. Smith's thirty-eight years in Peel County, he has been active in community work, in such worthy projects as the Lions Club swimming pool in Brampton, the South Peel Retarded Childrens School, the Peel County TB and Health Association, Brampton and South Peel Hospital Boards. He was chairman of the South Peel Board of Education in 1957.

He has received many honors during this time. Twice he refused nominations to both the Federal and Provincial Parliaments. He served as President of the Weekly Newspapers Association of Ontario. Mr. Smith was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1955 and had the honor of being a delegate to the United Nations meeting in England and France in 1960. During the last war, he served as an administration officer in the Veterans Guards of Canada. Mr. Smith is a member of Credit Valley Conservation Authority; also the Port Credit Arena Board and a number of other local organizations.

shutt. The building was dedicated by Major the Rev. R. N. Burns, a former minister of Brampton's Grace Methodist Church and father of one of those whose lives and deaths, the institution commemorated.

Originally of 25-bed capacity, Peel Memorial Hospital included two public wards of three beds each, six private



THE ORIGINAL NURSES' RESIDENCE

Built in 1930 and donated to the Hospital Board by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hewetson in memory of their son, Russell Hewetson. With the required addition built some years later it provided suitable accommodation for 36 nurses. When the new wing is erected this building will be moved or possibly demolished.

rooms and a nursery capable of handling only three babies at a time. That it filled an immediate need was attested to by the fact that 156 patients were cared for within its first year and that it was almost immediately plagued by overcrowding. Steps had to be taken almost immediately to increase its size.

At the same time, it was decided that a nurses' residence in conjunction with the hospital would be of benefit. In 1930 a spacious residence was opened on the hospital grounds, a gift to the county from the late J. W. Hewetson and Mrs. Hewetson, presented as a memorial to their son Russell.

Two years later cornerstone for an extension to the hospital was laid and new stairways and an elevator installed. In 1938 the extension itself was extended, largely by the addition of second and third storeys.

Attesting to the excellent guidance of those who directed Peel Memorial's course through these early years was the fact that each addition and expansion was completely paid up.

The afore-mentioned various expansions doubled the bed capacity of Peel Memorial and permitted it to care for 490 patients in 1933; more than 1,000 people just five years later.

Indicative of the need for these facilities, is the extent to which the present accommodation is utilized. At present size — 251 beds and 42 bassinets — Peel Memorial Hospital in 1965 provided care for 8,000 adults and children, exclusive of newborn babies. A figure close to 9,400 patients is expected for the year 1967 when final records are tallied.

Builders were at work at the hospital again in 1949 preparing for opening a handsome new wing which had been a year in the building. Estimated to cost some \$260,000 with an additional \$50,000 for furnishings, the new wing was designed to more than double the existing capacity of the building, providing in itself an additional 38 beds, 27 bassinets, a new heating plant and additional laundry facilities.

Impetus for construction of this wing was provided by a \$40,000 bequest from the late Kenneth Pringle which, coupled with grants from the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the County of Peel, Brampton Town and the Townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore, gave the hospital's builders a firm "leg up" on the financing of the structure.

Those under whose guidance this major undertaking was launched included Hospital Board President J. A. Carroll, D. W. Duggan, chairman of the finance committee, J. H. C. Waite, chairman of the building committee and R. I. Blain who chaired the property committee. Superintendent of the hospital was Miss Irene Shaw.

This new wing was officially opened by Ontario's Premier Leslie Frost on December 16, but even this was only a forerunner of much more to come.

The year 1951 saw two wings added to the nurses' residence, upping its capacity from 12 to 36 nurses. Then, in 1960, the first portion of a two-phase extension program saw another 153 beds added to the hospital, with the second phase, opened in 1963, adding more than 100 more. Between them, the two phases presented a bill of 3.7 million dollars.

Peel Hospital planners now view this as a moderate amount as they look to the very near future. For the past two years they have been seriously involved in preparations for another mammoth two-phase building expansion scheme expected to be launched in the fall of 1967. The first half of the undertaking alone will increase the hospital's 251-bed capacity to 489 beds with many supporting facilities, while the second phase, originally programmed for a start in late 1968 and completion by 1971 will give the hospital a total of 690 beds. The first phase alone is expected to cost in the neighborhood of ten and a half million dollars.



PEEL MEMORIAL'S PLANNED EXPANSION

Soon to be built this 10-storey wing with provision for an additional three storey and pent house, and foundation for an extra three storeys when required, will provide 238 more beds plus 42 bassinets. This first phase will bring the total patient accommodation close to the 500 mark, and the second phase will mean another 200 beds or a total for the entire hospital of 690 beds. The County grant will amount to \$3,500,000, Provincial and Federal government grants to \$2,800,241 and the Province will loan the balance of \$4,200,000 at the special low interest rate of 3%. To provide the extra parking space for patients, visitors and medical and other staff the Hospital Board recently purchased the residential properties on the south side of John Street between Centre and Lynch Streets for \$160,000, and paid for same out of operating revenue. To pay the interest carrying charges and help retire the loan, a campaign will be launched soon. There are at the present seventy doctors on the hospital's medical staff.

THE SOUTH PEEL HOSPITAL

Like its counterpart in Brampton the South Peel Hospital was the result of stalwart teamwork spearheaded by the unflagging zeal of a few community-minded individuals. In this case the "hospital idea" was born at a 1952 meeting of the Credit Valley Lions Club. One of the club's members, Bert C. Smith, publisher of The Port Credit Weekly, addressed his fellow Lions on the rapid growth and development which had seen South Peel change from farming municipality to thriving industrial-residential suburban area, touching on the great benefits which a hospital centred amidst this development could produce.

That same meeting night the Lions formed a five-man committee headed by W. Mansell Ketchen and including Court Carmichael, Robert Stewart, James Sherman and Dr. Jack Wilson, their objective being to look into the

hospital question.

Harold Clarke, a local businessman, told his fellow Port Credit Rotarians what was in the wind and they, too, set up an investigating committee of four members — Alfred Duck, Jack Burgess, Dr. L. G. Brayley and Ken Partridge.

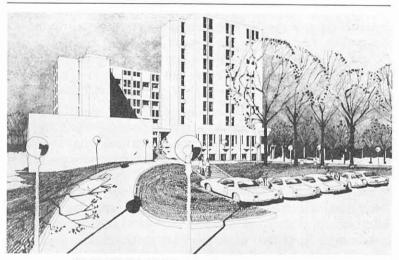
The two committees promptly joined forces and, under the chairmanship of W. M. Ketchen spearheaded a campaign which resulted in the opening of the \$2,000,000 structure in the late spring of 1958 by the author, Bert Smith, founder of the idea.

Site for the new hospital was carefully chosen to be right in the centre of the rapidly-growing South Peel area. At the corner of No. 10 Highway and the Upper Middle Road, south of Cooksville, the 125-bed initial structure was located on a 23-acre site with sufficient room for expansion when needed.

It comprised, in addition to the 125 adult beds, 34 bassinets in the nursery, two delivery rooms, three operating rooms, two x-ray rooms, an emergency operating room, fracture room, a small physio-therapy department

and other required facilities.

But despite this seemingly ambitious start, it was soon seen that expansion would have to be undertaken as soon as possible. In only four years the population it served jumped nearly 60 percent. Facilities were seriously overtaxed. The institution's monthly statistics showed occupancy ranging at maximum with such figures as 103



CREDIT VALLEY SCHOOL OF NURSING

The architects perspective of the first Regional Training School for Nurses in Peel County to be erected soon on the property adjacent to South Peel Hospital. Dunlop Wardell Matsui & Aiken, architects and consulting engineers.

percent occupancy of the 33-bed surgical wing cropping up. The overflow of patients had to be accommodated in the corridors and while hospital staff and accommodations struggled to provide care for three times the anticipated number of emergency cases, elective (non-emergency) cases were waiting three months to get a bed. Two or even three postponements of reservations were not unusual.



SOUTH PEEL'S FINE HOSPITAL

The original unit of 125 beds and 34 bassinets was opened in the spring of 1958 and soon proved inadequate for the rapidly expanding population of the area it aimed to serve. In 1963 129 more patient rooms were added bringing the total bed capacity to 437, and extending the other essential services to meet the requirements of the additional patients.

In all, the young hospital was handling an average of 4,000 patients per year, more than 700 of them each

month being of an emergency nature.

So the builders went back to work. Present at the signing of the first hospital building contract for South Peel in 1956 was Board Chairman Gordon B. Jackson who officiated in the presence of Ernie Homewood, original board secretary; M. Sullivan, the contractor and his secretary; Jim McCarthy, chairman of the hospital building committee, Dr. L. G. Brayley, chief of staff and architect Chester Wood.

G. B. Jackson was still guiding the board as chairman when the 1963 building campaign was launched, and his board included Alex Bradshaw, Mrs. A. Adamson, Norman Bell, Frank Griggs, Dr. Paul Irwin, Dr. J. L. L. Steeds, Bert C. Smith, Mansell W. Ketchen, L. J. Hooper, V. G. H. Hope, Mrs. E. F. Hamilton, James McCarthy, James Kingsbury, G. Fred Skinner, T. E. McMurray, Mrs. H. J. Richardson, Roy Terry, Charles Murray, T. E. McCollum, William McLarty, who was the treasurer, and Secretary A. G. McDermott. Hospital Administrator was Ray Copeland and Miss Reta Brown was supervisor of nurses.

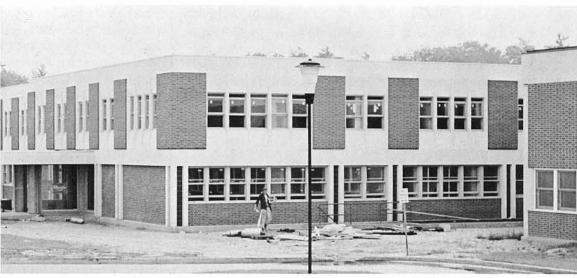
The hospital extension was opened in the fall of 1963. It provided 322 extra beds in 129 additional patients' rooms, and four extra nurseries, for a total of 437. Of the new beds provided, 57 were in the maternity wing and bassinettes were upped in number from 34 to 100. Two additional delivery rooms were added, 10 rooms were added for interns where previously there had been none and the physiotherapy department was increased to five times its previous size with eight separate treatment areas, pool and occupational therapy facilities.

Five more operating rooms were added, three more x-ray rooms, three lecture rooms and an auditorium, much enlarged laboratory space, more minor operating rooms, fracture rooms and so on.

When the doors to the impressive new edifice opened, it became the largest "industry" in South Peel with a full-time staff of 900 and a payroll of some \$3,000,000 annually.

But as can be expected, this is not the last word in the South Peel Hospital story. The week of January 11, 1967, bulldozers broke ground for yet another \$1,780,000 addition to the South Peel Hospital. Contract for this addition was signed late in December of 1966 with Milne and Nichols Limited having been awarded the job.

This new wing is scheduled for completion by the end of November this Centennial Year of 1967 and is to provide some 90 beds to augment the South Peel Hospital's psychiatric and chronic patient facilities.



PARTIAL VIEW OF NEW PSYCHIATRIC AND CHRONIC WING Now Under Construction at South Peel Hospital

OTHER HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

While Peel's two fine hospitals have played a major role in the fostering of health throughout the county, no story could begin to be complete without at least a cursory glance at some of the many other organizations, institutions and individuals which, each in its own way and to a lesser or greater degree has contributed to the over-all picture of health and welfare in Peel.

THE RED CROSS

These include such major organizations as the Red Cross, mention of which has already been made in connection with the birth of Peel hospitals. This organization, in addition to maintaining national and international aid services which need no introduction here, also have head-quarters at the ready to handle many kinds of distress on the Peel home front.

The Red Cross had its beginnings in Peel County well over half a century ago and during the ensuing years has contributed a great deal to improve the health and welfare not only of its home county but of others throughout the world. In early days there were many individual branches throughout Peel, but latterly these have become consolidated to improve their scope and efficiency.

Like Port Credit's War Service Cheerio Club, the Red Cross earned an enviable reputation during the war years, its members sewing and knitting continually to provide comforts, helps and necessities for those in the war torn areas, service personnel and civilians.

South Peel Red Cross which has its headquarters in the former Gray home on Port Credit's Hurontario street, is currently headed by William E. Bouchier of Lorne Park. Work undertaken includes welfare services such as provision of eyeglasses, clothing and bedding where necessary to families needing this help, maintenance of a singularly successful civilian enquiry service through which lost persons are found and operation of a homemaker service through which families may be kept together, under competent care, while father works and mothers are ill at home or hospitalized.

This aspect of the work is chaired by Mrs. K. E. Clarke for the South Peel Red Cross and Mrs. A. Danton is supervisor of the approximately 15 women who do the actual homemaker work of the seven-year-old program.

Red Cross sewing committees meet in South Peel twice a month to do work for the national and international supply banks, while other groups meet weekly to make bandages to be used in the blood donor clinics. These clinics are operated throughout industry and on a "residential" basis — i.e., for householders — at least once a month each and the blood collected from attending volunteers permits the maintenance of free blood transfusion services in hospitals.

Disaster services of the Red Cross are not handled solely from its Canadian headquarters but are also available locally. Fire, flood, or whatever awesome force, Red Cross workers will be standing by to help—now guided in Peel by the County's Emergency Measures Organization which has been established especially for this purpose.

A typical example of their prompt and to-the-point work on the local scene was provided in October 1954 when Hurricane Hazel swept into Peel, leaving behind her a trail of flooded river valleys and homeless valley dwellers. They were quickly domiciled and fed by Red Cross workers and other similar bodies in the district.

ALPHA EPSILON SERVICE CLUB

Uniquely Peel's own, and also at-the-ready to help in many kinds of "family disasters" is the Alpha Epsilon Service Club. Originally a sorority composed of young South Peel matrons, the organization, still small in numbers, does fantastic quantities of work in maintaining a "clothing depot" from which accredited welfare workers anywhere in the area may obtain supplies to outfit children in need.

Originally centred in one of the members' garages, the depot now occupies accommodations in the Clarkson area and the club's members are continually hard-pressed to keep it fully stocked. They hold regular collections of used clothing which they wash, clean and repair if possible. Such items as underclothing, jeans, etc., which are seldom donated, must be purchased and bazaars and sales of handwork plus other fund-raising projects are conducted to obtain the necessary monies.

A welfare clothing depot for adults is maintained in Lakeview United Church under the presidency of Mrs. Marion Laidley and a similar institution for Brampton area adults is operated by the Brampton Kinettes.

THE CARMAN GUILD

Another "home-grown" body whose contributions to the district's health and welfare has proven well-nigh astronomic, considering its size, is the Carmen Guild of Port Credit, a tiny group of about a dozen ladies from one street. They have been known to raise as much as one thousand dollars apiece annually — through a variety of "talent" enterprises, and the funds were used to provide equipment for the Toronto Isolation Hospital and for outfitting and equipping the chapel at the Peel Home for the Aged — a worship centre appropriately known as "The Carmen Chapel."

TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Returning to the larger bodies at work within our boundaries, there is the Peel County Tuberculosis and Health Association, which through the sale of T.B. Christmas seals finances a program aimed at finding and eradicating this disease, while easing the burden of patients stricken by it, and their families.

President of the Tuberculosis and Health Association is R. G. Hyma, D.C., of Brampton, while Col. J. H. Perry of Meadowvale is vice-president and Peter Waud of Brampton is first vice-president and Ontario Tuberculosis Association representative. Case-finding is in the hands of Dr. W. K. G. Allan of Brampton and Mrs. Harvey Wilson of Cooksville is executive secretary.

Services provided by the seal sales include turberculin testing of secondary and elementary school students throughout Peel, monthly referral clinics in Port Credit and Brampton, social service and rehabilitation assistance to patients and their families, an extensive program of health education through literature, press, radio and films, a case finding program, grants for research on national and international basis and industrial pre-employment chest x-rays.

On January 2 of 1967 the Association opened a daily chest clinic at 36 Queen St. E., Brampton, which allows anyone to have a free chest x-ray without waiting for an appointment. Monthly clinics at Port Credit and x-ray facilities at the South Peel Hospital are being maintained.

CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind, through its Peel County Advisory Board, brings help and comforts to the county's sightless citizens and also provides them with periodic outings. C.N.I.B. field worker in this area is W. K. Lawson of Hamilton while T. W. Frazer of Cooksville chairs the Peel County Advisory Board.

CANADIAN CANCER SOCIETY

The Peel County units of the Canadian Cancer Society are among the most active organizations engaged in health and welfare work in the area. The South Peel branch is headed by Mrs. Elsie Sweet of Cooksville while J. B. Webber of Brampton chairs the Brampton unit. They maintain permanent and mobile "red door" head-quarters for the dissemination of health education aimed at cancer eradication, while at the same time working to make thousands of cancer dressings which are provided freely to Peel patients suffering from this dire disease.

Cancer Society branches also campaign to raise funds, not only to carry on their work at home, but also to finance research in the hope of ultimate discovery of a cure for cancer.

OTHER WELFARE AND HEALTH AGENCIES

The Rehabilitation Foundation for the Disabled conducts an annual campaign to raise funds for assistance to those crippled by poliomyelitis, or otherwise disabled.

The Canadian Mental Health Association, whose local executive secretary is Mrs. E. Irwin of Cooksville, works to improve the lot of the mentally afflicted.

The Salvation Army is active in welfare work, particularly in the family welfare work, police courts and jails, transient care and general emergency field.

The Y.M.-Y.W.C.A. functions in Brampton.

All Branches of the Canadian Legion throughout the County devote considerable time and funds for welfare work in their respective areas.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES

Operating throughout the county from branch headquarters located in the two Peel hospitals, is the Victorian Order of Nurses. V.O.N. first came to South Peel in 1948 when one nurse formed the branch. Now there are three full time nurses and three relief nurses working in this branch, under the direction of Miss Lois McElheran, nurse in charge.

These blue-clad women, while they will answer any call, are primarily engaged in hospital referral work — where they are despatched at the behest of the patient's doctor to help continue the patient's care after he or she has been released from hospital. On duty round the clock, they also do a good deal of work among the elderly and chronically ill; are engaged in the field of public health through their pre and post-natal programs. They conduct prenatal clinics for expectant mothers and also follow up her delivery by home calls.

St. John Brigade

Members of the St. John Brigade have been bringing their first aid skills to sports arenas and other places where crowds assemble in Peel County for several years and are already known to have saved lives which in all probability would have been lost without them. Now, as of January this year, a South Peel Branch of the Order of St. John was established, its guiding officers being A. Ibbotson of Port Credit and J. R. Hindhead of Clarkson.

ONTARIO SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Announced at the beginning of this year was the appointment of Miss Catherine McNaughton, registered nurse, to the local District Nursing Office of the Ontario Society for Crippled Children, located in Cooksville. Miss McNaughton joins Miss Muriel Downey who is already with the Cooksville office and will be responsible for work carried out throughout Peel County north of the Queen Elizabeth Way, and for Halton County. Miss Downey's area will cover the southern sections of Peel County and the newly-established Borough of Etobicoke. Both nurses are specially trained to work with crippled children and will be carrying on their duties in close co-operation with Easter seal service clubs throughout the area, including those in Brampton, Bolton, Acton and South Peel where the Credit Valley Lions sponsor the Easter seal campaign of the Ontario Society for Crippled Children.

WORK WITH RETARDED

No story dealing with the county's health or welfare could verge on being complete without some special mention being made of the work done to help the county's retarded, a work which has snowballed in recent years. Starting in a humble way with the formation of the South Peel Association for Retarded Children in 1955, it now embraces the operation of two schools and two sheltered workshops for older retardates.

Specifically, the organization of S.P.A.R.C. led to the commencement of the county's first school for retarded children in the basement of Cooksville Public School that same year. There were only eight students then enrolled. Shortly after its opening Mrs. Eleanor Knowles came to the Cooksville school as principal and she has remained with it to date.

In 1960 the Cooksville basement accommodation became too small so the Red Oaks School for Retarded Children, a handsome specially-designed five-room school was constructed. It now accommodates 72 students aged five to 18 and there are five full-time and two half-day teachers on duty.

Retarded students over 18 years of age now find useful employment and training at the Creditvale Training Centre where they do assembly work for industries, etc. This facet of the work in south Peel began in a small way after the regular Red Oaks school hours, using the same accommodation, but later was moved to the Dixie School and still later to the old Erindale school.

The old two-room Creditvale Public School, no longer used by the public school system, was recently purchased and append as the Training Centre.

and opened as the Training Centre.

Meanwhile, the Brampton and District Association for Retarded Children was organized in January 1958 under the sponsorship of the Brampton Kiwanis Club. In April of that year Parkholme School opened its doors to five retarded children — their classroom being a large room in the Canadian Legion Hall at Brampton, provided rent free.

By 1963 attendance had increased to 21 and children were being transported to the Parkholme School from Streetsville, Huttonville, Norval, Snelgrove, Caledon, and Bolton as well as Brampton. On the advice of Col. Bartley Bull, who had been a strong supporter of the work since its inception, the board decided to rent the S.S. 22 Chinguacousy School on Kennedy Road at Brampton as a permanent home. It was found so suitable that plans were studied to purchase the school.

On the death of Col. Bull it was learned that he had bequested to the Association a sum of money making it possible to purchase the school at \$40,000. Extensive renovations and repairs were completed, and the Parkholme School was officially opened by the Hon. William G. Davis, Q.C., B.A., LL.D., on January 1, 1964.

A highlight of the opening was the unveiling of a plaque in tribute to the late Col. Bull, co-founder and honorary president of the association, at which his sister

Mrs. William Gibson officiated.

Principal of the Parkholme School is Mrs. Mary Commins who came to Brampton from the Orangeville School for retarded children, shortly after the work began in Brampton. This work has now been enlarged to embrace a sheltered workshop, North Peel Enterprises, which was opened for the benefit of older mentally retarded people in North Peel on January 27, 1966.

PEEL COUNTY HEALTH UNIT

While as can be seen most of these bodies have one separate and specific disease as their primary target, it is the objective of the Peel County Health Unit not only to combat the whole spectrum of disease when it is present, but also to do everything within its power to prevent as much as possible of its occurrence. To this end, under the general direction of the county's Medical Officer of Health it functions in two separate sections the sanitation, or environmental health division and the public health nursing division.

It is interesting to note that the Women's Institute which had fostered the birth of the county's first hospital in 1925 was also responsible for the commencement of public health nursing here at an even earlier date.

Records show that it was back in 1919 that the Institute first raised funds to hire a nurse to work in the area's schools. A Miss Graydon of Streetsville was found to undertake this work and presumably launched it so successfully that it has continued to this day. The old story does not detail how much Miss Graydon was paid for her services, but apparently her successor, Miss Flynn, received \$100 a month and was able to rent a horse and buggy from a local delivery stable which permitted her to extend her work to more distant schools.

In 1921 the Institute found it could no longer finance the school nurses since there was now too much work for one and a second nurse was needed. So that she could be hired Peel County contributed \$1,000 which the Department of Education matched, and the era of public health nursing in the schools was officially here.

However, the Peel County Health Unit as we know it was not formed until 1946, at which time the school nurses then working throughout the county were brought into the unit under the over-all direction of Miss Mildred Jarvis, first supervisor of nurses. She was succeeded by Mrs. Helen Littleton, and Miss Margaret Dickie has now held the post since 1960.

With the inception of the unit the nurses' work was extended from simple school nursing to general public health work. In addition to their work in the schools, they make home visits to parents of new babies, operate child health centres, participate in mass immunization campaigns such as those which followed the discovery of the Salk vaccine for polio and later the Sabin oral vaccine—all under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

There are now some 30 nurses of the unit working throughout the county, their headquarters being in the Brampton Hospital with a branch office in the South Peel Hospital. The present medical officer of health for the county, is Dr. H. Lambert.

The Environmental Health Division, currently headed by C. G. Clark, continues the work of preservation of health into more diverse fields including food control, recreation, sanitation, school inspection, refuse and sewage disposal, etc.

In the process of food control, dairies, restaurants, slaughterhouses and other such establishments preparing foods are inspected to assure that they maintain rigid standards. Recreation facilities such as public pools, bathing beaches and summer camps are studied, lifeguarding equipment inspected and tests conducted. This department also makes regular tests of rivers, streams, etc., to guard against pollution. They check on refuse disposal and sanitary landfill operations, septic tanks and tile beds.

Any proposed housing development designed to operate on septic systems must first have this division's approval, based on a study of the site, methods proposed and other factors which could guarantee the safe application of such a system.

Funeral parlors, barbershops, beauty parlors, day and nursery schools, private patients nursing homes — of which there are some 14 in the county — all come in for inspection, along with any infested premises, even private

homes under certain circumstances.

Through inspection, bacteriological and chemical analyses of wells and public water supplies plus a barrage of other means, the Environmental Health Division does all in its power to prevent outbreaks of food poisoning, rabies, and water-borne diseases such as hepatitis, dysentery

and polio.

The Peel County Health Unit is, of course, an agency of the county government. Also a County agency is the Peel County Children's Aid, Family and Children's Services which is headed by Ernest Majury and handles all adoption work, child placements, etc. generally maintaining a watchful eye over the broad field of child welfare.

Municipal governments throughout the county each have their own welfare divisions, too.

SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL

A comparatively new organization in the area is the Social Planning Council of Peel County which hopes to promote general social planning throughout the area with a view to fostering better co-ordination of existing services, and establishment of services where they are needed. Started in South Peel only in 1961, under the presidency of Tom Belch, its constitution was changed in 1965 to permit it to embrace all of the county, and on this basis it is still only becoming established. Mr. Belch was succeeded as president by George Rose and Mrs. W. Horn of Lorne Park now heads the body.

One of its specific undertakings has been the maintenance of a Christmas Bureau through which needy families in the area find "Santa Clauses" to provide them with Christmas goods and gifts at the holiday season. The district's many service clubs — including Rotary, Lions, Kinsmen, Kiwanis, Optimists and their female counterparts have long been deeply involved in welfare work

throughout area, especially so at Christmas.

This past season alone the Christmas Bureau saw to it that 253 families — including a number of people who are elderly and alone received Yule comforts. Their benefactors included service clubs, schools, I.O.D.E. branches, churches and church groups, Brownies, Guides, Cubs, Scouts, lodge members, industries and individuals.

In addition to supplying the donors with names of needy families, the Bureau also avoids the sometime duplication of gifts from two or more organizations to the same family, while other families are left unaided, which can occur where there is no central clearing house for this type of welfare.

DOCTORS OF PEEL

Even to sketch the health and welfare scene in Peel County would be impossible without owning the debt which the citizens of the county have to the many doctors who have worked among them over the years. With lives dedicated to the healing of the sick they have, from earliest days also leant themselves to many kinds of service beyond the normal confines of medical duty.

Hence we find them not only involved directly in the curative arts but also serving on medical and hospital boards, in the armed forces, and in voluntary and political position of guidance throughout the area.

Among the physicians of note whose names have come down to us from Peel's pioneer days is Dr. William Warren Baldwin, the first civilian practitioner in York, whose medical practice most certainly must have included Peel County. Setting the tone of "further involvement" which has marked Peel's medical men, we find him in 1801 being admitted to the Law Society of Upper Canada of which he ultimately became treasurer—while still responding to medical calls.

Dr. William Lee, a former surgeon mate to the 49th Regiment in 1786, came to York in 1807 and in 1816 was designated surgeon for the home district. From its inception until his death he served as secretary to the Upper Canada Medical Board. But he still travelled far and wide on horseback ministering to both Indian and white settlers and earning himself a position among the most popular and respected of the pioneer practitioners.

The early days saw a fair sprinkling of "amateur healers," many of whom it is said were governed by the best of intentions and performed useful service. William Johnston, one of Peel's early healers, began his career in this way, going on to earn himself a place of prestige and respect in the regular profession.

James Robinson Shaw, Port Credit general store-keeper and blacksmith, who died in 1907, in the absence of qualified medical help, reportedly went about the county bleeding victims of disease and pulling teeth. It is a matter of record that the fees he earned in this way he turned over to the Port Credit Methodist Church to help pay the minister's salary.

There was Dr. William Blakely who built the first frame dwelling on the site of what is now the Cooksville brickyard in 1831, Dr. Moses Aikins, born at Burnhamthorpe in 1832; Dr. Joseph Carbert, who practised at Orangeville, Toronto, Brampton and Mono Road and whose two sons followed him in the profession; Dr. Henry G. Arnott, Peel's only registered member of the "eclectic medical faith" who practised for 15 years in Brampton; George H. Wright, son of an early Toronto Township reeve, who began his medical career exactly 100 years ago.

Dr. David Heggie of Brampton, whose three sons and also a grandson, Dr. D. Colin Heggie, following him, have carried the family name professionally into the 20th Peel century; Dr. Gideon Silverthorn; Dr. Beaumont Dixie, a leading physician of his time, after whom the community of Dixie, formerly Sydenham, was named, all are well remembered.

Dr. Emily Janet Irvine, who spent her early years in Brampton, graduated as Peel's first woman physician in 1890; Dr. Caroline Sophia Brown, ten years later, was the second woman from Peel to enter the field. Born at Derry West, she became nationally prominent in all activities pertaining to the welfare of women and children and was chosen to represent womanhood of Canada at the coronation of H.M. King George Fifth. She subsequently went on to become a member of Toronto's Board of Education, attended the League of Empire triennial conference in London and represented Canada at the conference of the International Association of Medical Women.

Slightest mention of the drug insulin and the name

of Sir Frederick G. Banting, M.B.M., R.C.S., L.R.C.P., LL.D., Sc.D., K.B.E., its discoverer, springs to mind. But while his name and discovery are household words it is not so commonly known that Dr. Banting had roots in the

pioneer history of Peel County.

His forebearers include William and Ann Squire who immigrated to Canada from Derbyshire in 1820, settling near Bolton. Their son, William Jr., was married to Selina Malloy of another Albion Township family and their union produced nine children. One of these, a daughter, Sarah Ann, was Sir Frederick Banting's grandmother.

Dr. Banting began his adult life as a sergeant in D Company of the 36th Peel Regiment after which he entered medical school at the University of Toronto, graduating in time to enlist for service in World War One. He was wounded overseas at Cambrai and received

the Military Cross.

Returning to Canada, Dr. Banting was two years on the staff of the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, then practised privately in London, Ont. He returned to Toronto in the spring of 1921 to begin his research, with Dr. Charles Best, into the "islands" of the pancreas. The discovery they made brought him the L.L.D. from both the universities of Western Ontario and Queens, the University of Toronto's Starr medal, the Mickle Scholarship and with Mr. Best, the Reeve prize; the Nobel prize in 1923 and the Scott medal in 1925, the Cameron prize in Edinburgh in 1927 and he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1926. In 1934 he was knighted.

At the close of the 19th century when Peel had a population of 27,000 there were 31 physicians and surgeons actively practising in the county. Now over 150 enjoy privileges of the South Peel Hospital alone and the local phone books list, along with general practitioners and surgeons, doctors specializing in such diverse fields as obstetrics, gynaecology, orthopedics, paediatrics, internal medicines, diseases of the skin, ear nose and throat and

psychiatry.

"MEDIC ALERT" IN PEEL

New medical techniques are being evolved continually and many new drugs are being discovered to help in the fight against disease and in its prevention. And faster communications, shrinking the size of our world, are making this knowledge spread at a rate undreamed of in early days.

Interesting to note here is a new concept in "self preservation" which has come into being, taking advantage of these improved communication media. Known as "Medic-Alert," it is an organization through which sufferers from special allergies or with special medical conditions not readily recognizable to the uninformed may be

protected.

First launched in Turlock, California, Medic-Alert was brought to Canada by a Port Credit man, Ralph E. Finkle, who became the foundation's first Canadian president. Allergic to penicillin, he realized what benefit there would be to people like himself if they could alert doctors to any special conditions they might have, even if they should happen to be unconscious.

Through the Canadian Medic-Alert Foundation now centred in Toronto, people with hidden medical problems or acute allergy may obtain neckpieces or bracelets bearing the striking Medic-Alert emblem. They are engraved with information concerning the wearer's allergy or problem and are worn at all times so that in the event of mishap attending physicians are warned. What is more, a central registry is maintained at the Medic-Alert headquarters through which, by means of a phone call, doctors may receive full details on a patient's medical condition, at

any hour, round the clock.

Medic-Alert gained 2,500 members within a year after coming to Canada. The non-profit organization has now spread to many countries of Europe, Mexico, and the nations "down under." In many cases, its advent in these countries has been sponsored by service clubs. Epileptics, diabetics, hemophiliacs, people taking anti-coagulants, commercial deep sea divers and many allergy sufferers the world over now help to protect themselves from senseless suffering, jailings or possibly death itself by wearing or carrying the Medic-Alert symbol.

PEEL'S UNITED APPEAL

In 1967 a United Appeal was launched in Peel County. It was introduced to replace the appeal that existed in Brampton-Bramalea and thirteen separate appeals of the voluntary agencies within the county.

Every home-owner, resident and industry in Peel were asked to donate towards the goal of \$260,000.

The appeal stretched from Clarkson to Orangeville and consisted of five townships, three towns and two villages, with a population of approximately 170,000 and some 671 industries involved.

Some 5,000 volunteers canvassed the homes, farms and businesses in an effort to reach the total of \$260,000.

The Peel Campaign was a pilot campaign to introduce a whole new concept of fund-raising for the area between Oshawa and Hamilton and was designed to meet the situation in which a man works in one community but lives in another, and, obviously, wants to support the services in his own community.

The seventeen agencies that will benefit from the Appeal are: Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Canadian Mental Health Association, Big Brother Movement, Alpha Epsilon Service Club, March of Dimes, Family and Children Services, Victorian Order of Nurses, Saint Elizabeth Visiting Nurses, Multiple Sclerosis, Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society, Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A., Brampton, Y.M.C.A., Streetsville, Saint John Ambulance, Canadian Red Cross Society, Canadian Welfare Council, Ontario Welfare Council and Peel Community Services.



ROSE CROXON has been reporting the Peel County and Metropolitan Toronto scene for various news media ever since she was in her 'teens, most notably for The Weekly in Port Credit on whose staff she served as reporter, women's editor and later general news editor for

some 15 years.
Born Beatrice Roselyn O'Neil in Brooks, Alberta, she is the daughter of the late Charles Mortimer O'Neil of Erindale, Ontario and Emily Mortimer O Nell of Erimane, Common and Barry Noble of Brampton, representatives of pioneer Peel families of Irish and "Pennsylvanian Dutch" United Empire Loyalist backgrounds respectively.

In her preschool years the family returned east and she was subsequently educated at Erindale Public School and a variety of northern

Ontario and Quebec public and separate schools which she attended while accompanying her civil-engineer father on his business travels.

Returning to Erindale she went on to graduate from Port Credit High School in 1947. She went to work for the Cooksville Review and a year later joined the staff of the Port Credit Weekly.

In 1954 she was married to Garnham George Croxon, a native of Erindale, who with his partner operates a light construction firm The Earth Boring Company Limited of Streetsville and they have one son Gary John Charles, two.

Following the deaths of her parents they purchased the family home, a Century farm at Erindale, originally owned by her grandfather and part of a large tract of land owned by her great-grandfather and believed to have been a Crown grant. This year Mrs. Croxon resumed part-time duties for the Port Credit newspaper and she also does some freelance writing.

Conservation Development

A Real Boon to Peel

ONSERVATION HAS BEEN DEFINED as the wise use of all our natural resources for the greatest good of the greatest number of people over the greatest possible time.

Peel County has been generously endowed with a variety of natural resources and it has been these same resources and their use down through the years that has been contributed in a large measure to the prosperity of "The Banner County."

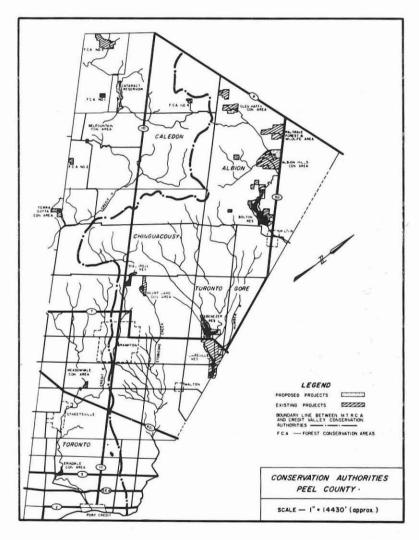
Water is perhaps the single most important resource and portions of the Credit River, the Etobicoke and Mimico Creeks and the Humber River find their way through the county. Down through the years these streams have watered the crops and livestock of a prosperous agricultural community. In early days they furnished the sites to power the mills of the first settled communities which formed the nuclei of the rapidly growing urban developments of to-day. Now these same streams are being called upon additionally to provide for water supply and disposal of wastes from these urban centers. Salmon fishing, a necessity of life in the earliest days of settlement has given way to sport fishing for trout and bass.

The forest cover of Peel has made its contribution. The abundant growth of mixed hardwoods and conifers provided the first settlers with fuel and building materials. Logging and production of lumber were significant in the early economy of the county. Agriculture and subsequently urban development have drastically reduced the forested area, however, the remaining woodlands still serve a number of functions including the protection of springs and headwaters in the area, provision of food and cover for wildlife, shade for livestock and the production of maple syrup and firewood. The attractive wooded areas, particularly of the northern half of the county also provide the setting for many of the recreational activities of the urban residents.

The soils of the area, particularly in the southern half of the county have made Peel one of the leading agricultural counties of the Province. Dairying has become a major contribution to the agricultural economy and many herds have gained world-wide recognition. The rolling pastures of northern Peel have become important for beef production and the light, well drained soils of Toronto

Township and up the Credit River Valley have resulted in a major orchard and market gardening development. The rapid urbanization taking place in Peel is resulting in a major change in land use patterns, however, that must be viewed with mixed feelings.

In reviewing the relationship of the development of Peel County to its natural resources it should be pointed



out that not all has been on the positive side of the ledger. These same resources have presented many problems related to their use and management which have taxed the ingenuity of generations of residents of Peel. To the credit of these citizens the challenges have been and are continuing to be met.

The Author

E. F. SUTTER



E. F. SUTTER was born in England, and moved to Stratford, Ontario. After graduating from Stratford Collegiate and Vocational Institute be entered McMaster University in Hamilton, graduated in 1956 specializing in Geography.

For three summers Mr. Sutter worked as an undergraduate for the Conservation Branch of Ontario Department of Planning and Development, during this time he travelled throughout much of Ontario carrying out resource surveys on river valleys. Mr. Sutter joined the staff of the Conservation Branch of the Ontario Department of Planning and Development in the spring of 1956 as Field Officer assigned to the Credit Valley Conservation Authority. In September of 1960 he was appointed to his present position as Assistant Director of Operations with the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.

"Ted", his wife and family of three children reside in Brampton. Mrs. Sutter was appointed this year as a member of the Brampton Planning Board.

THE HAZARDOUS ETOBICOKE

Water, that very basic resource, has presented, perhaps the greatest challenge particularly the problem of flooding. The Town of Brampton, on the Etobicoke Creek, for many years had without doubt the most widely known, chronic flood problem in the Province of Ontario. Although the community must have experienced difficulties almost from the date of its establishment, the first recorded incident goes back to May 2nd, 1854 when the attention of the village council was directed to "The inconvenience of an overflow of water on Main Street." Brampton had its first really severe flood on August 27 and 28, 1857. Another bad flood occurred in 1893 when the town was inundated on Christmas Day and the Toronto Globe noted that those who wanted to celebrate Christmas in the Wellington House had to proceed there on a raft. In the 1911 floods two lives were lost. Many more floods occurred from 1911 to the mid-nineteen forties, seemingly with increasing severity. The flood of March, 1948 is recorded as the worst one in the town's history, leaving nearly half a million dollars damage in its wake.

It was nearly a century after that first recorded flood that remedial measures were finally implemented. After the 1857 flood Brampton residents asked "Can the



IMMENSE FALL OF RAIN!

BRAMPTON FLOODED

Last night such an immense fall of rain took place, that, early this morning, the River Etobicoke rushed down with fearful velocity, and so overspread its banks, that the greater portion of Brampton was flooded. Through the two railway bridges the water rushed into the principal streets, which were soon like rapid rivers. The water, in several places in the village, was above five feet deep. It went in at the windows of some houses. The damage done is considerable. The planks and sidewalks of some of the streets have been torn up, and small bridges in the neighborhood carried away. One house has been thrown on one side by the violence of the torrent. Business has been entirely suspended. The flood is now decreasing rapidly; so, by to-morrow, we expect Brampton will assume its usual appearance. It is acknowledged by all that this very unexpected immersion of our village is the worst yet experienced.

In consequence of our office having been, like many others, injured by the flood, we will be unable to publish the Weekly Times until Monday next.



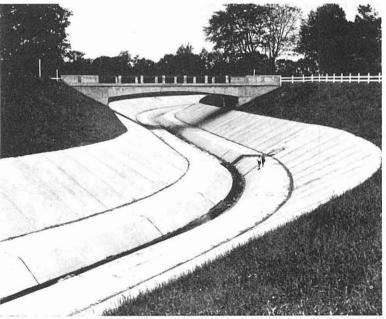
BRAMPTON'S WORST FLOOD - 1948

This was the way Main Street appeared to the photographers looking south from Nelson Street on March 16th that year and gave the Diversion Project the necessary impetus for action.

corporation not adopt measures to prevent the place being exposed to injury every year?" In the 1870's Brampton council had preliminary plans prepared for a diversion of the river channel and even had the Ontario Legislature pass an act in 1873 giving permission for the plan, but the work was never carried out.

FLOODING PROBLEM SOLVED

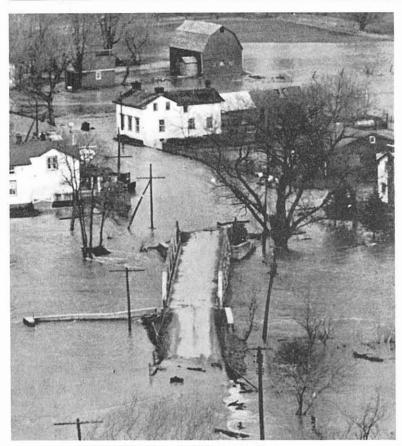
Various alternative plans were brought forward down through the years, however, nothing concrete was done until 1946. In that year the Ontario Government passed an act providing for the formation of Conservation Authorities. An Authority would be made up of representatives of all municipalities on the watershed and would be given power to deal with conservation measures on the whole watershed. People in the valley concerned with conservation had been urging such a measure. They believed that flood problems weren't things which should be dealt with separately by the communities concerned. What one town did to the river inside its boundaries would affect the river's behaviour in communities farther down-



THE ETOBICOKE RIVER DIVERSION

An attractive view of the flood control channel at Scott Street, Brampton. Only those who experienced earlier frequent flooding and other difficulties can fully appreciate the full benefit of this change from the days when the Etobicoke ran through the heart of the downtown area.

TO MARK ITS CENTENARY Page 215



CHURCHVILLE SPRING FLOOD — 1950
When the Credit went on its spring rampage in April, 1950 the river reached a peak
of twelve feet above normal, thirty homes were surrounded and the main street was
thirty feet under water.

stream. For this reason it was felt necessary to have one body to deal with the whole river throughout its length, and all the land which drained into the river and its tributaries. Accordingly then, the Etobicoke Conservation Authority was formed on June 19, 1946.

Brampton was now ready to come to grips with its flood problem. It made Brampton residents realize what a really bad flood could do. After the flood of 1948 the Authority decided to proceed with the construction of the diversion channel which is taken for granted by so many Brampton area residents today. The channel was completed in November of 1951 at a cost of almost one million dollars, 25% of which was by the Town and the balance contributed by the Province of Ontario. The diversion received its first real test on the night of October 15, 1954 when the disastrous Hurricane Hazel struck the area. It is generally agreed that the channel paid for itself in that one night.

Much space has been devoted here to the Brampton problem as it is one of the best examples of how community effort directed through a Conservation Authority can solve a resource management problem. Since the establishment of the Etobicoke Authority in 1946, a Humber Authority was formed in 1947 and in 1954 an Authority was established on the Credit River Valley. In 1957 the Humber Authority and the now enlarged Etobicoke-Mimico Authority became part of the newly amalgamated Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.

NOW TWO CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES

Peel County is now covered by two Conservation Authorities, Metropolitan Toronto and Region and Credit Valley and these organizations are actively developing programs to solve many of the other flood problems in the county. But flood control is not the only function of an authority. Treatment of the land is a basic requirement in any overall conservation program and here the Authorities have given attention to reforestation on both public and privately owned lands, establishment of farm ponds and grassed waterways, assistance with tile drainage and a general encouragement of improved agricultural land use practices. Where urban development is taking place the Authorities are assisting municipal planning agencies in the controlling of those areas which are not suitable for development by virtue of their vulnerability to flooding or because of the need to preserve them in their natural state.

FIVE RECREATION AREAS

With the growth in urban population there has been major increase in the need for large areas to be made available for public recreation in a natural, outdoor environment. Provision of such facilities has become a significant responsibility of conservation authorities. This challenge too, is being met and today literally thousands of Peel residents are able to enjoy, on a year round basis, the surroundings of such conservation areas as Heart Lake, Terra Cotta, Belfountain, Albion Hills and Glen Haffy. These areas offer a wide range of outdoor recreational activities related to the natural resources including swimming, boating, fishing, picnicking, winter sports, hiking, camping and nature study.

THE PEOPLE'S PROGRAMME

Any consideration of the conservation of our natural resources would be incomplete if it did not take into account the human element — the people. In fact the entire conservation authority movement is predicated on the needs, desires and active participation of people at the local level. Indeed, before the Government of Ontario will approve the establishment of a conservation authority two or more local municipalities must petition the government for a meeting to consider its formation. Once formed, all municipalities within the authority area are deemed to be member municipalities and are represented on the authority on the basis of their local population. Policies and programs of the authority are determined by these local representatives to meet local needs. The function of government is primarily to provide technical advice and financial assistance.



AN AERIAL VIEW OF HEART LAKE

Portraying clearly where this popular recreation centre in Chinguacousy Township
got its name.



HAVING FUN AT TERRA COTTA

Conservation Authority programs, then are planned and carried out by their own local people. How have the local people responded to these programs? Annual visitation to the Conservation Areas administered by the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority have increased from 175,000 in 1957 to over 1 million in 1966. This pattern is also reflected in the usage figures for the Credit Valley Authority. (See complete statistics below)

And who were some of the individual people of Peel who have contributed so much to the growth and success of our local Authority? When one thinks of the Brampton Channel one automatically recalls the tireless efforts of a former Mayor of Brampton, John S. Beck. This man of vision recognized the need for this work and, never relaxing his efforts, saw it through to completion.

Still in Brampton, Etobicoke Drive, a small quiet,

ANI	NUAL ATTE	ENDANCE A	AT CONSE	RVATION .	AREAS	
	The Metropolitan Toronto & Region Conservation Authority			The Credit Valley Conservation Authority		
Year	Heart Lake	Albion Hills	Glen Haffy	Terra Cotta	Belfountain	
1957	*********		*********	*********	**********	
1958	74,024	24,732	***************************************	**********	*******	
1959	284,214	116,567	32,392	**********		
1960	200,000	97,211	34,486	66,300	30,000	
1961	194,048	164,053	29,563	52,500	20,600	
1962	188,843	202,573	37,564	65,600	25,000	
1963	212,147	192,840	48,913	69,000	26,000	
1964	207,920	195,960	45,510	74,400	27,000	
1965	151,585	133,189	36,851	87,000	29,300	
1966	205,108	186,777	49,476	93,100	33,300	
Total	1,718,575	1,313,902	314,735	507,900	19,200	
NOTE:	Where no fi	gures are sup	plied, the A	reas were no	t yet open.	

REFORESTATION

ANNUAL TREE PLANTING PROGRAMME IN PEEL

	The Metropolitan ' Conservation		The Credit Valley Conservation Authority		
Year	Authority-Owned Lands	Private Lands	Authority-Owned Lands	Private Lands	
1957	34,700	83,075		***********	
1958	75,600	160,200	********	4,900	
1959	48,500	103,100	**********	12,900	
1960	67,000	153,400	*********	12,000	
1961	96,400	319,925	20,000	100,250	
1962	116,019	132,200	15,000	77,900	
1963	63,950	88,300	12,000	79,500	
1964	115,200	100,825	3,500	109,550	
1965	159,800	145,475	7,000	129,850	
1966	58,700	89,830	10,000	158,850	
Total	835,869	1,376,330	67,500	685,700	

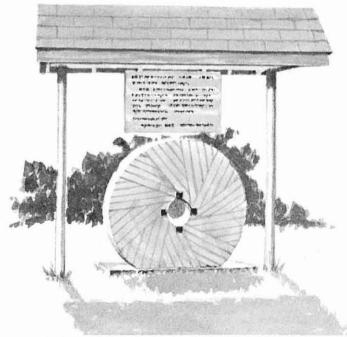
NOTE: For illustrations of other Peel Conservation Areas see Chapters on Education, Sports and Recreation and Municipal Histories. residential street has produced three active workers. Former Mayor B. Harper Bull had a long period of service and for a time was vice-chairman of the Metro Authority, while the late William Robinson and Everett Biggs, who is deputy minister of the Ontario Department of Food and Agriculture both served the Town as representatives on the Credit Authority.

When the Credit Valley Authority was formed D. J. Reddington who has served the residents of Peel in a number of capacities was elected the first chairman. Succeeding him and serving for several years was A. M. Greenaway of Port Credit. One of the original people responsible for the formation of the Credit Authority and for ten years the secretary treasurer was W. Elmer Wright also of Port Credit. A former vice chairman and representative for Caledon Township for many years was the late Thomas Glassford who was also a former Warden of Peel.

One of the early members of the Humber Authority who contributed much, particularly in the reforestation program was the late Elmer Little of Albion Township. Active from the earliest days of the Humber and today still representing the Village of Bolton is Werden Leavens. A weekly newspaper man by vocation Mr. Leavens is currently chairman of the Printing Subcommittee of the Historical Sites Advisory Board.

Many other names should perhaps be mentioned, however, to list them all would be an almost impossible task. Suffice it to say that the people of Peel owe each and everyone a debt of gratitude for their foresight and for their having given so freely of time, talent and enthusiasm.

This, then is the record of conservation in Peel County. Looking to the future the conservation authorities have many plans and programs, which, if implemented should meet the needs of generations yet to come. The authorities are a product of local initiative and it remains to be seen whether the people of Peel will continue to show that energy and resourcefulness they have so ably demonstrated in the past.



AN OLD MILLSTONE AT BELFOUNTAIN

Made of solid Scotch granite, it is but one of the many relics of the Credit Valley which the C.V.C.A. Foundation is aiming to preserve and retain for future generations.

Sports and Recreation

HE COUNTY OF PEEL has a right to feel proud of its many and varied achievements in the field of sport and in the facilities for recreation which it is providing.

The following quotation from the Perkins Bull Sports Volume—"Rattlesnake Hunt to Hockey", produced over three decades ago seems most appropriate as an introduction to our story:

"Every man takes delight in winning, in proving his physical and mental prowess; it remains for the real men to lose gracefully, to win modestly. Peel has been fortunate in achieving both these high ideals of play. It is most fitting that, as the former centre of the great Mississauga Indian tribe, it should perpetuate their game of lacrosse as it has done and is doing to this day. But the energies of its sons and daughters have not been confined to this field and the county has, in various spheres, supplied athletes capable of competing with the world."

The foregoing quotation aptly describes the illustrious place Peel County has taken in the world of sports from its beginning here one hundred and fifty years ago through to to-day. From the first competitive sporting hunt at the mouth of the Credit where a bag of 600 rattlers was taken in one day, to the modern-day achievements of Nancy McCredie, Jim Irons, golfing's Stu Hamilton, Peel's famous lacrosse teams, and the many other accomplishments of our sporting luminaries, young and old.

About the time of the advent of team sports, individual competition also began to take organized form. Horseracing was one of the first sports to show this. Trotting on the ice as well as on the roads, attracted widespread interest in Peel, always one of the leading counties of Ontario for interest in sound, well-bred horseflesh. In recent years headlines in metropolitan newspapers proclaim: "Armbro Flight the Greatest", "Armstrong Brothers' Armbro Flight Queen of the Trotters". Just a few of the tributes paid to the Armstrong Brothers great stable of horses, a family concern which has spread the name of Peel and Brampton across the North American continent. Just this past year, 1966, Armbro Flight was named Harness Horse of the year for the third successive year by the Canadian Trotting Association.

Lawn bowling, baseball, hockey, football, tennis, basketball, curling and other competitive sports have all served to enhance the name of Peel as a sporting County, but lacrosse has undoubtedly been the sport which has emblazoned the famous name "Excelsiors" in the book of the immortals across the length and breadth of Canada.

Lacrosse was started in Brampton and Edmonton (where Snelgrove now is) in the 1870's. In 1876 the

Excelsiors played a twilight game against Brantford using flaming, oil soaked balls. In the 1880's, the now-famous Brampton Excelsiors won a series of district championships, torchlight parades and banquets greeted



PEEL'S MULTI-MEDAL WINNER

Nancy McCredie shows her medals—two of the gold ones hanging from ribbons round her neck are from Sao Paulo, Brazil, one for the Shot-Put the other for Discus throwing; another gold medal on a ribbon was won at the Pan American Games, Winnipeg in 1967 for the Shot-Put. The medals in her hands are commemorative ones from Sao Paulo, Brazil in 1963, the Olympic Games, Tokyo in 1964, the British Empire Games in Jamaica in 1966 and the Pan-American Games at Winnipeg in 1967. Brampton, her home town is justly proud of its outstanding female athlete; so is the County, the Province, and the Dominion of Canada.

winning teams and the occasional defeat plunged fanatical Peel fans into funereal gloom.

Excelsior teams won intermediate championships in 1893 and 1894 and both senior and junior teams won the Ontario crown in 1914. In 1914 the seniors made their

The Author JACK CAMPBELL



JACK CAMPBELL, former sports editor of The Conservator, Jack had an intimate relationship with sports in Peel County for many years.

He was sports editor during the hectic forties of the Archie Browning, Whitey Severson, Madgett Brothers, Nick Ferri era of senior lacrosse. Jack served the paper as news editor during the Minto Cup championship string of the junior Excelsiors, and the transfer of lacrosse from the famous Rose Bowl to the Memorial Arena. He was a member of the executive and president of the Regent junior hockey club in the days of Jack Blonda, Les Durr, Tommy Lemon, Bob Hilson and many other young hockey stars.

A former member of town council for four years, Jack was chairman of the Parks Committee, member of the Executive Committee and member of the Recreation Association. He now operates a retail business on Main St. in Brampton.

A good all-round sport himself, Jack and his wife Phyllis have been enthusiastic lawn bowlers. The indoor bowling alleys on Nelson Street West were operated by Mr. Campbell for some years. He can be counted on for his support of the recreational and sports activities essential to a growing community.

strong bid for Dominion honours and the Mann Cup in Vancouver. This team included: H. Campbell, G. Williams, C. Mullis, F. Beecham, P. Warre, R. I. Blain, W. Stevens, G. Sproule, W. K. Mara, H. Sproule, A. G. Davis, C. V. Charters, J. Roberts, M. Ashley and N. Anderson.



THE 1914 MANN CUP TEAM

Brampton's first attempt to win the Canadian Championship against the Vancouver Athletics, while unsuccessful, brought a lot of glory to the County Town. Front Row: Bill Stevens, C. V. Charters, Norm Anderson, George Williams; Second Row (seated): Dr. W. D. Sharpe, M.O., Charlie Mullis, Walter Mara, R. I. Blain, Harry Sproule, Thos. Thauburn (manager); Back Row: Jack Carmichael (coach), A. G. Davis, Thos. Dale, Frank Beecham, Percy Warre, George Sproule, Dave Stewart (trainer), Harry Campbell, Jim Roberts, Aubrey Robinson. Only eight of the entire group of fifty-three years ago still survive.

The year 1930 was the Golden Year for Brampton. The coveted Mann Cup, emblematic of Dominion senior supremacy, was brought home to "where it always belonged". No sports chronicle would be complete without a list of the players on this famous team: George Sproule, Ollie Burton, Stewart Beatty, Harold Gibson, Bert Large, Gerald Kendall, George Thompson, William O'Hearn, Albert Burry, DeForest Wilson, Ted Reeve, Cecil Stapleton, Norm Zimmer, Ernest Gowdy, Pete Ella, Elgin Core, Claude Jennings, Bert Powell. In the same year the intermediates won the La Fortuna Cup for the fifth time and the juniors, the Iroquois Cup for the second time. In 1931 the juveniles and intermediates were champions, and the seniors, although riddled with absentees due to professional lacrosse inroads, retained the Mann Cup.

In the 1950's the Brampton Excelsior juniors were

acting as if they "owned the Dominion Championship Minto Cup". In 1952 under the coaching of Carl Madgett, the team swept to the Canada-wide crown winning a total of 30 of 32 games. On that team Ken Watkins, Joe Caruso, Bill McLaughlin, Gord Laidlaw, Pete Bratkin and Bert Russell were among the players still of juvenile age. George Thompson, a former Mann Cup great, took over the team after the 1952 sweep, and in 1957 the juniors started a three-year reign as undisputed champions of Canada.

In 1966 during an impressive ceremony headed by Ontario Premier John Robarts, Carl Madgett and James Naish of Port Credit were honored by being presented with Athletic Achievement Awards. Carl was presented his award for his brilliant history of playing and coaching, and Naish, a long-time O.L.A. official, for his integral part in establishing lacrosse as a major sport in Canada.

And still the youngsters come up through the ranks. In indoor arenas and outdoor boxes from Port Credit to Caledon the novices learn the rudiments of the game. Brampton's minor system has always been the envy of lacrosse centres, and now with the new arena completed in Chinguacousy and outdoor boxes scattered throughout the township, enrolment is increasing by leaps and bounds. Streetsville has always been a hot-bed of intermediate lacrosse and now with their excellent facility, the game is thriving more than ever.

Curling and lawn bowling have had a long history in Peel and the honours brought home by enthusiasts of the games have been many. As early as 1883 Brampton curlers won the Ontario championship and the Governor-General's Silver Tankard. Hundreds of rabid curlers, including many of the fair sex who have taken up the game with a vengeance, play nightly on fine artificial ice facilities throughout Peel. Another signal honour was brought to Peel recently when the Dixie curling foursome of Jim Augertone, Joe Todd, Jim Johnson and Ed Waller won the Canadian Senior Curling Trophy for Peel.

Peel is blessed with emerald-green beautifully-land-scaped lawn bowling clubs and rarely a year goes by that representatives of clubs from Brampton, Port Credit and Streetsville fail to win high honours at the ancient game. Brampton's club, particularly, has become famous for its Rose Tournaments, when rinks from all points of the province vie for the roses, the Dale and other trophies.



Picture courtesy of Tom Holtby

THE STANLEY MILLS RIDING CLUB, ABOUT 1905

This fine looking group of fourteen riders and their smart mounts was taken on the farm of George Ward, 6th Line East, Toronto Gore. Reading from the left we have: Frank Ward, Mina Ward, Ira Kee, Violet Holtby, Morley Morrison, May Middleton, George Morrison, Ethelene Holtby, Thomas Holtby Lily Kee, Albert Kee, Fanny Middleton, Fred Middleton, Robena Ward.

TO MARK ITS CENTENARY Page 219

Take the time any summer afternoon to visit Port Credit, its famous marina and Yacht Club. Hundreds of boats, large and small, dot the off-shore waters of southern Peel. In the spring when the Credit River is running high and violent, spectators come for miles to see the strenuous and dangerous kyak white-water racing competitions.



The Town's Much Used Sports Arena Serving Since 1950

Aquatic competitions are coming into their own in central and northern Peel also these days as centres such as Brampton, Chinguacousy and Streetsville construct and continually enlarge their swimming tank facilities. In Brampton in 1966, more than 1,900 youngsters took part in swimming instruction courses.

One of Peel's most outstanding individual success stories is in the star-spangled career of Nancy McCredie.

In two short years she rose from the ranks of a Brampton High School star to become one of the world's finest athletes in the art of shot put and discus. 1963 was a big year for her when, at the age of seventeen, competing at the Pan American Games in Sao Paulo, Brazil, she set two records for shot put and discus and won two gold medals for Canada. In November that same year Nancy was the youngest girl ever named Canada's top female athlete and the top "field athlete" of the year. She also received the Wide World of Sports award as the outstanding athlete of her age group in 1963.

Miss McCredie's long list of triumphs was capped at the Pan American Games this summer at Winnipeg when she won the gold medal for shot put, one of the twelve gold medals carried off by Canada. This was in keen competition with the best from six other countries. Peel is justly proud of the achievements of its young female athlete.

Another fine individual track and field athlete is Jim Irons, who started his career by running several miles each day from his home in northern Peel to a bus depot enroute to school. Jim has brought many awards to Peel from Dominion and North American track meets and can still be seen occasionally jogging down the streets in Brampton in his perpetual training program.

Today, as in the past, Peel is typical of the entire Dominion. In the west, the boys of prairie farms and small towns, don skates and take up hockey sticks to follow Canada's national winter sport with the same energy and high spirit as stirs the blood of the young farmers, business men and youngsters who join issue on Peels' ice surfaces. In summer, battlecries of lacrosse, baseball resound in Vancouver as in Brampton, in Saskatoon as in Streetsville. And in following the general Canadian custom, the business men and ladies of Brampton, Toronto Township and Toronto are found on the fairways and

greens of the county's golf courses. Indeed, there is almost no sport which has been popular in the country at large, during the past century, which has not found its devotees in Peel.

The sporting record of Peel could go on and on. Today literally thousands of youngsters are participating in every kind of athletic endeavour, mostly under the guidance of the Recreational Associations with their own directors. These associations, set up in Brampton, Chinguacousy, Toronto Township and other locations, provide the expert leadership in coaching and in instilling sportsmanship and the spirit of competition in the present-day youngster. No longer do the youngsters shovel off a space on the Credit or Etobicoke, or scratch out a diamond on a vacant lot. They learn the rudiments of their favourite sport in fine facilities and under the leadership of many of Peel's bygone sports greats. Rinks are jammed, diamonds are full and gridirons resound to the cheers of the student bodies. The pioneer spirit is still there and every year some Peel youngster or Peel team, in winning some coveted award, brings back fond memories to the "old timers" who recall their own days of glory.



ED. BLAIR Deputy Reeve Chinguacousy

One of Peel's most outstanding sporting figures is Chinguacousy's Deputy Reeve Edward Blair. His athletic history goes back to the 20s when he performed on the West End Y swimming team alongside the nationally-known marathon swimmer, George Young. Ed. was a member of the Gladstone A.C. track and field team and played softball with the Simpson's team.

His most noteworthy contribution to Canadian sports came in his association with the national game of lacrosse. Ed. has been a member of the Canadian Lacrosse Association since 1955, served as president in 1964, and is still on the

executive committee. He also had a term as president of the Ontario Lacrosse Association. Identified closely with the development of the game in the minor lacrosse leagues throughout the province, he served as president of the Ontario Minor Lacrosse Association in 1956 and was instrumental in the expansion of the league to its present healthy status.

Mr. Blair is also a municipal political figure of stature. He has served the residents of Chinguacousy as member of council for 11 years, and this year, 1967 is his seventh as deputy-reeve.



BRAMPTON'S SECOND SPORTS ARENA

Completed this summer and now in use is to be officially opened this fall. It will provide much needed accommodation for skating, hockey, and lacrosse. In the foreground a portion of the Lions swimming pool.

TWO FLYING CLUBS POPULAR IN PEEL

Peel's flying activities do not revolve entirely around the Toronto International Airport at Malton. There are two other airfields in the county, one on the outskirts of Brampton and the other in the north east section of Caledon Township, and both of them are the centres for active flying clubs.

The Brampton Flying Club is twenty one years old, and now has three hundred and sixty members who participate in the flying program and in the club's social

functions.

Man at the head of the activities is chief flying instructor and club manager, Bent Neilson of Brampton. His two full time flying instructors are Mike Briscoe of Cooksville and Bob Hillerman, another Brampton man. At peak flying periods there are, on an average, five parttime instructors, all from the Brampton area.

The club owns six trainer planes and there are usually as many as seventy five private planes based on the Brampton aerodrome, some of them owner-designed and

made.

One of the club directors, George Welsh, was awarded a special trophy when he attended the biggest "Fly-In" in North America, held at Rockford, Illinois, in August, 1967, for arriving in the best "Fly-Baby" of

the year. A Fly-Baby is a home made plane.

The Orangeville Flying Club at R.R. #1, Caledon, is younger and smaller than the Brampton one. For the past two years, the Orangeville Airport has been owned, maintained and organized by a young pilot named Elton Townsend, and the flying club on his 'drome now has a hundred members.

Three instruction planes are available for those who wish to learn to fly and there is one full-time flying instructor, George Marshall of Orangeville, and two part time instructors—Ed Cook of Chinguacousy Township and Gary Donovan of Alliston.

Of the five planes owned by Elton Townsend, one is an amphibian craft called a "Lake". This is used to transport enthusiastic fishermen or hunters to remote areas where other means of transport could not penetrate.

The Caledon airfield is also the name base of the York Gliding Club, which meets every weekend from May until winter sets in. This club has a membership of thirty and they own a trainer plane, a tow-plane and two high performance single seater gliders for use by the more experienced pilots.

Flying and gliding are forms of recreation as well as methods of transport that are reaching a new high peak of popularity, and more and more persons are taking to the air. Peel County's residents are fortunate to have two flying clubs and a gliding club at their disposal.

A.B.C. FARMS OUTSTANDING RECORD

The history of the horses of the A.B.C. Farms all began with a

holiday purchase.

In January, 1952, while on vacation in Florida, Elgin Armstrong visited the main winter training centre for Standard-breds at Orlando, Florida. There he observed a filly that caught his eye and following her back to the stable subsequently purchased HELICOPTER. This was the first significant purchase in the United States, and HELICOPTER raced very successfully throughout 1952 and in 1953 went on to win the coveted Hambletonian, the Kentucky Derby for three year old trotters, the first Canadian horse to win this classic. This first purchase of a high class mare produced the greatest horse ever raised by the Armstrongs "AMBRO FLIGHT" who won the International, the world's championship of trotting, in 1966.

After winning the Hambletonian in 1953, the Armstrongs attended the fall sales that year and among two of the purchases made were DOTTIE'S PICK and MEADOW ORCHID. DOTTIE'S PICK became a great world's champion, winning \$264,000. Her first foal, EAGLE ARMBRO, won over \$70,000 and was recently exported to New Zealand for stud purposes, and is the first Canadian bred horse to be sent there for stallion service. Her third foal, ARMBRO HURRICANE, in 1966, as a two year old, became the first Canadian



WINNING WORLD'S MOST COVETED TROTTING EVENT Armbro Flight (No. 2) with Joe OBrien driving, defeats Roquepine, representing France, in the world's championship of trotting, the \$100,000 International at Roosevelt Raceway in New York July 9, 1966. Time for the mile and one-quarter was 2:31.6, a new record for the event.

bred to ever pace in two minutes at that age. The other yearling purchase of that year, MEADOW ORCHID, from her second foal produced ARMBRO DALE, who took a two minute record on a half mile track, and was the first two minute race horse bred by the Armstrongs. Both DOTTIE'S PICK and MEADOW ORCHID were daughters of ADIOS, and this initiated the Armstrongs on a programme of accumulating all of the ADIOS mares that they could over the next few years, and they now have approximately 35 ADIOS mares in their stable.

In the 1953 sale MAGDA HANOVER was purchased and as a two year old she won a grand circuit stake and as broodmare produced ARMBRO DUKE, the top three year old trotter in Canada of his year, later exported to Austria for stud purposes. The next year saw the acquisition of two outstanding fillies, MEADOW DREAM, and MEADOW JEWEL, both of whom raced very consistently in the top American events earning close to \$50,000 each. They are broodmares in the band farm now, and are producing fine race horses. About this time another trotting mare, TINA GALLON, was acquired, and she proved to be a consistent producer of high class trotters including the three year old of last year, ARMBRO GAZELLE, who in 1966 earned \$49,000. A year or two later another trotting mare was acquired, this being IN FREE, who was an outstanding race mare, earning \$38,000. The first foal from IN FREE was GOVERNOR ARMBRO. As a two and three year old GOVERNOR ARMBRO earned in excess of \$200,000, and at three won the third jewel of the Triple Crown, The Kentucky Futurity, and at two and three was voted the top two year old trotter in Canada at that age. He is still racing in the Armstrong colours and pointed towards the International Trot at Roosevelt Raceway in August with the hope of a repeat performance following ARMBRO FLIGHT'S 1966 victory in that event. The same year that IN FREE was bought, the Armstrongs obtained the ADIOS mare, DEBORA FROST. DEBORA raced with great distinction winning \$52,000 and taking a record of 2:00. Her first yearling sold at public auction brought \$15,000.

The first foal born to DOTTIE'S PICK, EAGLE ARMBRO, was sold at public auction for \$35,000 as a yearling, a record for a Canadian bred yearling Standardbred colt.

In the last half of the 1950's, the Armstrongs acquired the ADIOS filly, ROSEMARY FROST, one of the more outstanding two years olds in racing in Canada in her two year old year. In 1964 she had the filly, ARMBRO HALO, who as a two year old won

in excess of \$30,000, establishing herself as one of the top two year old pacing fillies in the United States last year.

In 1958 the Armstrongs acquired LADY BELVEDERE, then a two year old trotting filly, who the following year was third in the Hambletonian and a close second in the Kentucky Futurity, two of the triple crown events in the U.S. for three year old trotters, and significantly the only filly in each of the fields. She later joined the broodmare band and her first produce to race goes to the tracks this year. At the fall yearling sales that year two purchases were made, the trotting colt, HOOT FROST, who as a three year old won a heat of the Hambletonian, and finished third in the overall summary. He trotted in better than two minutes as both a three year old and a four year old, and was retired to stud duty at the Brampton Farm. COUNTESS ADIOS was also acquired that year, in partnership with Pennsylvania sportsman, Hugh Grant. COUNTESS was voted the best two year old pacing filly of her year, and as a three year old in 1960 won 20 of 22 races including the Messenger Stake and the Cain Futurity. She established many world's records and retired with earnings of \$313,000. In COUNTESS'S last year of racing her trainer, Delvin Miller, decided to try her as a trotter. She trotted so successfully that she established further world's records as the champion double gaited horse on a half mile track. She is now a broodmare at the Brampton Farm.

In the 1960's one of the major acquisitions and perhaps the most expensive filly acquired to this point was BLITZIE HANOVER, extremely fast for a filly. She has been retired and her first two year old races in 1967. About this time the Armstrongs acquired the pacing stallion, CAPETOWN. After his racing career had been completed, he was brought to the Brampton Farm and was an immediate hit with the breeders in Canada. In 1966 he was the third ranking percentage sire of 2:10 performers in North America. It was a serious blow when he died in 1966.

Armstrongs have acquired other stallions and their produce has still to get to the races. They have ARMBRO EXPRESS a horse they raised and who won over \$95,000 and his first crop are foals in 1967. He is the first home bred horse to stand as a stallion at the farm. 1967 saw the entry of GOOD FLYER into stallion service at the farm. He was a yearling purchase a few years ago and an outstanding race horse as well, taking a record of better than two minutes and earning in excess of \$85,000.

In 1963 the services were obtained of Joe O'Brien, one of the leading trainers and drivers in the world, to carry out the training operations of the Armstrong Brothers' American racing stable. One of the first horses sent to him in the fall of 1963 as a yearling was the untried filly, ARMBRO FLIGHT. She retired in 1966 with earnings of \$493,000, a world record for a trotting mare. She was voted the top 2 Year Old Trotting Filly of her year. The following year at 3, she won 22 of 26 races, and included in this were two of the top events for 3 year old trotters in the United States, the Kentucky Futurity and the Dexter Cup, and was declared the best three year old trotter in the United States at the conclusion of her three year old year. On July 9th, 1966, she won the most coveted event in world trotting, the Roosevelt International for a purse of \$100,000. In this event she defeated 7 trotters from six separate nations.

Other oustanding horses raced by O'Brien on behalf of the Armstrongs besides ARMBRO FLIGHT and GOVERNOR ARMBRO include ARMBRO HURRICANE, a winner of the Little Pat Stakes in 1966 as a two year old in the time of two minutes. Last year ARMBRO HALO established herself as one of the top two year old racing fillies in the United States. HALIFAX HANOVER, a yearling purchase, won close to \$35,000 as a two year old in 1966, and is one of the leading candidates for the 1967 Hambletonian. KING NOBLE a purchase last year as a two year old took a race record in 1966, and included in his victories the \$47,000 Illinois Colt Stakes at Springfield, Illinois.

Centennial Year 1967 could prove to be one of the banner years for the Armstrong stable with some 28 horses presently in training in the O'Brien Stable and six more horses under Canadian trainer, Harold McKinley. Included in the McKinley Division is the top pacing mare, ADIOS ALICE, taken under O'Brien last year and already proving to be one of the top competitors on the Ontario circuit.

PEEL'S OUTSTANDING THOROUGHBREDS

A horse, born and bred in Peel County, won the Centennial Year's Queen's Plate. She was "Jammed Lovely," owned by Conn Smythe of Caledon.



PEEL HORSE WINS QUEEN'S PLATE

Conn Smythe, the proud owner of "Jammed Lovely" winner of the
1967 Queen's Plate, leads in his horse to the paddock with jockey,
Jim Fitzsimmons up.

Mr. Smythe's horses are renowned not only in Peel County, but throughout Canada and in parts of the United States. Whenever the conversation includes flat racing, Mr. Smythe's name and that of his horses, automatically enter into it.

To record all the successful horses that have brought fame and wealth to the Smythe stables would fill a book, but during 1966, among the many trophies and money prizes taken by Smythe horses were The Oaks when "Northern Minx" was the winner. Another horse, "Bye and Near" won the Plate Trials, the Quebec Derby and the Queen City Handicap and "Jammed Lovely" won the Natalma Stake and the Mazarine Stake.

In the first half of 1967, Mr. Smythe's "Northern Blonde" won the Star Shoot Stake in April, "Bye and Near" won the Montreal Stakes in July, and prior to "Jammed Lovely" winning the celebrated Queen's Plate in June, she placed second in The Oaks.

Jockey, Jim Fitzsimmons was up for all these races and Johnnie Starr, a long time associate of Conn Smythe, was the trainer.

"Jammed Lovely" is the full sister of an equally fast horse of the same stable named "Jammed Lucky", they are both by "Jamie K" out of "Eola", a Smythe mare. It can be safely said that almost every stake race

It can be safely said that almost every stake race held in Canada and the United States has been won by a horse owned by Conn Smythe. As well as the Queen's Plate, they have carried away the Coronation Stake, the Cup and Saucer — you name it — a Smythe horse has won it.

Under his colours of white and blue, with a blue maple leaf emblazoned on the jockey's coat, his horses have been cheered past the winning post time and time again. All are born, raised and receive their early training and work-outs on his four hundred acre farm on top of Caledon Mountain, under the watchful eyes of his head of stable staff, Charlie Woodcock and his wife Ruth. As they grow older, Johnnie Starr then takes over the final training and their race-worthy equilibrium.

"QUEEN OF THE HACKNEY REALM"

The purchase in 1930 of a Shetland pony named "Playboy" by Mrs. J. Elgin Armstrong from the now Warden Cyril Clark, for her eight year old son, Charles, started Mrs. Armstrong on a hobby that has won her acclaim in Canada, England and the United States for her hackney ponies, brought to her the title of "Queen of the Hackney Realm" at a Hall of Fame Banquet and in 1965 earned her the reputation of "Canadian Horse Woman of the Year." In these years of winning titles and prizes, Mrs. Armstrong was assisted in competitive



WHEN CRYSTAL LADY RETIRED

In November, 1954, the Elgin Armstrong family gathered at the Royal Winter Fair for the official retirement of their champion Hackney Pony "Crystal Lady" reckoned to be one of the finest ponies ever shown in North America. Seen here are Isobel (Mrs. Brian Burkhart), Mrs. Victoria Armstrong, Mary (Mrs. Geof. Holley), Ruth (Mrs. A. Arscott), Charlie, Elgin and Helen (Mrs. Mac Southgate.)

driving by her daughters, Mrs. Ruth Arscott and Mrs. Mary Holley, of Brampton, and Mrs. Helen Southgate from Kitchener, who still accompanies her mother on all her show trips.

"Crystal Lady", acquired by Mrs. Armstrong in 1940, is a remarkable pony with a record of 73 grand champion awards during her years in the show rings of the North American continent and in 1948 at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago was proclaimed harness pony champion of the world. She also won the harness pony stake at the Royal Winter Fair for seven successive years, from 1947 to 1953. She was given a rousing ovation at the 1954 Royal Winter Fair as the prancing pony moved around the ring to the music of "Auld Lang Syne" covered with a large blanket of roses presented by the Hon. T. L. Kennedy, former Premier and Agricultural Minister of Ontario. She then went into formal retirement to a grassy paddock at A.B.C. Farms in Brampton to await her first foal in the spring. On June 11, 1967, at age 28, she appeared before the Fourth Annual Picnic of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society with her only trainer, Chap Carter. Mrs. Armstrong declared this to be Crystal Lady's last public appearance. She received the same rousing ovation from the crowd and responded with the same spirited toss of the head despite her slowness of pace and thickened midriff common to all middle aged matrons.

Mrs. Armstrong has shown her ponies at almost every show and winter fair in Canada and has travelled in the United States from the Sunshine Circuit of Florida through Kentucky to Ohio and Illinois as well as to many of the state fairs, and always enters the Devon, Pennsylvania show — ever acquiring honor for herself and Mrs. Southgate, and more trophies for the tack room.

BRAMALEA PONY TROTTING ASSOCIATION

Peel County has had its own race track since May, 1965. It is located at the corner of the Second Line East and Highway 7 and is organized by the Bramalea Pony Trotting Association.

Prior to acquiring the site for a permanent track near Bramalea, the pony trotting enthusiasts held a few race meets at the private race track of the A.B.C. Farms, Brampton, but since having their own track and forming the association, they have held twelve meetings per

Local competitors include Dr. W. C. Bovaird and family, Bill Moody, Bill Kingshott, Don and Joan Graham, Frank Clark, Don Dolson, Jean and Norman Smith, George Field, and Harold Knight and his family.

OTHER PROMINENT PEEL HORSEMEN

Among many other exhibitors of horses and ponies in Peel County are Dr. W. W. Bartlett and son, Bob, who show Hackney horses and ponies; Jean and Norman Smith and Mary Smith, Hackney and fine harness show ponies; J. Elliott Cottrelle, hunters and jumpers; Howard Black, Welsh ponies; Ken Thorndyke, Hackney horses; Howard Livingston, hunters and jumpers; Eric BarnSteeple, Hackney horses; Ken Carter, standard bred horses; Byron Benjamin, Appaloosas; Gordon Finlay, secretary of the Canadian Trotting Society, ponies and standard bred horses; M. E. Brocklebank, Hackney horses; Alvin B. Snider, quarter horses; Susan Pett, hunters; Jeanne Bull, thoroughbreds; Bill Farr, thoroughbreds; W. Moody, Shetland ponies; Jack Klassen, ponies; and Dr. J. B. Chassels and Jimmy Boylen, thoroughbreds and hunters.

Young riders of the County have also shown horses to their credit. They show at the local fairs and graduate to the Canadian National Exhibition and the Royal Winter Fair.

Children from all over the county are members of the Credit Valley Pony Club, which meets regularly at the Chinguacousy Country Club, and individual members have won accolades for the county and the Pony Club team has placed first several times in the Ontario Pony Club rallies.

This year, a Credit Valley Club member, Peter Godson of Caledon, was one of a team of six children selected from right across Canada to ride in the Canadian Pony Club in competition with pony clubs from all over the world at a meet held in New Zealand.

CHINGUACOUSY COUNTRY CLUB

In November 1960, a unique family club opened in Chinguacousy Township.

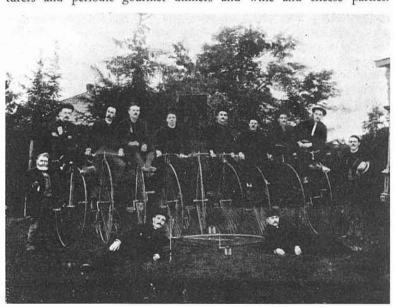
Called the Chinguacousy Country Club, it offers all the pleasures of country life to its members.

When the club opened, it had but four horses and one riding instructor. Now the club stables 80 horses and has three full time riding instructors and 200 pupils, ranging in ages from three to well into middle age.

The club is now the headquarters of the Credit Valley Pony Club and is the centre for numerous recognized horse shows throughout the riding season. There is a monthly training show, and two annual recognized shows where riders from all over Ontario compete. The official Pony Club rallies are held there, also the Arabian Horse shows. The club welcomes interested horsemen from all over Peel and else-

Beside the very active riding section of the club, there is swimming, tennis, skiing in the winter, tobogganning, hiking, the annual sugaring-off ceremony each early spring, and, of course, golf. The first nine hole golf course was finished in 1961, and now the 18-hole course is reckoned to be one of the most picturesque in Ontario, and is to be increased to 27 holes by next spring.

Social events include dances, occasional guest speakers and lecturers and periodic gourmet dinners and wine and cheese parties.



BRAMPTON BICYCLE CLUB, 1888

Richard Blain, Harry Shields, A. W. Hall, Al Williams, Tom Carter, J. S. Hill, Will Woods, Tom Watson, Robert Campbell, Frederick Bagwell Holtby, Charles W. Grogan.

SPORTS IN SOUTH PEEL

By Don Edwards

As Canada, and Peel County, celebrates its 100th birthday it is interesting to reflect on the tremendous growth which has taken place in this area, and the effect which it has had on the sports scene in South Peel.

The combined Toronto Township, Streetsville and Port Credit area has rapidly won varied recognition in the field of sport . . . and the list of honors continues to

grow.

The Toronto Township Hockey League, which celebrated its 20th anniversary this year, is one of the biggest organized hockey leagues in North America. Nearly 3,000 youngsters took part in TTHL action during the 1966-67 season and, as South Peel grows, so grows the TTHL.

Hockey goes right up to the Junior B level in this area and, this past season, the Dixie Beehives won the Metro Junior B championship and then went right on to the all-Ontario finals.

There is no doubt, South Peel has quickly become a breeding ground for potenial NHL stars of the future.

Also on the winter sport scene, the Credit Valley Ski Club has shown tremendous growth with a membership now of approximately 1,000.

Figure skating also grows in popularity. Led by the Credit Valley Skating Club, the oldest and largest in this area, there are also growing clubs in Port Credit and Streetsville.

Lacrosse, which is presently experiencing some signs of revival on the senior level in Ontario, has a tremendous following in South Peel in the minor league levels.

The Toronto Township Lacrosse Association is the largest minor lacrosse set-up in the province and indications are that this game, firmly established in some quarters as Canada's national game (and rightly so) may once again play its way back into the spotlight on a national scale.

Up until two years ago, South Peel was represented on the top level of lacrosse by the Port Credit Sailors but since that team moved into Toronto and took the name of the Toronto Maple Leafs South Peel has been left with its Junior A and B clubs.

The Junior B club, coached by Bill Brailsford, went right through to the Ontario championship last year despite the fact that it was their first year in operation. This year both the A's and B's have their sights set high.

The major sports accomplishment of the 1966 year



LOUISE BROWN, Cooksville, who has been in the top five Canadian Women Tennis players for the past 21 years.

must undoubtedly be credited to the Mississauga Canoe Club which paddled its way to the Canadian championship at Ottawa.

Coached by former Olympic paddler Bill Collins, this club edged out the former champions from Cartierville to bring recognition to South Peel. Their victory was one born from determination, hard work and an unbeatable team spirit.

This summer the Mississauga paddlers went to Expo to defend their na-



YACHTS IN PORT CREDIT HARBOR

A typical scene in the summer—South Peel is a fun place to live with many means of recreation. Apart from the boating there are parks, swimming pools and recreation centres.

tional title and again triumphed over the same Quebec team.

The feats of the Mississauga club could be duplicated in rowing competitions in the not too distant future by the local Don Rowing Club. A fairly new club, and still small in membership, the Dons have already made an impression in some quarters with their ability.

The South Peel sports scene could not be passed without mention of the Port Credit Yacht Club which has also become very well known in boating circles.

Golf, once classed as an old man's game but now more sensibly regarded as a sport for all ages, has a very historic South Peel setting at the Mississauga Golf and Country Club.

This course has been the setting for the Canadian Open golf tournament and is nationally regarded as one finest courses in Canada.

Other golf courses in the South Peel area include the Credit Valley Golf and Country Club, the Lakeview course, the Hawthorne Valley Golf and Country Club, the Oneida Golf and Country Club and the new Streets-ville Glen course which opened last summer.

Other sports which are growing with South Peel and the rest of this great country of ours are minor baseball and softball, field hockey, soccer, tennis, swimming, etc.

In order to do complete justice to this subject, we would require a separate book. That, perhaps, is a matter for the future.



PORT CREDIT'S FINE ARENA
Opened in 1959. The cost for land was \$37,000 and for building
\$368,000 for which debentures were issued. This year an addition
was made to accommodate a new snack bar, front office, and Senior
Citizens' Room at a cost of \$82,000.

PORT CREDIT YACHT CLUB

From sailing dinghies to three masted schooners and from out-board powered launches to large, many-berthed motor yachts—you'll find them all at the Port Credit Yacht Club, located in the southern-most portion of Peel County.

The yacht club was formed in 1936 and there are now 550 members with a further 75 members of the Junior Sailing Club. There are usually 190 ships anchored at the club's yacht basin with half of them sailing craft and the other half power boats.

The club holds an annual sail past at the opening of the boating season in May, then in July there is a sailing regatta while in August the power boats are in competition.

On the September Civic Holiday weekend the race for the Susan Hood trophy is held and sailing craft from all over Ontario's waterways and some from the States take part in this event. In 1967, there were 90 craft entered. The club also holds inter-club races every Wednesday and Sunday afternoon, and plays host to other clubs for a variety of events throughout the season.

Apart from the recreational side of the club, its members work closely with the Toronto Township Police and the Port Credit Police, tackling between 35 and 40 emergencies per year. The police call upon club members to assist in lake searches, take out petrol to stalled vessels, and generally help out with the majority of lake rescue emergencies.

Commodore of the club is Leonard Shaw, himself a sailing man.

MORE TIME FOR RECREATION

With the shorter working hours and more time for leisure, the people of Peel have found they have a far greater need for recreational facilities.

In recent years, several spans of scenic land have been thrown open to the public. In Peel there are the Heart Lake, Terra Cotta, Albion Hills and Glen Haffey Conservation Areas, where people can swim, fish, take out rowing boats, hike along nature trails, picnic overlooking tranquil lakes and simply laze in the sun on a beach or on the grass under fragrant pine trees. In winter they may skate, ski, toboggan and have snow fights.

Before these areas were made available for recrea-

tional purposes, two of Peel's municipalities saw the need for organized sports facilities. They were Brampton and Toronto Township.

In 1946, Brampton formed a recreational movement, made up of 140 members, in order to get the Memorial Arena under way. Here the town's residents could skate, play hockey, lacrosse and other indoor activities. Then in 1958, the Brampton Recreation Commission was formed, which came under the jurisdiction of the town council.

This recreation commission assists in the organization of drama groups, arts classes, square dancing and tap and ballet instruction, bridge and chess clubs, craft instruction, physical fitness classes, tennis, debating societies, summer playground activities and a host of other interests to fill in leisure hours.

It has an involvement or affiliation, one way or another, with practically every form of recreation that takes place within the limits of Brampton. In some cases it gives financial assistance, for instance, to the Minor Sports groups, and at other times, it provides the necessary facilities or accommodation for a club or group.

The town has two arenas, the Memorial Arena and the new Rosalea Park Arena, six baseball diamonds, besides those located in all the school grounds, and the two open air swimming pools in Rosalea Park, that were built by the Brampton Lions Club.

The Brampton Town Council has budgeted \$91,610 for recreation in 1967, and the program is in the capable hands of David Smith, recreational director of Brampton, who has held the post since January, 1961.



BRAMPTON CENTENNIAL RECREATION CENTRE Erected at the foot of Mary Street as the Town's Centennial Project at a cost of \$108,000 of which the Federal and Provincial governments, will pay approximately \$22,000 each.

TORONTO TOWNSHIP SETS THE PACE

The Toronto Township Recreation Department is only a year younger than Brampton's but, because of its size and its vast population, is a far larger organization.

G. H. "Dusty" Miller was the first director of recreation when the department was founded in 1947 and he had charge of establishing and co-ordinating recreation activities from a municipal level. It should be noted that many of the programmes established by Mr. Miller and his committee are still in operation today.

The recreation programme has expanded tremendously since it first began. It includes tap and ballet dancing, basketball, hockey for boys and girls, ladies keep fit and self-improvement groups, Stage '61 Players—a drama group; the Credit Valley Choir, public speaking, skiing, bridge, Rod and Custom Club, oil painting, party planning, all kinds of handcrafts, badminton, teen activities, millinery, children's creative arts, amateur radio, bowling, and many, many other worthwhile activities for all ages, from the very young to the Senior Citizens.

The present Recreation and Parks Department was created in 1954.

In January, 1967, 68 parks came under the direct responsibility of the Township of Toronto Recreation and Parks Department, plus seven community centres, three outdoor swimming pools, four beach areas, twenty-four tennis courts, eight baseball diamonds (two floodlit), six softball diamonds (one floodlit), six lacrosse boxes, twenty-six natural ice rinks, twenty-six playgrounds and one major day camp. In addition there were 120 various cultural, social and athletic groups operating directly under the jurisdiction of the department.

The most recent innovation introduced into Toronto Township is the Huron Park Recreation Centre. This complex contains a 204 seat Little Theatre, and a huge arena for ice hockey and figure skating, and in season, lacrosse and roller skating. There is also to be an indoor swimming pool with a sunning court and spectator gallery, a health centre, squash and badminton courts and an indoor-outdoor lounge. Surrounding the building are areas for softball, tennis, soccer, band concerts, picnics and strolling through 50 acres of woodland.

DIRECTING RECREATION IN THREE PEEL AREAS





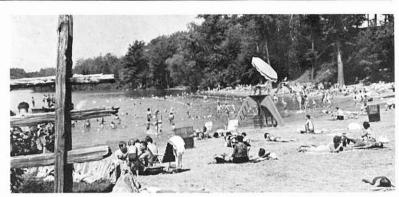




Reading from the left: Dave Smith, Brampton's Recreation Director since 1961; W. J. Hare, Toronto Township's Commissioner of Recreation and Parks; E. M. Halliday, his Deputy Commissioner; Donald M. Gordon, Director of Chinguacousy's Recreation Department.

In 1966, the Recreation and Parks Department received 4.3 cents from each tax dollar collected by the Corporation of the Township of Toronto. This means that the ratepayer whose property taxes were \$300 paid \$12.90 to the Recreation Department, which also received approximately \$16,500 in grants from the Provincial Government.

W. J. Hare B.P.H.E., R.D.M.R., is the Commissioner of Recreation and Parks; E. M. Halliday, O.D.H., is the Deputy-Commissioner; and W. G. Love, B.P.H.E. is the Director of Recreation.



HEART LAKE A POPULAR SPOT

Located in Chinguacousy Township five miles north of No. 7 Highway on 2nd Concession east of Brampton. The total area is 246 acres and the facilities provided include: swimming, boating, fishing, picnic tables, group camping, nature trails, skiing and skating.

CHINGUACOUSY RECREATION DEPARTMENT

The newest recreation department to be formed in Peel County is that of Chinguacousy Township. Having its own population explosion because of its ever-growing Satellite City of Bramalea, Chinguacousy, too, found the need for organized recreation.

A recreation committee was formed in 1961, made up of part council members and part interested citizens from throughout the township, then in January, 1965, the township engaged its first full time recreation director, Jim Ward, who took over the coordination of programmes for Chinguacousy.

The Victoria Park Arena was completed in 1966 and was constructed on a capital outlay of \$400,000. The operating budget, excluding carrying charges on capital outlay, is \$45,000 annually.

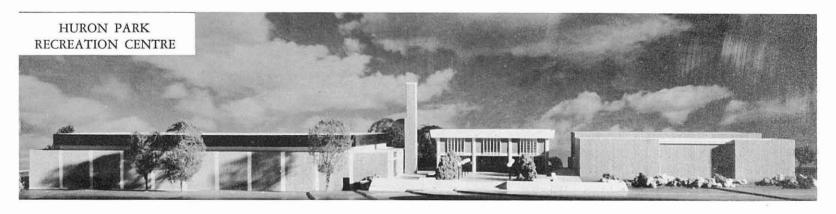
The Chinguacousy Recreation Department studies the needs and interests of the people of the township and relates programmes that will satisfy their needs.

In the summer there is a program of playground activities, outdoor swimming, roller skating, lacrosse, teen dances, majorette activities, bingo and other social activities all held in the Victoria Park Arena in Bramalea, plus special interest programs including soccer, tennis, gymnastics, archery, baseball and lacrosse.

During the winter ice hockey, figure skating, dancing and social functions are again held in Victoria Park Arena and there are natural ice rinks at the public schools for public skating and hockey. Classes in art and craft, ballroom dancing, ballet and tap dancing and dramatics are also held throughout the winter.

The budget for recreation in 1966 was \$35,000 and in 1967—\$43,820, which also includes park maintenance.

Director of the Chinguacousy Recreation Department is Donald M. Gordon, who took over early in 1967



Religious and Social Activities

Marked Changes in Past Century

HE HARSH LIFE of the pioneer was one of unbelievable drudgery and hardship. Sadness came with young children's deaths from numerous diseases, such as tuberculosis, typhoid, and diphtheria. Many young mothers died in childbirth and fatal accidents in the bush were common. It is not surprising, then, that the comfort of religious faith was a first necessity with the settlers. The bible was read daily by the head of the house and soon one home became a meeting place on Sundays; more than likely the home of an older man whose wisdom and kindliness had gained the respect of his neighbours. We can picture the little gathering, led in worship by the host, each neighbour giving and receiving comfort in the Faith, sharing troubles and joys. After the simple service there would be time for "man and woman" talk, when the sexes separated to their chores. Here "Bees" would be organized for house building, apple-peeling, stump-pulling and later barn raising. This mutual help brought the settlers close together and the day's work often ended with dancing and story-telling. The young people did their courting and the older folk were respected for their courage and experience. They told the young about their youth in the Old Land and reminded the lads of their good fortune as they are roast pigeon, thick slices of salmon, and wild strawberries, while their cousins across the water ate frugally, if at all.

The Saddlebag Preacher brought comfort and encouragement in his travels through the early settlements. He held his meetings in the parlours of taverns or log barns. But the winters were long and his coming usually unheralded. The craving for the guidance and help of a minister was a primary need in every district. A log church was built by willing hands and great sacrifices were made by most of the families so that a minister could be called.

The Minister or Priest was the only one in the community with a College education. He was respected for his knowledge and interpretation of the ideals they longed for their children to acquire. The little church, then, became the religious and social centre. Here the "teameeting" became the event of the parish. As time went on and the relentless struggle with the forest eased, a school and schoolmaster was needed. Education has always gone hand in hand with religion and in pioneer days it was certainly so. The schoolmaster, however, was not as permanent as the clergyman. In the summer the Dominie was away harvesting and, usually, his tenure was short, as

it was used as a stepping-stone to further educational pursuits. The Minister or Priest brought with him the arts and graces of the scholar, leavening the rough and bluff, and soothing to reasonableness the cantankerous, obstinate, individualist.



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection.

Norman Price

BARTHOLOMEW BULL LEADING A CLASS-MEETING

As a father confessor of the community, the comforter, even law-dispensor, the clergyman held a unique place in the hearts of his people. His lot was not easy as he was the example par excellence, and as such was always "on parade". In spite of this, and the burden his family assumed because of his position, we find minister's sons most likely to follow their father's profession. Time and again we find the second generation entering the ministry, even two and three sons of the same family offering themselves.

As the community became organized and more populous oyster suppers became an event in every small hamlet in the county; then strawberry festivals, and fowl suppers. The Sunday school picnic was looked forward to with quivering excitement, and finally, late in summer, a garden party.

Again in the churches, young people's societies created a great deal of interest with debating, play-acting, skating parties interspersed with their more serious religious studies. Homemade amusement was the general rule throughout the county until the turn of the century when more sophisticated attractions began to put in their appearance.

The Marx Bros. brought the theatre to the small towns. It was a travelling repertory company whose presentations of Uncle Tom's Cabin and East Lynne were usually prefaced by a parade on the morning of the play.

In Brampton it was in the afternoon. Especially

The Author
FRANCIS
CARROLL



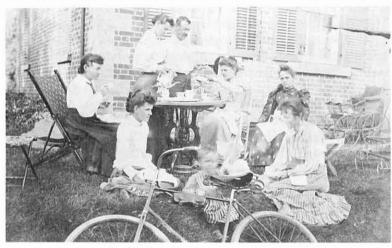
MRS. J. A. CARROLL

Brampton and Peel County are a life-long familiarity to Mrs. J. A. Carroll. Born in the house on the south west corner of Wellington and Chapel Street, she moved into the house her father built across the road, when she was five years old. Except for two years living on Ellen Street when she was first married, she has lived there ever since. Her entire education was in Brampton; first the old Queen Street school, then Central school, finally graduating from Brampton High School in 1919. In 1921 she married John A. Carroll, who was Agricultural Representative for Peel at the time. They have two children, Nancy (Mrs. C. M. Robinson of Gladwyne, Pennsylvania) and W. Fenton Carroll of Cooksville. There are seven grandchildren. Mrs. Carroll has been active in county and local organizations for a long time. She was the first president of the local branch of the Council of Women, is a past President of the Women's Auxiliary, Peel Memorial Hospital, past President of the Women's Association, Grace United Church, where she taught Sunday School and organized the Junior Congregation. For some time she has been active in the Peel County Historical Society and is a past president of that organization. The establishment of the museum at Belfountain was undertaken during her time in office. At present she is chairman of the Brampton Public Library Board and their representative on Central Ontario Regional Library.

TO MARK ITS CENTENARY Page 227

memorable was the Uncle Tom's Cabin parade. A calliope playing Dixie songs was in the lead. Then the venerable Uncle Tom with a head of curly white hair and Little Eva in a pink spangled gown. In the next wagon would be Simon Legree with fierce looking mustache, wielding his long cat-o-nine-tails. Liza brought up the rear with her baby wrapped in a shawl. Finally came the blood hounds, barking and straining at the leash, held by a strong negro lad. Could anyone stay away after seeing such a graphic pre-view?

Professional entertainers advertised in the local press for garden parties and church suppers. Elocutionists were in the greatest demand. Their repertoire ranged from Poe's "Bells" and Hamlet's "To Be or Not To Be" to the ever-popular "The Minister Comes to Tea" and "Young Dickie McFee". Lily Mae Kee, a Brampton, elocutionist, was much in demand. She did the Irish brogue to per-



Courtesy Miss Lorna Magill, Brampton

AFTERNOON TEA - 1890 A frequent Sunday afternoon Magill family get-together at Piney Lane Farm in Chinguacousy.

fection and convulsed her listeners with humorous sketches. Miss Alexander of Toronto had a more fey approach and her rendering of Rose Flymaus "There are Fairies at the Bottom of our Garden", brought the house down. The Dickens Fellowship was an organization with a large following in those days. Mr. John Williamson of Brampton was president for some time and toured the country giving excerpts from the favourite novels such as Nicholas Nickleby, Oliver Twist and The Cricket on

Chautauqua entertained for a week in a big tent. Families bought a book of tickets and heard excellent musical productions, lectures, puppet theatre and magicians. Sporting events increased in popularity and drew large crowds and the moving pictures brought a new wonderland. "The Show" as it was called was 5c for children at the Saturday matinee. The films did not run on a regular schedule at first, but were treats suddenly bursting on the community. Apparently it was difficult to get bookings and it was not until about 1913 that regular shows could be counted on. Then the Keystone Cops and The Perils of Pauline brought a new world to the county. The far away lands of Los Angeles and New York were there to see in all their glory. During the intermission a singer would appear, to sing a sentimental ballad while slides depicting the song, flashed on the screen. In these early "movie" days the accompanist was very important. He or she would vigorously match the piano to the drama.

Before the turn of the century Brampton boasted a Young Men's Literary Society, composed of a sizeable group of the town's "eager beavers" bent on self-advancement. One of this group was W. B. Roadhouse, who became Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Ontario and is now living retired in Toronto—hale and hearty at 87.

In a recent letter to the author he reminisced regarding the Y.M.L.S. as follows:

"The Young Men's Literary Society covered the period 1898 to 1903 or thereabouts — the period of the South African War — although there was no relationship between the two. One of our members, John Stewart, returned from the war and was honored with a banquet which stretched on and on until

about 3 a.m. which was about par for the course in those days. He was a real hero and survived both the war and the banquet and had a good career.

"Another active member for a time was "Ack" Clarke, who had been in advertising in Toronto and had returned home to slow up a little. He brought a big city breeziness to a quiet and innocent town. His father ran the liquor store and he invited a select group to the wine cellar. However there were enough still sober to keep the debate going until the "big guns" arrived and it was found that the "entertainment" had not lessened their eloquence.

"One of the high spots in the debating career of the Y.M.L.S. was an invitation to Toronto Y.M.C.A. to send representatives to Brampton. The gathering was held in the old Town Hall on Queen St. East and the building was crowded, indicating the interest of the town. The Y.M.L.S. was represented by "Christie" Irvine, a law student, and Grant Macintyre, on the staff of a local bank. It was a tremendous success. Grant Macintyre had a fine mind and was a good speaker. He developed into a sound banker and was assistant general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia when he retired some years ago.

Another member who went west and built up a law practice in Winnipeg was Albert Bowles, Q.C., and one who attained prominence without leaving his home town was Bert Milner. Over the years the boys grew up and scattered, interest waned and the Y.M.L.S., so helpful to the after life of many, died a natural death."

The first world war marked the end of an era. Although the churches continued to hold a special place in most people's religious and social life, the radio and the motor car widened the amusement horizons. An event twenty or thirty miles away could be enjoyed in one afternoon. The home village and town was no longer the limit of the pleasure-seeker. People had more money to spend and more leisure time.

The great depression followed by the second world war were but pauses before the acceleration which began in the 1950s. Some older folk shake their heads in dismay. They see children clustered about the T.V. set watching blood-curdling battles and fist fights and they wonder. Little Mary doesn't get up "to say a piece" anymore. She is likely competing in a public speaking contest. The headlong rush of living has changed attitudes and a better educated and informed public has changed, too.

The reader will wonder why more emphasis has not been placed on the different Protestant denominations and Catholic parishes, their growth and ecclesiastical experiences in the county. The reason for this is that a whole book would be needed for such an exposition. Also, each church in the several hamlets and districts has a well-documented history readily available to those who wish further information. Our purpose has been to convey the importance of the clergy and church to the life of the county.

The Church no longer is the only recreational centre but devotes its energies more and more to social betterment within the community; marriage counselling, psychiatric therapy for the distressed etc. take much of a clergyman's time. The old house-visiting pastor has become a highly dedicated spiritual adviser whose work, especially in the larger centres, is more comparable to a doctor's in his professional approach. Organizations such as Alcoholics Anonymous, the Y.M.C.A., Public Housing, etc., are his concern. This minister reaches his people as counsellor and healer. The church as a community centre is no more but is strong and vigorous, fostering a socialimprovement ideal, and fashioning public opinion, for community betterment.

Township of Albion

By PADDY THOMAS

HERE ARE SOME PEOPLE who regard Caledon as the most beautiful township in the County of Peel, while many others insist it is the one bearing the ancient and poetic name for England—Albion—that is far lovelier.

Less dramatic perhaps, the inhabitants and its many visitors find an exquisite peace and a pleasure in the verdant valleys of Albion, where the River Humber flows, and in the gently rolling terrain, with its great stands of flourishing trees.

Legend relates that the very first white man to set foot in Albion was the young Frenchman, Etienne Brule. This youthful adventurer, a protege of Samuel de Champlain, was exchanged, on a friendly basis, for an Algonquin brave, to enable the white man and the red man to develop a closer understanding of each other.

Thus Etienne Brule became equipped with the kind of knowledge suitable for an explorer and trail blazer, and it was on one of his journeys of exploration that he and a party of twelve Huron Indians ventured through a wild tract of land that eventually became Albion Township.

Albion came into being through the "Mississauga Purchase" made in 1818. The British Government paid eighty-five hundred pounds sterling for the 648,000 acres of land which made up the Mississauga Tract, including the areas we now know as Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore Townships.

Soon after the treaty had been signed, a party of surveyors advanced on Albion and completed their work in 1819. Within a year, much of this surveyed land had been settled, with one of the first arriving settlers being a bachelor named William Downey. This Englishman was, reputedly, one the first white men to sleep in the township, and Downeys have been sleeping there ever since.



WM. ROADHOUSE

Discovering the land one had drawn in Albion was no mean accomplishment in the early eighteen hundreds. Mr. Downey and three companions. Joseph Hudson, William Roadhouse Snr., and William Roadhouse Inr., set off from York to lay claim to their acres in the October of 1819. For several gruelling days they attempted to carve their way through dense thickets and terrifyingly wild and unknown territory in an endeavour to reach their land. In the end, they had to give up their battle and return to York. Some time later the same year, they enlisted the aid of an engineer, who piloted them through the almost impassible bush and highlands. Finally and wearily, they succeeded in discovering their respective locations.

Following hard on the heels of the first four settlers came George Bolton, the Robinsons, Hudsons, Wilsons, Squires, Lawrences, Smiths and Shevins as well as John Grant, Thomas Coates and James Bolton, along with many others.

There is a possibility that Albion may have been settled even before the original survey took place. A story appeared in a 1847 edition of The Gazette, telling of an Irishman, William Horan who sailed to Canada from King's County, Ireland, around 1805, and who took up lots 26 and 27 on the Fifth Line. It goes on to tell us that said William, three years later, carried the first plough into the district from Newmarket, lugging his clumsy burden through forest-land and bogs, over stream and hill, to his destination in Albion. This feat takes a bit of believing, and could be the invention of another Horan blessed with a rather larger touch of the Blarney than usual. Other settlers to have arrived before 1819 were the Rawns and the Franks of Mono Mills.

Actually, a widow, Mary Horan, did come to Albion in the first half of the eighteen hundreds, settling on a "broken" two hundred acre compensation grant. Mary's husband, Michael, had been killed by a "rock-cut" when dynamiting on the Rideau Canal location. Mary and her family lived in a barely habitable log shanty, erected by her sons, the first winter they came to Albion and their mainstay was locally grown potatoes. Mary later married Simon Scully and eventually became the "Granny Scully" of Albion folk-lore. Among her Horan descendants were several respected school teachers and council members.

A mere one hundred and twenty souls inhabited Albion in 1821, and these people, through sheer diligence, had managed to clear a total of sixty two acres of land in different parts of the Township. However, twenty one years later, the population had risen to 2,154 and only eight years later, to 3,957, when there were four grist mills and six saw mills in Albion. Although you see very

TOWNSHIP OF ALBION MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND OFFICIALS, 1967

Reeve—Len Clarkson

Deputy-Reeve-Stewart Rutherford

Councillors—Ivor McMullin, Edgar Wilson, Murray Boyce

Clerk-Treasurer—Carson Patterson

Committee of Adjustment—Chairman, B. E. Watson; Members, G. E. Holtby, H. J. Oliver

Planning Board—Chairman, Stewart Mellow; Members—Murray Stewart, S. T. Franks, Emil Kolb, Len Clarkson, Reeve, ex-officio

Road Superintendent—J. M. Walton

Police and Building Inspector—Bruce Norris

Welfare Officer-Hilliard Matson, Sr.

Fire Chief-Glen Martin

School Area Board—Chairman, Lindsey Westlake; Members: Norval Patterson, Mrs. Helen Howard, Harold Wright, Jim McDade, Gordon Appleby; Secretary: Allen McLean few potato fields these days in this north-east corner of Peel, in 1849, the township produced 32,000 bushels of potatoes along with 71,000 bushels of wheat, 23,000 bushels of oats, 13,000 bushels of peas, 9,000 bushels of turnips, 14,000 pounds of maple sugar and 13,000 pounds of wool. Which proves, without a doubt, these early farmers were competent ones, despite the lack of tractors, fertilizers and weed control chemicals.

WHERE SALMON LEAPT

Albion is blessed by the waters of the Humber and its many tributaries and one can still catch fish in some of its reaches and beneath its small rapids. Alas, the days when salmon and trout were abundant in it have long since gone. This river has been known by several names. To the Indians it was Tau-A-Hon-Aate, the French called it Toronto River, then it became St. John's Creek and finally - The Humber. It is not difficult, even now, when exploring a remote stretch of this waterway, to visualize Indian hunters camping on its banks, obtaining their supper by using ". . . the extraordinary method of catching fish; one person holds a lighted torch, while the second strikes the fish with a spear." Apparently salmon-spearing was one of the greatest enjoyments of the Indians. They used two types of spears — one like a javelin and the other a three pronged fork with an ash handle, sometimes twelve feet long.

After the red man silently glided away from his river-side haunts, the white settlers took up the sport of catching salmon, only using the more common methods. They frequently used their catch as legal tender, exchanging a ten pound salmon for "one shilling, a gill of whisky, a cake of bread or the like trifle . . ." Naturally a good twenty pounder would purchase far more. This form of barter was commonplace in the early Bolton stores.

Albion's largest village was Bolton, which grew and grew, until in 1872, it became a separate municipality. There were other villages too, but some of them are no longer the centre of commerce that they used to be, a few have, more or less, kept up with the times but still more have just "faded away".

Take Columbia, for instance, a small settlement two miles north east of Bolton. There is not much of it left today, but a hundred years ago Thomas Swinarton was the proprietor of a very busy saw and grist mill located on the banks of a tributary of the Humber. George Lambert was a miller and flour merchant and Robert Brown was a merchant miller with Robert Elliott manufacturing first grade leather in his tannery. The community also had a school house and a church.

Then there was Sleswick, a border village south of Mono Mills. There is nothing left there at all now, yet once it had a population of sixty persons. Among them was a merchant, a Justice of the Peace, an innkeeper and a post master — until the post office closed in May, 1863 — plus a mechanic.

The village of Lockton on the fourth line of Albion is now a small group of houses, plus an interesting shop that sells secondhand books. It once had a store, a blacksmith's shop, a post office and a shoe store. A Mr. Rossney was the proprietor of Rossney's Inn and Barney McCann had a hotel there — he may have taken over from Mr. Rossney.

South of Lockton is Centreville, where a blacksmith used to ply his trade and John Dwyre was innkeeper and

Hector McQuarry was a local gentleman in the village. Nearby were the Hockley Mills run by Thomas Hockley.

Still further south, on the corner of the Twenty Seventh Side Road is Mackville. The Alma Inn was located here, and when Robert H. Booth was proprietor, he also did duty as auctioneer. Here too, John Tease was blacksmith followed by Andrew Hope. The village was built on land owned by John Macdougall, whose father, thought to be the original settler there, had cleared the area. George Newlove ran the general store, and was possibly a relative of the other Newlove who owned a shoe store a few miles north of the village. Another tavern keeper in Mackville was a Mr. McNeice.

The very old, but newly renovated church continues to serve the community and is known as Mackville United Church, and recently, when the central school was opened, it was given the name of Mackville Public School, to ensure that the name of the community never dies.

When Bolton had its first real estate boom in the mid-eighteen hundreds, the neighbouring community of Glasgow was similarly involved, being marked off in lots just as Bolton's outskirts were. In those days it had a saw mill and a woollen mill, but now it is remembered only because there is a thoroughfare leading out of the village of Bolton called Glasgow Road. There was also a tiny community called Nunnville, south-east of Bolton, which, by consulting maps both old and new, one judges must have been swallowed up by Bolton's growth.

BUCK'S TOWN

The largest village today, located entirely in Albion, is Palgrave, six miles or so north of Bolton. It was first known as "Buck's Town" after an early resident there, an Irishman named Brian or Barney Dolan. He earned himself the nick-name of Buck, because of his prowess as a huntsman, who frequently returned to his town from the chase with an excellent buck deer across his saddle. So his village became Buck's Town. Oddly enough, when the postal service was instigated there, the post office was known as Palgrave although the village was still named after Irish Buck Dolan.

A hundred years ago, Palgrave seemed to comprise of one very large frog pond and a few log houses. Everybody who was anybody lived, or did business, at Ballycroy, two miles up the Humber River in Adjala Township. Then in 1876, it was learned that the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway Company were to locate a station at Buckstown on their Hamilton to Collingwood line.

So, Buckstown became Palgrave and all went well with its world, as it grew into a teaming terminus for farmers from more than five counties.

In order to accommodate the visitors, Joseph O'Connor built The Dew Drop Inn, which later became the Queen's Hotel and stood sturdily on the main street until it was burned down a few years ago. The Western House was erected soon after, but had a comparatively short life, being destroyed by fire in the winter of 1902. There must have been a third hotel, or a name change because mention is made of an Elm Tree Hotel that had a gigantic elm tree growing next to it. This tree was hewn down because its tenacious roots were damaging the hotel, which is now an apartment block.

J. L. Card was the sawyer when the saw mill began operating in 1866 and seven years later, the mill was acquired by Robert Campbell. Still later, two saw mills

were kept busy in the village, the one run by Mr. Campbell and the other by Henry Beatty who also started a shingle mill in 1892, and that same year, E. Bradley began a chopping mill that became a flour mill in 1911.

William Parker founded another flour mill somewhere around 1890 and this one was purchased by John McLean and his son Allan. John had a magnificent moustache and people still talk about "the snow drift on his upper lift" because when his whiskers became white with flour, it resembled a small pile of fresh snow.

James McCauley built the first store in 1877 in partnership with Charles Brown. It was later purchased by R. J. Lavery, whose son, Roy, turned it from a general store to a printing shop, where he published the Woodbridge Advertiser each week. Roy Lavery died in 1966 and now the editor and publisher of the weekly paper is his younger brother, Ivan, a well known Peel County journalist. Strange as it may seem, Roy Lavery did not change the store in any way when he decided to go into the printing business, and even today, two long shop counters run from end to end in the front office and the shelves that line the walls behind them are still there. They are no longer loaded with merchandise, but are packed tightly with old copies of The Advertiser and instead of the smell of freshly ground coffee greeting you, the pungent, exciting odor of printers' ink assails the nostrils as one pushes through the old door where a small shop-keeper's bell warns of your entrance.

F. Morrow ran another general store at the same time Mr. McCauley did, and D. Walker was the first blacksmith who was followed later by Nathan Henderson. George Lavery was the local weaver and Richard St. John was a wheelwright who used to make beautifully wrought hand sleighs for the village children.

Almost from the outset, the village has had two churches — today they are the United Church and the Anglican Church and the one room school has grown into a multi-roomer, with children from neighbouring communities being transported to it daily by bus.

No longer do four passenger trains per day halt at Palgrave station the way they used to, in fact, a train is a very rare sight indeed, these days. Although many of the old landmarks have disappeared, attractive new homes are springing up around the village, and in time, will take their place. The area seems to be developing into a haven for artists. Two extremely well-known ones who reside near the village are Will Ogilvie who lives in an ancient log pioneer farmhouse and Rosemary Kilbourn, whose home is the old Dingle Schoolhouse. The famous sculptor, E. C. Cox, whose classical sculptures can be seen on top of the Enchanted Mountain at Collingwood, lived in Palgrave for some time.

There are a number of border villages that are only partially in Albion like Mono Mills, once known as Market Hill. This village has boundaries in Caledon and Mono Townships as well as in Albion, but Peel County has always shown a great deal of interest in the village.

As far as can be ascertained, the first settlers in the area were Jacob Rawn and his family, who found their way to Albion Township from Markham Township in 1806. When Albion was surveyed in 1819, Jacob applied for land for his four sons, Peter, Frederick, Rudolph and John. All received one hundred acres each in Albion Township and Father Jacob received yet another hundred acres in Caledon Township. Part of this land is still

farmed by the descendants of Jacob Rawn and, if you know where to look, you can discover the site of Frederick Rawn's first log home. The present Rawn house was built over ninety years ago for \$156.00.

William Frank, of Pennsylvanian Dutch extraction, built the first log house in the village about two years before the survey was made. Michael and John McLaughlin built a grist mill in 1819 and so the village became Mono Mills instead of Market Hill. There are two schools of thought re the Mono part. Some say it was arrived at by an Irishman dreaming of the hills of Mono left behind in his homeland while others insist Mono was the name of a daughter of the Indian Chief Tecumseth, whose wife was named Adjala. It has also been noted, with a touch of whimsey, that Mono is the Spanish for monkey — so maybe it is really Monkey Mills.

UNGODLY DRINKERS

At one time there were six hotels in Mono Mills, and high jinks and fighting took place nightly. Despite catering to "them Ungodly drinking men" several of the inn keepers were oddly God-fearing men, and made a practice of closing their dance hall or one of their larger bars, one night each week in order that prayer meetings could be conducted by itinerant preachers.

Most tavern keepers are characters, but a particularly outstanding individual was John Kidd, who ran The Albion Hotel in Mono Mills. He was one of the inn



MONUMENT TO AN INN-KEEPER

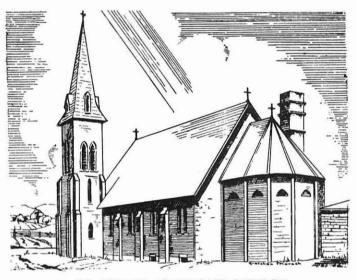
An old mausoleum can be seen today, standing at the side of the gravel road that once used to be Highway 9 in northern Albion Township. It is dedicated to the memory of one, John Kidd, an inn-keeper who lived to be well over 90, who kept a hotel in Mono Mills.

keepers who allowed religious services in his hotel and on more than one occasion, played host to Bishop Strachan. He lived to be well over ninety and shortly after his ninetieth birthday, shocked the community by and marrying a comely damsel of only sixteen.

He was buried in a glass lidded coffin in a tomb hollowed out of rock. On top is an unattractive tombstone to the memory of Mr. Kidd, seen when walking along the gravel road that used to be Highway 9.

Mono Mills is rather a sad village to wander through today. There is only a heap of rubble on Campbell's Hill, where once Campbell's tannery stood. All that remains of Young's Hotels are two thick walls with a conglomeration of stone and rubbish between them and near the late Reggie Jackson's home, you can discover all that is left of a once busy chopping mill. One can also trace the foundations of the Roman Catholic Church that stands high on a hill north of the village. Here, most of the crumbling tombstones are buried under dense brush, but it is known that one head-stone bears the date—1834—and it is supposed there are others of even earlier origin.

There is a long church history enveloping Mono Mills and its surrounding countryside, but now, perhaps



ST. JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

best known, is St. John's Anglican Church. This little gem of a church has beautiful stained glass windows, old pews worn smooth and polished over the years, a graceful lectern and a unique pictorial record of all the rectors who have served the church, dating back from 1833.

The village has an Orange Hall, an active branch of the Royal Canadian Legion, a war memorial and can boast that it has been practically immortalized by the book "The Yellow Briar" written by John Mitchell, under the pseudonym of Patrick Slater.

Another border village is Mono Road, south of the municipality of Caledon East, with boundaries in Caledon and Albion. The first buildings erected there were a saw mill and a home, built by Robert Shields. When the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway located a station there, lots were laid out for purchase. The village started to expand very quickly and great quantities of wheat and lumber were shipped from its station. The inhabitants began to foresee a most satisfactory future for their village, even to growing large enough to apply to become a separate municipality. Alas, their hopes never materialized and after its progressive beginning, Mono Road remained static for a time, then gradually decreased in size and business after another railroad traversed Caledon East.

There were some very fine buildings erected in Mono Road. One was a store run by Messrs. Judge and Parsons, who commenced business in 1873, another was a similar store opened by Messrs. Cesar and Mitchell in 1876. Then William Maw began manufacturing wagons and carriages, Charles Bowles had a blacksmith shop and John Lanford a tailoring establishment. Thomas Bowles

and Thomas Parsons were the village wheat buyers and purchased the grain from an extensive area radiating from Mono Road Station.

The Mono Road Judge family have held a remarkable record in the postal field. Ever since the post office opened in 1872, with John Judge as post master, a succession of Judges and Judge relatives have carried on as post master and rural mail deliverer at Mono Road Station Post Office. Following John Judge, there was his wife, then his brother, J. W. Judge, known as Master Judge, perhaps because he was a school master for many years, then Master Judge's daughter, Mrs. Wesley Nelson, next, Mrs. Nelson's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Joyce M. Nelson, and finally James Nelson, grandson of Master Judge.

Continuing south, one reaches Sandhill, sometimes spelled as all one word, other times as two separate ones, located on the town line between Chinguacousy and Albion. It was originally called Newton Hewitt after its first settler, John Hewitt. Its name was changed to Sandhill when the post office bearing that same name was closed on the Sixth Line. The first village post master was Robert Dwyer, followed several years later by John Orr.

Francis Logan opened Sandhill's first store in 1839 and Alexander McKee and James Porter built the first two frame houses in the village. The Methodists erected a frame church in 1837 which was destroyed by fire in 1843, but almost immediately, work began on a new brick church.

A carriage and wagon factory was opened in the eighteen-seventies by J. B. Burbidge and general stores were kept by W. C. Hughese, W. Dean, and a Mr. Packer and a Mr. Sanderson at some time or another. There were three active blacksmiths, namely Robert Hodgins, Thomas Scott and W. Mitchell. W. G. Coleman ran a saddler's shop, Joseph Elliott had a shoe store, James Elliott was the local builder and contractor and George Lougheed kept a tavern. The village had three churches, Methodist, Church of England and Presbyterian, plus two solid brick schoolhouses within easy reach of Sandhill, besides an Orange Hall. Two of the churches stand today and the village can still boast an excellent general store where practically anything may be purchased and there is a service station for the convenience of local and passing motorists, but even so, it is a far smaller and far less busy place than ever it was a century ago.

Other communities in Albion deserving mention are Cedar Mills, once known as Shiloh, Castlederg where the Downey family settled and which once bore the names of Mount Hope and Mount Hurst and Coventry, thought by some to have been an earlier name for Columbia and Mount Wolfe or The Ridges, in the northern corner of the township.

Albion had a number of businessmen scattered among its lines and sideroads who did not live in actual villages or communities. Among them were Duke Monkham, the proprietor of a saw mill; James Wolfe, a blacksmith and inn-keeper; Thomas Hainsworth, a carpenter; Robert Goldsmith, a weaver; William Switzer, a town clerk; James A. Ellis, general merchant, and John Fisher, proprietor of Kaywood Mills on the northern town line.

MEETINGS AT MULLOYS

Municipal government began, inauspiciously, as town meetings. The first such meeting in Albion, we are told, was held at the home of Thomas Mulloy, builder and pro-

prietor of Mulloy's Saw Mills and a self-styled leader in township affairs. There was no real protocol at these meetings, they were merely held in order that the dissatisfied residents could let off steam, or have the satisfaction of getting involved in a voracious argument. The Township of Albion did not become a body corporate until 1850 when all townships, towns and villages were established as separate municipalities. It was then that a reeve, deputy reeve and three councilmen were elected to take care of the township affairs.

When Peel County Council was first properly constituted in 1867, the Albion representatives at the inaugural meeting were Reeve Thomas Swinarton and Deputy Reeve Joseph F. Warbrick. Thomas Swinarton never left a stone unturned in his efforts to improve his township and between the years of 1867 and 1890 was elected to the reeve's chair on twelve different occasions by the Albion voters. He was also elected to serve the Cardwell Riding, composed of Albion, Caledon, Mono and Adjala Townships, in the Ontario Legislature, in 1867.

Since 1850, many good men and true have served Albion Township in the capacities of reeve, deputy reeve and councillor and today Reeve Leonard Clarkson, Deputy Reeve Stewart Rutherford and their three councillors, Ivor McMullin, Edgar Wilson and Murray Boyce work to better conditions in the lovely township of Albion, aided ably by township clerk, Carlson Patterson, descendent of John Patterson, pioneer farmer, and James Patterson, who was made Justice of the Peace in 1871.

Justice was meted out by the magistrates of the township. Among these "Squires", as the magistrates were called, were John and George Evans. Squire John held court in Sleswick and conducted his sessions in a dignified and decorous manner. His brother George, however, believed in first things first. If he were caught by Constable Michael Gavin in the middle of his ablutions in his Bolton hotel — The Exchange — he bellowed out the verdict on the inebriates charged with drunkenness or the bruised fighter accused of assault and battery, without raising his soap-sudsy face from his wash basin.

Squire Edward Wallace's log home on Lot 32, Concession 4, Albion, was another informal Magistrate's Court, where his bustling wife would carry on her household duties, pausing only to advise or counsel her spouse.

Squire George McManus was, perhaps, a little more dignified; any way, he believed in separating himself from the riff-raff dragged before him, by installing a fence rail from his windowsill to his dining room table, as a form of barrier.

A descendant of George Bowles, who settled on the First Concession of Albion within equal distance of Mono Road and Sand Hill, recalls that one newly appointed Justice of the Peace was so elevated by his new position, that neighbours decided to provide him with an opportunity to exercise his magisterial authority. They brought before him a culprit charged with assault and battery in that he had struck a boy. "Molly," said the exalted J.P., "bring me down my statutes." This being done, he said to the defendant, "What for you strike this boy?" The defendant denied he had struck the boy. "You lie," said His Worship. "You struck the boy. I fine you five dollars or two days ploughing in the back field of my farm." He also told of an Irish Magistrate who refused to hear counsel for the other side on the grounds that it had a "tindincy to confuse the Coort."

ELIXIR OF LONGEVITY

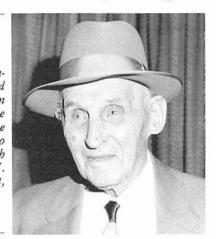
The clear waters of the Humber have always flowed freely through Albion and not so long ago, whisky poured forth, with abandon, from the many distilleries located throughout the township. It would appear, though, there is yet another liquid asset available—the elixir of longevity. There are many old timers in Albion well in their eighties and nineties, and it was in this township that Joseph Martin was born and he is older than Canada itself and the oldest native of Peel still living.

This incredibly youthful centenarian came into being on April 1, 1866, in a log farmhouse on the Third Line East of Albion. His parents were John and Jane Martin, who came to Canada from Cumberland, England.

Mr. Martin received his education at the historic little Dingle School, when it was still a log building, but

JOSEPH MARTIN

—Peel's oldest surviving native son, now in his 102nd year, was born in Albion April 1st, 1866. He is the only centennarian of the county we have been able to locate and he is residing with his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Glassford, 9 Union Street, Georgetown.



by the time his children were of school age, a new brick school awaited them. He loved the Albion soil that he worked and and lived off the land until he retired thirty years ago. He was always crazy about horses and raised Standard Breds, training them and racing them himself.

In 1892 he married a Caledon girl in her Belfountain home and Clara Sanderson accompanied her husband back to the Martin farm, where they lived happily ever after and where they raised a family of three boys and two girls.

He has always believed in living moderately, but not meanly, and has kept young because of his interest in people, music and the world in general. He is a very even tempered man, which accounts for his tranquility and serenity. He does not talk only of the "good old days" but of the bad old days too, and he is conscious that although many things have improved with years, an equal number have not. One thing that saddens him is the purchase of good Albion farm land by city dwellers, who leave the soil fallow in anticipation of future development.

Joseph Martin, like so many other people who have been born in Albion or who have adopted it as their home township, is proud of the assets his township has to offer and resents any of it being wasted. Not only does it have numerous natural attributes that include rich farm lands, lush pastures, a good river and attractive lakes, but also a curling rink, golf courses, country clubs, conservation areas and the extraordinary school in the Albion Hills Conservation Area.

When a man has lived one hundred and one years and vows he knows of no better township than the one he was born in, Albion must indeed be a place of enchantment and interest.

Village of Bolton

By PADDY THOMAS

ONG, LONG BEFORE BRAMPTON became the flower town of Canada, Bolton was sometimes referred to as the floral village of Peel. It received this name because the majority of the settlers in the village were from England, so naturally indulged in their English fondness for horticulture, nurturing the seeds they had brought with them from the plants in the gardens of their homeland. Doubtless, some of the hollyhocks, peonies and lilacs that bloom in profusion in Bolton today, can be traced back to the first white settlers who came there.

Bolton was not named by a homesick Englishman after the Lancashire cotton manufacturing town of that name, but after one of the first men to come into the vicinity—James Bolton. Mr. Bolton, who emigrated from Norfolkshire, England in 1818, was granted one of the earliest Crown Deeds in Albion and selected lot 14, concession 9 for his homestead, located a short distance from the centre of the present village. A master builder and carpenter, he is credited with erecting the first grist mill at Weston, the mills at Newmarket, Lloyd's Mills at Lloydtown, Hughes' Saw Mill at Tecumseh and a number of other kinds of buildings in and around York.

James Bolton was joined by his bachelor nephew, George Bolton, in 1924. George was what was commonly known as "well breeched" so with his uncle erected a mill on Lot 9, Concession 7, which gave the village its early name of Bolton Mills, sometimes also called Bolton Hollow. Twelve years later, George Bolton opened the first store in the village. It was of log construction and in it were sold everything from a paper of pins to a belly of pork, from split peas to calico and gingham and from boot laces to woollen trousers. Money hardly ever exchanged hands in Mr. Bolton's store. Fresh farm produce or a salmon or trout, caught in the near-by Humber River were considered fair payment for his goods by the shopkeeper. It is recorded that if a customer had nothing with which to barter for his requirements, a years credit was graciously and trustingly given.

George Bolton sold his store to Captain William Stearns, who not only carried on the shop, but built a distillery too, then, as well as groceries, Captain Stearns sold his, apparently, excellent brand of whisky, quite openly, over his store counter. This active and versatile man served for a goodly term as village post master, later handing over the position to one, George Evans.

At the time the distillery was built, a tannery was constructed, and, according to records of figures supplied to the Government of Upper Canada in 1840, there were twelve other log buildings in the village "with roofs on", besides the two businesses.

The very first frame and rough cast house was built in 1843 by George Bolton, and it made a startling contrast to its neighbouring humble log homes.

REAL ESTATE BOOM

A land surveyor named Prosser brought about the first real estate boom to Bolton in the eighteen-forties and early eighteen-fifties. He was engaged to draw up a

map of the village and the near-by settlements of Nunns-ville and Glasgow. The vacant lands were laid out in quarter and half-acre lots, with high board fences around each one. They were then sold for the unbelievably high prices of \$175 and \$200 and, we are told, some prices even sky-rocketed as high as \$350. Then, with first the ending of the Crimean War, curtailing the demands for wheat from Canada, and some years later, the American Civil War coming into being and ending in 1865, the source of reasonably, easily acquired money, that arose through the demands of these wars, came to an end—and so did Boltons' first real estate boom!

As Bolton's population increased steadily, so more and more commerce and industry infiltrated into the village. A surprising number of commercial dealers subscribed to the 1859 Tremaine's map of the County of Peel. They included John J. Bell, boot and shoe maker; Thomas Mills, merchant tailor; Samuel Bolton, builder; Simon Elliott, general merchant; John Tindale, butcher; Joseph Bates, Jnr., tin and copper smith; W. Jaffary, general merchant; J. F. Warbuck, leather manufacturer (sometimes recorded as J. F. Warbrick); Edward Lawson—a man of property who was a general merchant, a baker and the proprietor of a grist and saw mill, etc.; Bolton Bros. and Co., general merchants and George Evans, proprietor of the Glasgow Saw and Woollen Mills. Quite a list for so small a village.

Other subscribers to the map at the same time were L. R. Bolton, Commissioner in Q.B., Conveyance, etc.;



OLD BOLTON MILL, SOON TO DISAPPEAR

A familiar landmark, soon to disappear from the Bolton scene, is the old mill built by the Bolton family who gave the village its name. Although part of it is still in use, the timbered structure is so weather-beaten and time-worn, it has been scheduled for demolition in the near future.

Rev. James Wheeler, Congregational minister; Charles and George Bolton and John McDougall all down as simply "gentlemen"; E. Hickman M.D. and W. Adams, M.D., both physicians and surgeons.

Later came the brick works started by Matthew Grey and sold to David Norton and his sons. Father Norton had been a specialist in making odd-shaped bricks, and some he made were used in the construction of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. Then there were the Agricultural Works of William Dick, where ploughs and other agricultural implements were made, and Mr. Buist's woollen mill, where cloths and blankets and other woollen goods were manufactured and who also ran a saw mill where his circular saw was kept busy ceaselessly. Mr. Guardhouse owned and ran a large grist mill with three runs of stones that ground between one hundred and one hundred and twenty barrels of flour per day, besides doing an extensive custom trade. This miller also ran a large general store.

Stylish, durable buggies were made in the Albert Dodds carriage and wagon factory, opened in 1873, and Messrs. Walford and Son did a good trade with their soap and candle factory. There were two coopers, kept busy by the demands of the millers and the brewers and a Mr. Graham made well recommended wooden pumps.

The tannery, built in 1840 by Mr. Pexham, was later sold to J. F. Warbrick who enlarged it and increased business extensively, manufacturing upper and harness leather. Robert Alexander, a craftsman who had worked for the renowned furniture creators, Jaques and Hayes, made exceptionally fine furniture in his workshop that had once been the harness store of "Old-Man" Sheldrake. Some of his chairs, chests and tables are still in use in Albion and Bolton homes today.

The villagers had a wide choice of competitive stores to shop in for their groceries and household goods. There was John Gardhouse, Thomas Fisher and Co., F. Morrow and the partnership store of Wyatt and Jaffary.

James Stork, who later moved to Brampton, ran a large and efficient drug store, and, as a side line, sold fancy goods and seeds. At one time Mr. Sheldrake had supplied the village with harness, but after he retired or moved away, D. Pearcy opened up a store that sold saddles and harness of the highest quality.

There were plenty of opportunities for he who liked to imbibe, because there were once five hotels in Bolton. W. J. Dixon ran the Ontario House, The Exchange was lorded over by George Evans, William Curliss opened The Masonic Arms, another Curliss (William's brother?) had The Albion, while John Corless was "mine host" at The Railroad House.

In recent years, Bolton's only remaining hotel—The Queen's Hotel, became the Gateway Inn. The Queen's Hotel was once owned by the Clarke Brothers, who ran a dancing pavillion in the village in connection with their hostelry.

In James H. Bolton's history of his village, he observed that "the cost of living at the hotels was very moderate—board by the week, ten to twelve shillings (less than three dollars) with a liquid appetizer before meals thrown in . . . in 1840, drink cost a penny a glass, but in the seventies, the price was five cents for a two ounce glass of whiskey or a pint of beer." One should add that at the present rate of exchange—three dollars to the Eng-

lish pound (twenty shillings) board in those by-gone days was less than two dollars per week—not three!

The souls and the bodies of the villagers were well looked after too, because there were four resident ministers at the time it had five hotels, and two resident doctors. The ministers were Rev. W. H. Clark, Church of England; Rev. Joseph Wheeler, Congregational Church; Rev. Henry Matthews, Primitive Methodist and Rev. John Glover, Canada Methodist. The two physicians were Dr. Bonner and Dr. Sanderson.

In the year 1886, when Bolton was really expanding, a disastrous fire swept along the east side of King Street, destroying more than half the buildings. Although a formidable set-back, with remarkable facility, the villagers gradually built up the area again, and trading and living resumed as before.

WHERE PUPILS LEARNED

Although it is generally acknowledged that the first school Bolton could call its own was a small mud brick building opened in 1842, there had been a log school house standing near the mill on George Bolton's land, when the village could have had only about twelve homes. This school must have been in use prior to 1831. There is an obituary in The Bolton Enterprise, dated November 24th, 1905, telling of the death of a James Fuller. It states that "... the deceased had enrolled in a little log school house with a hole in the roof to let the smoke out" when he first came to the Bolton area in 1831, with his parents, who had emigrated from Suffolkshire, England in that year.

When the new system of comparatively free education was introduced in 1841, each township appointed a Common School Commissioner in order to ensure the said system ran according to plan. Charles Bolton, the eldest son of James Bolton, was selected for the post, probably because he had never been backward in coming forward to voice protests re the lack of free education in the rural areas of Canada.

The mud brick school, S.S. No. 3, on the corner of King and John Streets, which threw open its doors to admit some twenty-odd children in 1842, had the clerk of the village, Samuel Walford, Esq., as teacher. Mr. Walford received a very small salary, partly paid by the Government with the balance being made up by a twenty-five cent fee for each child, payable by the child's parents.

The mud-brick school could not have withstood weather conditions and the abuse of children very well, because in 1852 classes were conducted in the Town Hall. Some seventeen years later, the Temperance Hall on the corner of John and Victoria Streets was purchased for use as a school, and served as such until the present brick building was erected on Albert Street at a cost of \$5,000.

Bolton now has a new four-roomed school on a hill south of the village called Ellwood Memorial Public School. Here the children are taught grades one to six, moving on to the old brick school for grades seven and eight. Included in School Section No. 3 with the Bolton Schools is the Humber Grove Public School, located three miles from the village.

Bolton has yet another new school, this time on Queen Street South—it is the Holy Family Separate School, where the children of the Roman Catholic families are taught. They previously used the Town Hall for their classes.

WHERE BOLTON WORSHIPS

The first church in Bolton was erected by the Congregationalists in 1843. It was a small, mud brick building which was later replaced by a commodious rough cast church.

The Church of England people utilized the barn of Captain William Stearns for their early services until they built a mud brick church on the hill north of the village. It was erected on land donated by James and Ellen Bolton and Samuel and Ann Sterne. The church acquired another transfer of land when Benjamin Thorne of Thornhill gave Rev. Henry Bath Osler, a respected minister and equestrian, (who journeyed everywhere on horse back, handling his horse with light, sure hands,) one hundred acres, being the west half of Lot 7, Concession 7, "for a consideration of five shillings (less than a dollar) for a glebe or endowment appurtenance to the parish or rectory about to be established in Bolton Mills. All but a comparatively small lot was sold in 1955, but it is still referred to as the Church Farm.

Yet another gift of land came from Thomas Millburn, father of the Millburn brothers who made a fortune through the sale of their patent medicine "Burdoch Blood Bitters". He donated two acres of land on Concession 2, Lot 24, to be used for religious purposes, but, alas, no church ever materialized on his land.

Now Christ Anglican Church stands on Nancy Street, but the old burial grounds that used to surround the early Church of England can still be seen, not far from Laurel Hill Cemetery, although the tomb stones are crumbling, and more often than not, partially hidden by wild flowers and high grass. When the Anglican church was redecorated a few years ago, a desk was moved and a faded, tattered piece of paper was discovered. Hoping it was of historic import, the finder picked it up with infinite care. He was surprised to read "Very long, hot, dry summer. Very long, hot, dry sermon!"

In 1848, the Primitive Methodists built a small, frame church on the corner of Chapel and King Streets. It was moved to across the street when the brick church was built, and used as an Orange Hall. Incidentally the Bolton Orange Lodge was founded in 1857 with Edward Hill its first master, Thomas Rutledge, deputy master and William Gitt, secretary.

The Wesleyan Methodists built near the corner of King and Nancy Streets in 1849, and the Presbyterians moved into Bolton in 1875, building a fine brick church on King Street. They called it Caven Presbyterian Church in honour of the principal of Knox College. When this church opened, the old Albion Presbyterian Church that had stood on a site secured from James Goodfellow, was moved across the road, where it became a private home.

Today, besides Christ Anglican Church and the Caven Presbyterian Church, there is the United Church on Nancy Street, the Gospel Hall on King Street West, the Bolton Baptist Church on Ellwood Drive in the new sub-division south of the town with the Roman Catholic parishioners holding their services in the Holy Family Separate School auditorium.

RAILWAYS, TELEPHONE AND SUCH

For many years, Bolton was an outstanding junction point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, which had been originally known as the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. It brought added trade to the village when it was built between 1872 and 1873. Bryan Dowling became the

first station master and handled the heavy volume of freight, express items and anything that came over the telegraph system.

A still larger transient trade came to the village when the C.P.R. built the Bolton-Sudbury line that was completed in 1905. In the early thirties, though, the position of Bolton changed considerably after it was decided to abandon the section of line between it and Orangeville, but it continues to serve Toronto and other far flung points of Toronto.

From about 1870 on, Bolton has had an excellent paper published in the village. It began as the Cardwell Observer with J. N. Bolton as editor and publisher. He later changed its name to The British Standard. However, when it passed into the hand of H. H. Bolton, it became known as The Bolton Enterprise, and that is the name it still retains. It was purchased by F. N. Leavens, in 1891. He was a community minded man, encouraging and supporting every movement in keeping with the welfare of the village. His son, Werden Leavens, continues to run the paper after the same style as his father.

Early in the century, William Caldwell and a group of public-minded citizens developed the Bolton Telephone Company. It became the principal means of communication, not only for the village, but also for the neighbouring communities of Palgrave, Caledon East, Mono Road, Sandhill and Nashville. One of the most efficient managers of the company was editor, F. N. Leavens. It was taken over by the Bell Telephone in 1956.

Bolton had the distinction of being the first municipality in Albion to secure Hydro-Electric power, and residents even began to anticipate that an electric railway would soon be plying between Toronto and Bolton. This dream never materialized, partly because a convenient passenger train service was being provided by the C.P.R. and partly because each year saw more and more development of the county's roads, which, with the coming of the motor car, made an electric railway service superfluous.

DECISION TO STAND ALONE

In 1872, it was decided that Bolton had grown large enough to take care of itself. It consequently severed connections from the Township of Albion, and became a separate municipality. The first election for municipal officers took place in January, 1873. L. R. Bolton was elected as reeve with W. Taylor, J. Stork, J. Guardhouse and G. Smith as his councillors. J. F. Warbrick was appointed as treasurer and S. A. Walford clerk.

Over the years, some very fine men have carried the burden of the village affairs on their shoulders. Among them, P. W. McMurter, the village barber, Frank N. Leavens of The Bolton Enterprise, and in more recent years, Wilton Downey, who was reeve for six years until 1962, and served as the Warden of Peel County in 1960; the late Mr. Bullock, who died before he had completed his term of office, and Hilliard Allan, the present reeve. With Mr. Allan in 1967, are Arthur McCauley, deputy reeve, and William Newlove, C. Drennan and Ralph Genther as councillors. Major E. Hershey is the clerktreasurer; Mrs. D. R. Barton is Dep. Clerk-Treasurer.

Other Municipal officials are: Police Constable, D. T. Fillmore; Fire Chief, S. Walton.

Hydro Electric Commission, Chairman, T. Houston; Secretary-Treas., H. Wilson.

Board of Public School Trustees, Chairman, Mrs. S. Hurrell; Secretary-Treas., J. Stewart.

Township of Caledon

By HILDA KIRKWOOD

ALEDON! THE WORD RINGS with music and history, and this township forming the north-west portion of Peel is worthy of its name. It is the beauty spot of the County. Bisected by Hurontario Street, now Highway 10, its boundaries may be identified by reference to the map of Peel elsewhere in this book. The softer more arable land to the south is more productive but the rocky ridge of the Niagara Escarpment above which the plain rises to an elevation of 1550 feet at is highest point, commands a view of the Lake Ontario plateau unsurpassed elsewhere in the Province. Those to whom the natural beauty of rock and wood and streams is a necessity of the good life would not exchange their homes in Caledon for anywhere else unless, as they sometimes were in the past, compelled to do so out of economic necessity or to build their careers. Now however these hills of home are more readily accessible to those who must work elsewhere.

The character of the township has influenced its history, as geography always does. During the past twenty years this countryside, first populated by rugged Scots, Irish and U.E. Loyalists around 1820 and later the scene of a falling population due to the nature of its terrain and its comparative isolation, has become the sought after home-site for the gentleman farmer and the refugee from the city whose interest in its residential possibilities and country club facilities have made it a rich man's playground and a dormitory for painters and writers. We might say that Caledon has gone from the pioneer stage through rags to riches and the process is still at work. It has never supported agriculture or industry to the same extent as the tamer territories of the County.

In a book called Canada, Past Present and Future by W. H. Smith published in 1852 we find the following interesting information: "To the north-west of Chinguacousy lies the township of Caledon, long looked upon as beyond the verge of civilization or habitable by emigrants and land-seekers. It was originally peopled by a rough and hardy set, a large number of whom still remain, and retaining their old backwoods divil-may-care manners, seem to think, when they descend to an older settled more civilized township, that it is necessary to give themselves airs, to show their independence . . . nothing pleases them; nothing is so good as they get in Caledon . . . Caledon being in their opinion the ne plus ultra of everything that is desirable . . . This state of things has been perpetuated in a great measure by the remoteness of the situation and the extent of bad road that for a great portion of the year cut them off from mixing or associating with the inhabitants of older settled portions of the country. In the meantime however, they have been clearing and improving their farms and many of them must now be in good circumstances."

Thus did an Englishman in York write of the Scotsman in Caledon! He did however mention that the mountains of Caledon stretch across the township, something that even the twentieth century has not yet changed. Mr. Walton's directory of 1837 shows that in that year the population of Caledon was 1488, listed as "inhabitant

landholders" while within the limits of what is now the Town of Brampton the assessment roll listed 18 in all.

The legend that Caledon was late settled is a difficult one to overcome since it is repeated from record to record, but is contradicted by the dates of the first settlement at Rockside, Charleston (now Caledon Village) and Mono Mills in 1820 and '21. This is not late for areas removed from the Lake in Ontario.



"SILVERDALE" IN CALEDON

This round-log house stood to the north of the sawmill around which grew the first village of "Sligo". Its size and central chimney suggests it was built as a tavern. The house probably dates from before 1830.

The Directory for Peel of 1837 referred to above, a copy of which is owned by Major Barnett of Clarkson, is a rare treasure. The title page bears the description "The City of Toronto and the Home District Commercial Directory and Register with Almanac and Calendar for 1837. Being first after Leap-Year and the eighth year of the reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth by George Walton, clerk of the court of requests City of Toronto, Toronto U.C." In its 192 little pages there are 750 landholders listed in Caledon east of Hurontario Street and 738 living west of Hurontario Street. Among these names are Baxter, Bell, Campbell, Clark, Dodd, Ferguson, Graham, Kelly, Lemon, Murphy, McBride, McCarter, McGibbon, Rearburn, Tarbox, Wilson. On the west side, Armstrong, Barber, Cameron, Crawford, Faulkner, Hunter, Kirkwood, McArthur, McDonald, McLean, Taylor, Stevenson, Walker. Perhaps the reader will find some of his family names there, as well as some which have disappeared from the lists of the township. In addition the concession lines and lot numbers indicate the exact location of each family. Along with the early maps this is one of the most specific sources of information about early holdings in the area.

Whatever the unflattering Mr. Smith may have thought of them, the children of the first settlers describe their people quite otherwise and indeed the evidence of the record of the Rockside pioneers of 1820, points to an independent but God-fearing folk whose first concern after a roof and a crop had been provided for each family was to build themselves a church and a school. In January 1824 at the home of Mathew Crooks the first

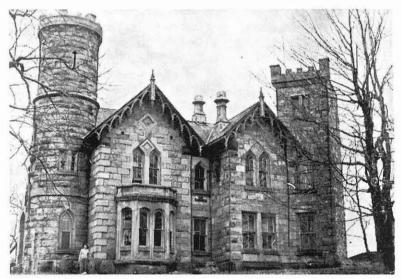
organized municipal meeting was held in Caledon at lot 14, concession 4, Caledon West, near where Belfountain now is. For two years previously, combined meetings of Albion and Caledon had been held. At the first Caledon meeting a constable, a clerk and a collector were appointed and two years taxes were collected. In 1825 two assessors were added.

By 1839 municipal business had increased and financial statements of receipts and expenditures were included. Most of the business was transacted at the annual meeting, when officials for the year were chosen by popular vote, among them a warden and two councillors to supervise expenditures for public improvements and the latter to represent the municipality at District meetings. In 1850 the present municipal system was introduced. By that time the Province was divided into districts and Caledon was in the Home District of which York (Toronto) was the official centre. Revenue from taxes was small, road-making and other improvements made slow progress since they were dependent mostly on statute and voluntary labour.

In the first fifteen years of the settlement there was no postal service. On April 20, 1835, a public meeting was held in Caledon to petition that a P.O. be established and this in due time was granted. John Crichton, one of the settlers, carried on a lifetime correspondence with the old land. Settlers met at his home to hear the news from Scotland of family, church and state. The postage on a letter was almost prohibitive for the poor, at first, 2s. 6d. In 1841 it had dropped to 4d. (then worth about 32 cents) A letter from Toronto to Caledon would cost nine cents.

Survival was dependent on the co-operation of these people, here as elsewhere. Their progress depended on helping one another in sickness and health, at logging bees, choppings, burnings, barn-raisings etc. and in the founding of their institutions of councils, schools and churches.

This is a lesson we may learn from our history and apply on a much greater scale to-day, or ignore at our peril.



McLAREN'S CASTLE, CALEDON

Finished about 1864—destroyed by fire 1964. Built by James McLaren, son of original Caledon settler. Famous for its view, the Norman tower and superb workmanship of the stone-cutters and carpenters. Stone quarried at Forks of the Credit. Here the "Grangers", first farmers' co-operative in Ontario once held their meetings.

THE REBELLION OF 1837

The records are contradictory about the impact of the rebellion of 1837 on the people of Caledon but we know that those among them in whom burned the desire to stand out against what they considered to be the abuses of the establishment at York would be sympathetic to William Lyon Mackenzie. Among the stories handed down is the following, told to Mrs. G. L. Symmes, R.R. 1, Terra Cotta in the course of research for this book, by Mr. Tom Foster and Mrs. W. J. Pinkney of the fourth line west of Caledon Township:

THE REBEL'S CAVE

Shortly after the battle at Montgomery's Tavern, in December of the year 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie was on the run, and hiding out in what was known as "the Scotch Block", an area around Milton, Acton and Hornby. He was not a man to lie low for long and took many chances. It became known that he intended to make a speech from a hotel in Streetsville, and the Liberals in the vicinity began to gather. Just at this point a couple drove a wagon loaded with chaff into the drive shed. At a signal the Tories rushed to the wagon, cleared away the chaff and uncovered the clubs hidden there, and set upon the Mackenzie sympathizers. There was quite a fight, and in the confusion the rebel leader was spirited away.

Before reaching Brampton he was tied to the underside of a wagon with a straight reach, and thus escaped the prodding bayonets of the Regulars who were searching all suspected vehicles. Making their way up the Centre Road, Mackenzie was transferred to a sleigh, and covered over with grain bags. At Caledon the MacDonalds left John Brown outside with the sleigh, standing guard while they warmed themselves with a wee drop at the tavern. After waiting a long time, Brown, who was a tee-totaler, stalked into the pub and yelled "Come on you MacDonalds—Mackenzie's getting cold". Of course there were Tories in the tavern, and a wild chase ensued. At the McGarity's farm the sleigh was abandoned, and the party took to the bush. Finally Mackenzie and fourteen of his supporters were hidden in a cave on the MacDonald farm on the third line west Caledon Township.

The cave, which can still be seen today, though altered in appearance by an earthquake in the 1930's, was actually a deep crevice in the limestone rock formation. It was ideally suited to the purpose, for the area is honeycombed with such excellent hiding places, deep enough to remain above the freezing point in mid-December weather, and close to the MacDonald homestead. Mrs. W. J. Pinkney who lives on the Fifth line of Caledon, tells this story of how her great-grandmother Mrs. John Macdonald, one of the first pioneers to come with her husband from Scotland to settle in this rugged northerly section of Peel, managed to smuggle food to the rebels almost under the eyes of the soldiers, for two weeks. Under her crinoline, and around her waist she tied a stout cord. To this she ingeniously fastened a number of hooks, from which were suspended containers of milk and perhaps bread and butter sandwiches. Out for a walk the dauntless Jean would stop to gaze about her, fussing with the waistband of her skirt, and allowing the bundles to drop to her feet. She would then kick them down into the hole where they were picked up by the hunted men.

Although the household was closely watched, the Tories did not discover the cave nor how the men were kept alive. This in spite of Mackenzie's insistence on attending a church service held in the school house which served also as a Meeting house, and stood on the fourth line of Caledon, just opposite the present site of the White Church which was then being built. That he should take such a risk was not so surprising when considered in the light of the reckless nature of the man himself, and the seriousness with which the early settlers regarded their religion.

Another story of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie current in the township is told by Mr. Sam Raeburn of Caledon, a descendant of a settler of 1825. Mr. Raeburn is the owner of a large grandfather clock with wooden works and a very loud tick. "William Lyon Mackenzie was a friend of my grandfather" he says "and whenever he came to stay overnight the clock had to be stopped. The tick and the chimes kept him awake."

There is an oral tradition in Caledon to this day of the little Rebel's flight through the country. The yarns have been handed down through several generations and who is to dispute them? There is another picturesque tale about the murder of a priest at Sligo Hill where a Spirit was believed by the Indians to dwell. A young Indian girl had fallen in love with him and the gruesome story which develops is a variation on the theme of the White Man and the Indian Maid which crops up in the folklore of this part of North America so frequently. Nevertheless more than one young man has met his death on Sligo Hill within modern times and the priest may not have been the first.



POLYGONAL BARN IN CALEDON

Such barns were often built from about 1880 well into this century. They were considered by some builders and farmers to give more space for the material used. Though there are a number scattered over the Province it is rare to find more than one or two in one neighbourhood.

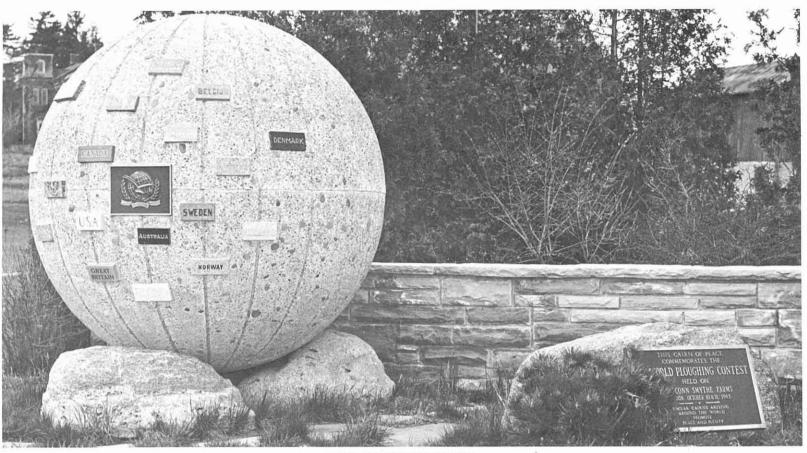
SOME NATIVE SONS

In the course of writing "The Story of Albion" Ester Heyes came upon the descendants of one Donald Cameron who as a young man had come from Scotland to Caledon with his bride and baby daughter in 1821. His descendants possess a manuscript-diary which tells more movingly than any official record the story of the very real struggles endured to forge for himself a homestead. He had been brought up to help his father in the cattle country of Ayrshire, having been born there in 1793. After the wars with France he became dissatisfied with his wages as a farm helper and decided to come to Canada. Having married one Christian McLevin "a native of my own Parish" he set out with her on the 23rd of June 1819 and landed in Montreal on the 21st of August. After various misadventures and delays he arrived in Caledon in February 1821 with wife and child where they were sheltered by other settlers until they could reach their land on the 21st of February whereupon they camped in the snow and on the 10th of March 1821 moved into a log shanty built by himself and the only four neighbours

within reach. "I need hardly mention" the diarist says "that on beginning life in Caledon we were very poor." He later mentions working for another settler for eight days for a barrel of flour to do until he had flour of his own. In 1823 his wife died leaving two small children. In the early days in Caledon, his son Archibald reports, Donald Cameron had helped to build a log church which although it was located two fields to the north was the forerunner of the Old Stone Church on lot 12, 5th concession east and there lies Christian, his Caledon wife who worshipped with him there during brief life together.

Victor Speers, who lives on a Century farm at lot 15, 6th concession East, is interested in the history of his family and deeply rooted in the love of his family home. He has preserved documents and written records which illustrate the progress of a typical Caledon family. He has in his possession a deed dated March 10th, 1819 transferred from the original owner to Thomas Speers in 1831. This Thomas Speers was the grandson of one of Bonnie Prince Charlie's supporters who had emigrated to Ireland. At the age of 55, Thomas, due to the political and economic state of Ireland decided to emigrate to Canada, accompanied by his wife Ann and their children and grandchildren. Like the other arrivals from the old land they came to Montreal, and thence by stage coach to Muddy York. Two years later they settled on the farm in Caledon which Victor Speers, his decendant, now owns and operates. The purchase price in 1831 was sixty-two pounds, ten shillings. Animals were scarce and Thomas walked to York and back with the grain and flour. At first the family diet consisted of potato flour, berries and oat cakes with pork occasionally. Perhaps this is why a generation or so later the Ontario farmer's wife was apt to pride herself on the groaning board she could prepare for family and company. Thomas prospered with hard work and increased his clearing each year to grow wheat, barley and potatoes. He died in 1848 and is buried in the church yard of St. John's church, the only burying ground for miles around at the time. His will is quaint and shows the old Scotch way common in Caledon, of dividing things fairly and squarely whether much or little, and the care to hand on the farm. "My wife, Ann Speers is to live with my son Alexander as long as the two agreed and if not she is to have seven pounds ten shillings per year as long as she remains my widow," her husband sagely ordains in the document dated July 24th, 1848.

Among Caledon's native sons Rev. A. MacLachlan, D.D. who died in Kingston in 1940 was one who had a unique career and a far-reaching influence. Educated in Peel until he went to Queen's University he regarded Caledon as his home, the home of his forebears. He graduated from Union Seminary in New York and in 1887 was called by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to establish a memorial college to St. Paul at Tarsus in Cicilia, Turkey. When the foundations of this institution had been laid Dr. MacLachlan was asked to assume charge of educational work in Smyrna. An account of his life says that beginning in 1891 and practically single-handed he developed a school of such note that in 1903 the institution was chartered as International College. In 1910 he was honored with degrees from Queen's and New York Universities and money was raised to enable him to move the college from Smyrna, a crowded city to a suburban campus. During the first Great War, although technically a prisoner he continued in charge of the college and carried on relief work among TO MARK ITS CENTENARY Page 239



THE CAIRN OF PEACE

Commemorating the World Ploughing Contest held on the Conn Smythe Farms October 1963. "Similar cairns arising around the world promote peace and unity". On the suggestion of Mr. Smythe, the World Ploughing Organization removed the cairn from the original site on his farm and re-erected it in front of the Caledon Municipal Office Building.

the Moslems and other refugees. At the end of the war he organized a huge Near East relief unit for Smyrna. After a furlough he returned to find the Greek occupation underway and three more years of war threatened the life of the college. In the face of these almost insurmountable difficulties Dr. McLachlan led the university on to great success, one of the first English language colleges in the Near East. A privately distributed book records his struggles and accomplishments in detail, a copy in the possession of his niece Mrs. H. Stevenson of Toronto provides the evidence of how the spirit of the Caledon pioneers was carried abroad to farther fields than the Scottish settlers had dreamed of. Dr. McLachlan retired in 1926 and his ashes rest beside the White Church, concession 4, built in 1837.

The family stories told above are by no means the only ones or the most important ones in the annals of Caledon, but they do illustrate the kind of background upon which the community rests and in spite of all the changes such influences persist.

The various villages of the township, Belfountain, Caledon, Cataract, Inglewood, are places of lasting beauty, which good roads and good cars have made more accessible. Residents who travel abroad declare that Scotland and Ireland are no lovelier, and perhaps it was the similarity which first made it seem like home to those who originally came here and found it a wilderness. A visit to the interesting old buildings of the Caledon villages, the schools, churches, town halls and early burial places will repay the historically minded and settle a number of arguments as to dates, etc. The marking of such places is beginning and not too soon.

The municipal records show the reeves from 1890-1915 as Stubbs, Henry, Meek, Ellis, McKinnon, McCartney, Henderson, Limebeer, Wilson, McBride, Quinn, some of whom served several terms. The population of Caledon was 100 in 1821, increased to 1,511 by 1841 and in 1871 was 4,785. The assessment in 1890 was \$1,776,800 second only to Toronto Township and Chinguacousy and twice as much as Brampton. This remained almost unchanged until about 1915, by which time Brampton had surpassed this assessment and Chinguacousy was highest with \$4,003,670. As of December 31st, 1966 the assessment is \$4,307,095.

THE PLOUGHING MATCH 1963

One of the most important events to take place in Caledon in recent years was the World Ploughing Match of 1963. The first Ontario Ploughing Match took place in 1846 on a farm near what is now the corner of Yonge St. and St. Clair Avenue. The latest international match took place on the Caledon farm of Mr. C. Smythe. It was opened by the Right Honorable Lester B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada and attracted entries from eighteen countries of the world, Canada, Central Africa, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Republic of Ireland, Sweden and Germany and United States. The World Champion Ploughman of 1961 was William Dixon of Peel County and Mr. Alex McKinney of Chinguacousy was one of the head stewards in 1963. The attendance at this match was the greatest of all times, numbering in the thousands. Caledon proved to be an ideal location and such an event will not take place in this area again for many years. One of the attractive features is that a replica of the Golden Plough trophy marks the site and bears the inscription "Pax Arva Colat", Let Peace Cultivate the Fields, a sane note in a war-threatened

SPORTS IN CALEDON

For a detailed list of clubs and sports in Caledon in the past one turns to the volume "From Rattlesnake Hunt to Hockey" in the Perkins Bull collection of historical records of Peel. Caledon has always attracted sportsmen. The above volume contains pictures of the Caledon East Football Team of 1895 and that of 1907, of the Inglewood Bicycle Club in the nineties. It is noted that Caledon village was an important centre for horse-racing in the early days, but the Queen's Plate winner of 1871 was bred at Port Credit.

The club of longest standing is probably the Caledon Lake Club founded by a private group in 1885, and now extinct. The Caledon Mountain Trout Club, an outstanding club with a large Toronto membership was founded in 1899. There was a Ski Club in Caledon in earlier days, and there is now a newer Caledon Ski Club very active at present. The pioneers hunted coons and bears. A few families kept hounds for foxhunting nearer to Toronto even in the middle of the last century, but a unique modern club is the Caledon Riding and Hunt Club formed by a group of congenial neighbours in Caledon in 1957 for the purpose of riding for pleasure, and for fox-hunting. Caledon is an ideal setting for these ancient sports and the club property adjoining the University of Toronto Hart House Farm is a fine location for a family club where the young are instructed in riding. Recently the Eglinton Hunt has been allied with this club for hunting purposes.

Although an official guess sets the number of residents who earn their living farming at less than half the population, the outdoor life in some form is a part of the life of all Caledon people. It is not surprising then that the Caledon Fall Fair is a vigorous one. The first Caledon Agricultural Society Fair was held in 1863 on #15 sideroad and the present grounds were purchased in 1926. The Orangeville Sun for October 22, 1863, presents an account of the prize list for Pigs, Grain, Roots, Dairy Produce, Ladies' Work, Manufactured Goods and Extra entries. By 1888 the prizes totalled \$700. The show list of that year indicates that Horses, Horsebreeding and Showing were a prominent part of the Fair, and hence must have been an important interest then as now. As late as 1950 a Mrs. McLachlan who had attended this Fair



Picture of the Caledon Hunt starting out from the home of Major Chas. Kindersley, 5th concession, Caledon. Central figures are Major Kindersley and Brigadier F. C. Wallace, D.S.O., M.C., (President of the Royal Winter Fair, 1963-64), with members of the Eglinton and Caledon Hunts following.

for 65 years declared that "the womanly arts of baking and needlework are dying out." At present there seems to be a reversal along these lines, but perhaps today the girls of Caledon coming home from school or work in the city prefer to ride or to ski.

However that may be, Caledon is a vigorous rural community, changing in character with the technical advances of the century but unique in that it is a little beyond the industrial basin and has preserved its natural beauty.

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL AND OFFICIALS, 1967 Reeve—E. Martin Deputy-Reeve—E. S. Sibbald Councillors—Leo McEnaney, Ernest Trathen, Edward Black.

Clerk-Treasurer—V. L. Davison Road Superintendent—Russell Forbes Public School Board—Archie Gould, Chairman; Mrs. Hanna Daykin, Secretary-Treasurer.

Fire Chiefs-Wm, Crisp and Lloyd Wilson

TOWNSHIP OF CALEDON TOWNSHIP OF FICE!

THE NEW CALEDON TOWNSHIP OFFICE BUILDING

Erected in 1962-63 as a "Winter Works Project" it was officially opened in a fitting ceremonial by the former Lieutenant Governor, the Honourable J. Keiller Mackay, in October 1963.

Village of Caledon East

By PADDY THOMAS

ALEDON EAST, the youngest and smallest incorporated village in the County of Peel has had four names since it came into being—Tarbox Corners, Munsie's Corners, Paisley, and from 1857 on—Caledon East.

Its first name came from the earliest settlers to arrive in the vicinity, Elisha and Elizabeth Tarbox. Mrs. Tarbox was the daughter of United Empire Loyalist, Richard Lawrence, and in her right as a U.E. Loyalist, she drew two hundred acres of crown land on the borders of Caledon and Albion townships. These pioneers actually felled timber and cleared the land where the village is now located.

Nobody seems to know just how the village became Paisley, but it took the name—Munsie's Corners from the Munsie family, one of whom became the first postmaster. It finally became Caledon East because it is located on the most easterly border of Caledon Township, so much so, that half of it is actually in Albion.

There is some discrepancy about the postmasters of the village. Local records show that the first post master was James Munsie, who was followed by Thomas Cranston, George W. Berney, then Mr. Berney's son, James J. Berney, who is still serving in that capacity. However, there is an entry in documents in the Post Master General's Office, Ottawa, that registers the names of James and Joseph McDougall as serving as post masters in the settlement that later became Caledon East, from 1851 to sometime before 1857. Strange to relate, no villager ever recorded the fact that the two gentlemen handled their mail.

Mr. and Mrs. Tarbox were followed into the area by the Youngs, the Greers, the Flanagans and the Higgins. It could be said that Elisha Tarbox was the first person to deal in real estate in that verdant corner of Peel County. He first sold a four-and-a-half-acre lot to a James Warbrick for the sum of six pounds, fifteen shillings sterling. He afterwards sold lots of varying sizes to other persons coming to the area. Going back to James Warbrick, this enterprising gentleman apparently sold one of his acres to Joseph Carter for twenty pounds and Mr. Carter subsequently made an eighty pound profit by re-selling his acre to the Ontario Building Society for one hundred pounds. It appears, though, that the Society gave that acre back to Mr. Carter, who, seemingly did very well for himself.

Twenty years after Elisha Tarbox chose to make his home in what is, today, known as Caledon East, the village began to flourish. In the late eighteen-fifties, when it was still known as Paisley, there had been only three businesses, as far as can be ascertained, in the community itself. There was John Munsie, the postmaster, who also ran a general store; Squire Henry Pettigrew, Esq., the Clerk of the Division Court and the local saddle and harness maker, and a general merchant named William Stone. It is said that the very first store built in the village proper was constructed by Joseph W. Carter, who also built the first balcksmith shop and several houses. Then in the eighteen-seventies, there was a minor boom. Alexander Cranston opened a saw mill, where the circular saw was kept con-

stantly running, a wagon and carriage factory was opened by George Peacock and J. F. Scott began manufacturing first class saddles and harness.

Two large general stores were in operation, lauded over by Thomas Cranston and T. C. Campbell. Thomas Glassford became the first village blacksmith, David Lougheed opened a cabinet-making factory and James Murphy and James Riddell both opened boot and shoe shops.

Although the village had a visiting physician, a Dr. Henry of Sandhill, it did not have it first resident doctor until Dr. Samuel Allison hung up his shingle in it in 1867. Dr. Allison has left behind an appreciable record of sixty years of faithful, humanitarian service to Caledon East and its surrounding countryside. It is said that he brought five thousand babies into the world in this particular corner of Peel—and quite a few of them were christened Samuel or Allison something-or-other.

Samuel Allison concerned himself with the welfare of Caledon East throughout his six decades of practice, and when his son, Dr. Thomas Allison, joined him, he was able to give still more time to his community. This remarkable old doctor, who in his later years, could often be seen, returning from a late night call, with the reins tied round his middle, slumped, sound asleep in his old buggy, relying on his faithful old horse to carry him home, died in 1928 in his mid-nineties.

CAME THE RAILROADS

'Tis reckoned that one commodity Doctor Allison helped bring to the village was the railroad. Some ninety odd years ago, the villagers of Caledon East were considerably agitated by the news that the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway had completed its line from Toronto to Owen Sound. This meant that the company designated stations at Bolton and Mono Road. Now, Mono Road is only a mile away from Caledon East, so the village residents began to fear that, with its newly acquired railway shipping facilities, Mono Road would replace their community as the leading trade centre in the north-east section of Peel.

It was noticed that people who had for years been buying and trading in Caledon East, were now shopping



REEVE JAS. J. BERNEY

1967 COUNCIL AND OFFICIALS

CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF CALEDON EAST

Reeve—Jas. J. Berney

Councillors—Robt. Canon, Geo. B. Evans
Bruce Speers, Leo VanTichelen

Clerk-Treasurer—J. R. Naylor

Road Supt.—Bruce Speers

Fire Chief—James Cannon

in Mono Road. Also, many of these good customers were going there to entrain for Toronto, thus diverting still further trade from its former course.

After a few disappointing years, when business was not as good as it once had been, the Hamilton and North Western Railroad laid a standard gauge track right through the south end of the village, and the residents had the excitement of seeing, what they considered, their very own train, stopping at Caledon East on its way to and from Hamilton and Collingwood. In a very short time, Caledon East had regained all of its former business and its people then had the audacity to regard their neighbours with an air of superiority, since Mono Road was now considered behind the times, for their trains travelled on the outdated narrow gauge track.

The railroad later became the Grand Trunk then the Canadian National Railway, but, alas, the Caledon East Station is now closed.

THREE OF EACH

Numbers play a unique role in Caledon East's history. Apart from its four names and its four post masters, it has had three churches and three Masonic temples. In 1859, the three churches were the Methodist, Presbyterian and Church of England. Today they are the Knox Presbyterian, the United Church of Caledon East and St.

James' Anglican Church.

The Presbyterian church, built in 1860, was the first one to be located in the actual village, and it stands today, modernized and renovated and well cared for. Later, the Primitive Methodist followers held their services in the court house, which later became the Orange Hall, until their own church was erected in 1880. A small roughcast building, it was constructed by Andrew Noble of Bolton. It has since been enlarged and bricked and is now the United Church.

The first English church stood on Lot 20 on the second line, east of the village and was founded in 1843.



ST. JAMES' CHURCH

It began as a small log building located opposite the St. James' Anglican Church Cemetery. The logs were furnished by James Wilson, son of William "English" Wilson. After more English people settled in the area, the need for a larger church was apparent. A frame one was built in the centre of the present cemetery and surrounded by a burial ground. One could rent a whole pew

in the frame church for seven dollars per annum and one seat for one dollar and twenty five cents. It is also recorded that a full gallon of communion wine cost a mere seventy five cents, whilst a cord of wood to heat the church on cold, wintry Sundays, cost one dollar.

The present, beautifully proportioned little church, was built on Church Street in 1901 and a mammoth oyster supper was held to celebrate its opening.

The first of three Masonic temples was found in an upper floor of the Bradley Building, where Thomas R. Evans and his son, George Evans have carried on their

real estate and insurance business for many years. There were only four lodges in Peel County when the Caledon East one was inaugurated on June 7, 1904, so it is the fifth oldest lodge in the county. The second temple, a simple,

concrete block building on Church Street, is now the parish hall of St. James' Anglican Church and the third and newest one, with an attractive pillared portico, stands almost opposite the Anglican church.

There were no schools in the village for a long time. The children on the east side of the Sixth Line attended a log school house in Albion,



THE MASONIC TEMPLE

while those on the west side found their way, by devious routes, to a frame building in Caledon. The first village school was erected in 1899 and was called the Union Public School. Later a continuation department was added and officially opened in 1900 with four teachers on the staff—the first one being J. Atkinson.

HOTELS AND STORES

At one time there were two hotels located in the village, the Albion Hotel and the Ontario House. The Albion Hotel was on the east side of Main Street and was operated by John Manton while the Ontario House was run by William Beamish. Both men reluctantly closed their doors in 1911 when local voters decided to go dry and turn off their taps. The Albion Hotel eventually became a general store with neat counters and shelves running along the walls of what had once been the bar room. Here decorous customers made their purchases where once many a drunken brawl had taken place. The same hotel became the home and shop of an antique dealer in the mid-nineteen sixties, who took pride in displaying some of the relics of the old hotel, found in the basement of the building. The Ontario House had a sadder history—it burned to the ground in 1916.

There is a store in Caledon East today bearing the name "Burrell" in old fashioned lettering over the shop front. People come from miles around to do their "shopping" here, just as they did many moons ago, only today, there is angle parking for cars outside its doors, instead of a rail where once the shoppers tied their horses. The legend of this store all began when R. W. Burrell began a general store at Locktown, a small community half way between Caledon East and Palgrave, back in 1896. The original store became too small, and wishing to expand in many ways, Mr. Burrell moved to Caledon East and purchased the store, that, to this day, still bears not only his good name, but has, as its conductor, one of his descendants, William B. Cannon, his grandson.

George W. Berney, the village's third post master and hardware merchant, took over the store built in 1881 by James Munsie, the first post master. Mr. Berney suffered a loss of several thousand dollars when his original store was destroyed by fire in 1917. His son, G. E. Berney established a sheet metal works business, serving a wide area in the northern part of the county, also undertaking, plumbing, eavestroughing and furnace contracts in the community. George Berney was postmaster for fortythree years, and when he died, his son, "Jim", took over the exclusive position as fourth post master.

Other enterprising residents opened a variety of businesses. Thomas Coulter, who had been station agent at the local station of the Grand Trunk Railway from 1893 to 1906, built a fine public garage in 1929. He had conducted a grain and insurance concern until, with the onslaught of mechanical transportation, he saw the urgent need of a garage in his community. His son, Claude, assisted him with the garage.

The Caledon East Creamery was opened by J. R. Nelson around 1931 and contributed towards the success of Caledon East as a trading place and it was later operated by John and Douglas Robb. Thomas McCabe opened a bakery, specializing in Christmas cakes, buns and pastries, and had a clientele reaching as far away as Palgrave.

Addison Irwin ran an efficient trucking business with the slogan "No Trip Too Far—No Trip Too Short" and made a specialty of livestock buying and transportation. J. R. Whitlam offered the house builder a wide range of construction materials as well as coal, cement and lime. J. A. Donaldson displayed fine furniture and carried on a funeral directing firm, and Mr. McCaffrey was the long established and only barber in the village until W. H. Taman opened another shop near the office of Thomas Coulter.

Now walk down Main Street, and you'll find that although some of the stores have changed hands, many names remain the same as they did years ago. On the West side there is Brook's Drug Store, Harry Boyce's butcher shop, Wilson's plumbing and heating, Burrell's grocery store, Seymour's grocery store, Berney's hardware, Brockwell's garage, George Evans real estate and insurance and McWatter's barber shop. On the east side there is Rice's mill, Chan's grocery store, the Berney and Nelson garage, the Caledon East creamery operated by Leo Van Tichlen, the Post Office and the White Rose gasoline station.

LOCAL POLITICS

Caledon East attained the status of a Police Village in 1913, but being in the unfortunate position of betwixt and between two townships—Caledon and Albion, relationships were not always wholly satisfactory. Eventually the village trustees made application to the Ontario Municipal Board for a solution to the peculiar situation and were advised to petition for incorporation.

January 1st, 1957 was an historic day for the village, when it became Peel County's tenth municipality. Thomas R. Evans was elected first reeve. He was a natural choice since he had been born in the village, and apart from three years spent in Brampton, had lived there all his life. He had been an agent for Massey Harris, then a realtor and insurance agent. He was extremely active in public life, serving as secretary-treasurer of the police village, putting in a three year term on the Albion Township Council from 1912 to 1914 and a term of the same duration on the Caledon Council. With him was a council composed of descendants of four other pioneer families—James J. Berney, T. R. McCartney, Douglas Proctor and George Bracken. After a period of two years, James Berney was elected Reeve, and is still serving as

such at the present time. With him are George Evans, son of the former reeve, who is also carrying on his father's business, Leo Van Tichelen, Robert Cannon, great-grandson of store-keeper, R. W. Burrell and Bruce Speers. Secretary-treasurer of newest municipality is J. R. (Joe) Naylor, a comparative newcomer to the village, having only lived there for just over twenty years.

Council meetings have been held, for many, many years, in the Parish Hall of St. James' Anglican Church, but the centennial year saw the opening of the village's first official building. The Caledon East Municipal Building was opened in July, 1967, giving the reeve, his councillors and the secretary-treasurer, a functional office wherein to conduct the affairs of the village.

The forebears of some of the residents of the Caledon East community must have instilled a deep love of their village and its surroundings into them, because many of the names on the tombstones in the Caledon East Public Cemetery and in St. James' Anglican Cemetery are the same as the names found in the area now — Evans, Lindsay, Watson, Wilson, Bible, Bracken, Hutchinson, Berney, Burrell, Cannon, Proctor and a host of others—can be found on letters coming to the community today. It is no wonder that those born into the area and others coming to it, find it attractive, for the little village lies nestled between the dramatically beautiful Caledon countryside and the tranquil loveliness of the Albion Hills.

It has much to offer other than its obvious natural assets. An abundance of lively community groups, a nearby resort area, Innis Lake, a fisherman's paradise at Glen Haffey, and an annual craft show that attracts people from all over Peel County and elsewhere. Even if it were given a fifth name, it would not matter, because it would still retain the charm and interest that makes it the attractive place it has grown into.



GLEN HAFFEY CONSERVATION AREA

In Albion Township, a mile south of Mono Mills and a few miles north of the village of Caledon East lies the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority area called Glen Haffey. Here one may fish, follow a nature trail, camp in the summer and ski in the winter. This area covers some 307 acres of beautiful woodlands and meadows and has excellent fishing facilities, picnic tables for family meals, refreshment centres and ample drinking water. It was opened in June 1959 by Fred (Big Daddy) Gardiner, chairman of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Conservation Authority. Seen in the act of dumping more fish in the teeming waters is Dr. G. Ross Lord, chairman of the M.T.R.C.A.

Township of Chinguacousy

1818 to 1967

HE BEAUTIFUL and picturesque name Chinguacousy was bestowed on one of the most richly endowed townships in Ontario, when in 1818 a large tract of land was purchased by the Crown from the Indian tribes holding the remainder of what was known as the Mississauga Tract. The land bordering the lake had been purchased earlier, a narrow strip straddling Dundas street, and extending as far north as the Old Survey in Toronto Township.

This earlier purchase had provided a vital line of communication with the settlements on the Niagara Frontier, and with other border posts to the west. After the end of the War of 1812, however, there was mounting pressure for new land to accommodate the trickle of new settlers from the British Isles, to meet the demands of demobilized military personnel for their promised land grants, and to provide the necessary land for children of the United Empire Loyalists who had settled in eastern Ontario and on the Niagara Frontier a generation earlier.

A ROYAL TITLE

There has been endless controversy swirling around the origin of the name of the Township. Material in the Archives of Ontario indicates that it was named after a young Indian chief who distinguished himself as the leader of the forces that captured Fort Michilimacinac from the Americans during the War of 1812. Chief Chinguacousy is said to have been the half breed son of a Scottish officer of the Detroit garrison of an earlier date.

In spite of his father's wish to raise the boy in the company of other white children, he preferred his mother's people, and spent his life among them as a leader. The name is generally interpreted to mean "Young Pine" which would indicate that he was not likely raised in this area, since the heavy clay of most of the area was not adapted to growing pine trees. It is altogether likely that he was raised elsewhere, and migrated to the Mississauga Tract as part of the population shift that saw the Chippewa people replace the Iroquois as the native inhabitants of the Credit River area.

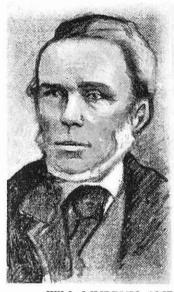
Whatever the origin of the name, it was one of a number of Indian names given to townships in this area following the Second Purchase in October, 1818. Esquesing and Nassagaweya are examples of other Indian names given to neighbouring townships. Other townships were christened with names indicative of the British background and

The Author **ALEX**

McKINNEY



sympathy of the early settlers, such as Caledon and Albion. The prerogative of naming townships lay with the Governor of the day, and in actual practice, it is said that the task often was performed by the Governor's wife.





WM. MURPHY AND HIS WIFE JANE PICKARD

Two of the early pioneers in Chinguacousy. Mr. Murphy was one of the Peel men who served with Mackenzie in the 1837 Rebellion. It is claimed by some that Jane Pickard was the first white child born in this Township.

PRIMITIVE BUT PROGRESSING

What was Upper Canada like in 1818 when this area was bought from the Indian bands for £522 10s annually. Conditions still were difficult, even primitive, but there had been great changes, and developments in the 50 years since the territory had been ceded to Great Britain by France. When French sovereignty ended, the Indian tribes had owned and controlled almost all of Upper Canada, as Ontario was known then, except a narrow strip along the Niagara River, purchased in 1764, and small pockets at Cataraqui, and on the Detroit and Ottawa Rivers, areas that had been in the control of the French at the time of the conquest. The rest of the territory was virgin forestmost of it never even viewed by white men.

When land was needed to provide homes for the flood of United Empire Loyalists who started arriving in 1783, the British authorities negotiated the purchase of large

ALEX McKINNEY, born on Lot 13, 2nd concession road, Chinguacousy Township, on the homestead which has been owned and farmed by four generations of Alex McKinneys. He is fortunate in having the records and documents of many old Peel Pioneer families which has combined to give him

a knowledge of and an interest in early Peel County history.

He is a successful farmer and Holstein breeder, who has made several Canadian Production records, being awarded in 1945 the Holstein Master Breeder Shield—the 30th Shield given in Canada at that date.

Alex has been active in County, Provincial and National Farm organizations. He was president of Ontario Federation of Agriculture in 1943 and 1944; served seven years on Chinguacousy Township Council. He helped to organize and was the first President in 1955 of the Canadian Plowmen's Council and is first Vice President of the World Plowing Organization.

He is married to Ida W. "Curry" Clarke, and they have three children: Puth Mary and Alex H. who now lives on the old howested.

Ruth, Mary and Alex H., who now lives on the old homestead.

areas from their Indian owners. At first, the authorities negotiated the purchase of a tract of land extending from the east as far west as Scarborough Bluffs. A second treaty ceded all land as far west as the Etobicoke River to the Crown, and later the purchase of the front of the Mississauga Tract provided contact with the British settlements established beyond the head of Lake Ontario.

By the time that the second Mississauga Purchase of 1818 transferred Chinguacousy and the surrounding areas to the Crown, 35 years had passed by since the first influx of United Empire Loyalists to the territory east of Toronto, and to the west in Niagara. All the time, a steady trickle of settlers from Great Britain had augmented the population build-up. The result was an ever-increasing pressure for land. Settlers were still coming from the United States, too, some of them to this area. Many of those from south of the border were disillusioned Irish who found hard sledding in New York, and decided to push on.

UNEXPECTED DEMAND

Arrangements were made by the authorities to survey the south half of the Township during the early summer of 1819, but so great was the demand for lots that they contracted for the completion of the survey almost as soon as the first half was finished. This procedure of surveying the township in two bites, as it were, accounts for the fact that while most of the side roads are five lots apart, there is one two-lot road in the centre of the township, with side roads above lots 15 and again above 17.

While remarks often are heard about the jogs in township roads because the surveyors' lines didn't come out exactly even, it is a wonder that they managed to run lines through the primeval bush at all. The original surveys laid out the concession roads, and placed the lot markers, but the side roads were surveyed and opened later, as the need for them developed. It would be interesting to know how many farms in the Township have the original stone lot marker still in its appointed place.

The township records of the early days occasionally record a petition from a group of taxpayers to the Council requesting the opening of a stated stretch of side road.

The surveying of new townships at that time was done by contract let by tender, the usual method of payment was for the surveyor to receive a fixed percentage of the land in the township, with the lots to be received selected at random. Licensed surveyors frequently lacked the capital to put a staff in the field and complete the work, and so they obtained financial backing from a business man or some other layman of substance, in return for a portion of the land received.

BRISTOL AND STREET

Chinguacousy, as well as some other townships, was surveyed by the partnership of Richard Bristol and Timothy Street. Street was a well-to-do gentleman from

When the tenders for surveying Chinguacousy were opened in January, 1819, all the offers were considered too high, ranging from seven to nine per cent of the land. When Street and Bristol learned that the land they received would be free of the usual settlement duties, and also could be sold immediately, they quickly entered a new tender of four and a half per cent, and were successful in obtaining the contract.

Early in the year 1819 they completed the new survey

in Toronto Township, as well as Trafalgar, and on June 20 of that year, work began in Chinguacousy. By August 24, they had completed the survey of the first half of the Township, but by this time the Authorities apparently had reconsidered their decision only to survey part of it. On September 9, they began the second half, and by October 20 the survey of the Township was complete.

The statutory settler's duties were set out by government decree and their completion was a part of the conditions required for obtaining a deed, by the settlers.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

While the details of the conditions for land grants were changed slightly from time to time, there were no basic changes between 1804 and 1820. A fee of £5 14s 1d for 100 acres was charged upon receiving the patent, or deed. In addition, a cabin at least 16 x 20 had to be built "in the clear" and occupied for one year. Five acres of land had to be cleared, fenced and planted and half of the



THE MILLS AND MILLRACE HUTTONSVILLE
The buildings in the background stand on the site of Brown's mills of
1848 and Hutton's large saw, lath, shingle mills of 1855. The brick
woollen mill was built in the 1880s.

road allowance along the front of the lot had to be cleared. Brush and stumps had to be cleared from the roadway, and the stumps cut low enough for a wagon to pass over. The land could not be resold for three years.

A number of absentee owners had someone else make the initial clearing and occupy the property long enough to obtain the patent. There seems to have been considerable selling of lots shortly after the three year period was up, but of course, a great many were held by the original settler.

A number of the early settlers were able to obtain more than one grant, and this contributed to the absentee ownership. Some men obtained a grant as an immigrant, or as a son of a United Empire Loyalist, and another grant for military service. If his wife happened to be the daughter of a Loyalist, she too was entitled to her grant.

Terms of settlement grants were changed after 1820. From that time onward, restrictions on resale of the property were abolished, and hence a settler could sell his property at any time after receiving the grant. There were a number of other changes too in the new regulations of 1820.

You didn't get something for nothing even in those days, however, and the settlement fees were raised at the same time as resale restrictions were eased. The higher fees, though, only applied on lots of 100 acres or more. There was provision for grants of 50 acres without fees to the poor. We usually think that the means test is an invention of the modern welfare society, but it has existed in Ontario at least since 1820. There is one important difference, between then and now. In that day, most people were unwilling to be classed as indigent, and rather than apply for the free grant, they applied for 100 or 200 acres and paid an initial instalment of the fees.

When the time came to complete payment, they often were unable to raise the needed cash. Eventually, regulations were passed which permitted settlers to file their certificate, and pay the fees later, which accounts for the fact that some land was worked for several years before

the deed was patented.

CLERGY AND CROWN

When the townships were surveyed, an eighth of all the land was set aside as Clergy Reserves for the support of the established Church. According to one authority, there was an ambiguity in the wording of the statute, and sometimes the Church claimed one seventh instead of one eighth.

In addition, an amount of land equal to the Clergy Reserves was set aside as Crown Reserves. Then, too, in concessions close to navigable water, there were additional lots reserved for masting timber for the Royal Navy. There is no record of these in Chinguacousy, but the old survey of Toronto Township had large amounts of the best timber set aside in Masting Timber Reserves.

The Crown Reserves and the Clergy Reserves were scattered throughout the Township, rather than in blocks, and this was an extra obstacle to opening of roads and

general development.

In 1822, some Crown Reserves lots were sold, and in 1826 all remaining Crown Reserve lots in the township were sold in a job lot to the Canada Company. This was the company organized by John Galt that settled much of the area between here and Sarnia, including Guelph, Galt, Stratford, etc. Then, in 1829 the liquidation of the Clergy Reserves began. Some of these lots, of course, had been leased to settlers prior to these dates, so that clearing had begun on them. After about 1840 the proceeds from sales of Clergy Reserves were applied to reducing the general school rate. It was 1952 when the Clergy Reserve account in Chinguacousy Township finally was closed.

DEPRESSION AND BOOM

A tax on wild lands encouraged private absentee owners to sell when a good chance offered, but was not

stiff enough to force distress sales.

An early map, dated 1827, shows a "road practicable for waggons" from York to Guelph built by the Canada Company as an inducement to settlers and an aid in opening up their extensive territories. It came up the centre road to Derry West, then over to the sixth line and so on up to Norval. The company recruited large numbers of British settlers, and brought them to Upper Canada particularly in the period beginning in 1829.

A big wave of immigration swept in during the period from 1830 to 1834, aided no doubt by the effort of promoters such as the Canada Company.

There was a sudden drop in 1835, and before the uptrend could start again, the depression and political uncertainties of 1837 put a further damper on the ardour for immigration. In all likelihood, the drop in immigration in 1835 was based on advance indications of impending financial trouble. It was 1840 before the tide began to swell again.

ASSESSOR COUNTED EVERYTHING

The township of Chinguacousy was thriving, however, before the immigration tide of the early '30's. The assessment roll of 1827 shows 223 settlers assessed in the Township. Of this total there were ten in the section which in 1831 became Toronto Gore, and the remainder, 213, were in the present township.

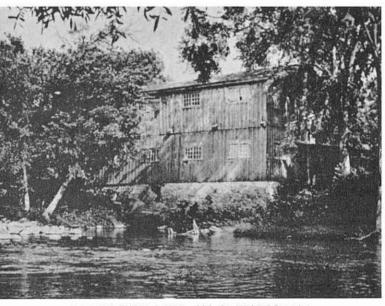
The 1827 Assessment Roll shows a total of 27,211 acres of land taken up, with 3,702 acres cleared and the remaining 23,509 acres uncleared. This total of over 27,000 acres occupied by 1827, represented almost a third of the Township. Only six settlers had by that time managed to build what might be termed a respectable house. Three were assessed for a one storey, square timber house, and three for a frame house of less than two storeys.

One saw mill and two stores were located in the Township in that year. The only mill was that of Jas. Forrest on Lot 4, Conc. 4W. There were two additional mills built that year but not in time to be taxed until 1828. These were the Chas. Haines' mill on Lot 29, Conc. 4W. at Cheltenham, and the Jas. Curry mill at Lot 10, Conc. 6W. just below Norval.

Livestock was all recorded on the Assessment Roll in those days, and the picture is revealing. Few settlers managed even one horse, and fewer two. Little wonder that stories are told of settlers carrying wheat on their backs for long distances to the mill. A fair number of the clearings boasted a yoke of oxen, and the odd one had two yoke. All told, there were 58 horses over three years old and 280 oxen over four years old in the township in 1827.

Milk cows were more numerous, with 441 recorded. There also were 226 horned cattle from two to four years old. Many of these would be young steers being raised for oxen, while some would be heifers that had not yet calved.

The total value of the assessment that year was



EARLY SAW MILL AT CHELTENHAM

Charles Haines' small log mill of 1828 stood near the site. Larger mills were built about twenty years later.

£12,201 16s. The tax rate of one penny on the pound plus 1/28 of a penny, amounted to a total tax roll of £52 12s. 9d. of which the sum of £4 8s. 7d. was deducted "account absentees".

The assessment roll of 1827 does not show the individual valuations placed on each of the items assessed. The roll for 1844, however, does show the valuations of all real estate, livestock, and chattels taxed. It may be interesting to record the details here.

The following is the basis of assessment as it appears in the Chinguacousy roll for 1844:

uncultivated land	4s	per	acre	
cultivated land	£1	"	"	
frame house, 1 storey	.£20			
frame house, 2 storey	£35			
square timber house, 2 storey	£30			
additional fireplaces (each)	£5			
brick or stone house, 1 storey	£40			
brick or stone house, 2 storey	£60			
additional fireplaces (each)	£10			
grist mill	£150			
saw mill	£100			
merchant store	£200			
Horses	£8	each	8	
oxen	£4	each	le .	
cows	£3	each	g.	
young cattle, 2 to 4 years,	£1	each	į.	
closed carriages, 4 wheels, kep	t for	plea	sure	£100
open carriages, 4 wheels, kep	t for	plea	sure	£25
carriages, gigs, 2 wheels,		TEN .		£20
wagons for pleasure				£15
2,000				

"EAR MARKED"

The official township record book records the registration of "Livestock Marks" for 78 farmers. The first entries were made in 1821, but it is not clear how many were made that year, and how many at a later date. A few of those at the bottom of the list are dated in the 1850's. In a few cases there is an entry recording the transfer of a mark from one settler to another.

It might be interesting to cite, as examples, three or four of the marks recorded:

John Scott: a round hole punched in the middle of the right ear about ¾ inch diameter and a slit on the point of the same ear

Daniel Johnson: in hogs the tail cut off William Hoyle: a square crop off the left ear William Johnson: a square crop off the left ear and a slit in the right

Daniel Wilcox: a swallow tail in the right ear It's easy to see the origin of our expression "ear marked".

FENCES DEFINED

The first by-laws of the township dealt with livestock. The town meeting in 1822 records: "the following Town Laws were adopted:

"Pigs under 30 weight are not to be considered free commoners & if they are allowed to stray & injure a neighbour, the damage must be assessed by two disinterested persons & the owner of the pigs must pay the damage.

"Fences are not considered lawful unless they are at least 5½ feet high & either locked or staked and ridered."

Then in 1824, an extra proviso on the fence law was added, requiring that the five lower rails be no more than five inches apart. Pigs obviously were as hard to keep behind fences then as now.

The next year it was enacted that horses should not be free commoners.

Two years later, in 1826, we note that "no boar shall run at large". There was provision for a fine of ten shillings currency against the owner of any boar running loose, a stiff fee in those days.

WOLF BOUNTY

The dense bush still covering vast areas of the township, while it provided game for fresh meat, must have been a mixed blessing. One wonders what depredations the population of bears and wolves made on livestock, particularly sheep. In the records of the town meeting for 1829, we find the following minute: "It was passed by a vote of the meeting that sixpence per head shall be paid for wolves killed within the Town, which shall be collected by the Collector. John Scott, Treasurer."

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BEGINS

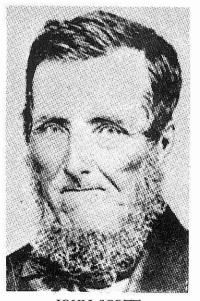
In 1827, the assessors were paid £3 7s. 5d. for their efforts, and the tax collectors received the princely sum of £2 8s. 1d.

The town clerk, who in those days was the chief executive officer of local government, received an allowance of five shillings.

Until 1836, local government was on the "town meeting" system. A meeting of all citizens was called on the first Monday in January to elect officers for the year, and enact any necessary by-laws. If this public meeting was not held, then the Justices of the Peace for the District in Quarterly Session were empowered to make appointments.

The Record Book of the Township indicates that in 1821, the first year for which records exist, the appointments were made by the Quarterly Sessions of the Justices

EARLIEST TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS



JOHN SCOTT
guacousy's first I

Chinguacousy's first Township Clerk appointed in 1821. He lived at Lot 6, Con. 1 East which is now in the heart of Brampton.



WILLIAM JOHNSON

In 1822 he was elected Township Clerk and held that office for twenty years. His property was adjacent to Scott's. He was the grandfather of the late Mrs. Fred Hutton and the late Mrs. L. J. C. Bull and great grandfather of B. Harper Bull, J.P.

of the Peace. In succeeding years, a duly called meeting

took place.

For the year 1821, John Scott was named Township Clerk. Other officers appointed included two assessors, one for the east side and one for the west side, a tax collector, four pathmasters and a pound keeper. It was the duty of the pathmasters to oversee the roads of the township and see that settlement duties were performed. The pathmasters also had to oversee the statutory labour which all able bodied men had to contribute to road improvement. A man who did not appear on the assessment roll gave two days per year. The duty increased with value of a man's assessment up to a maximum of 12 days. The practice of statutory labour continued in the Township until about 1918.

In addition to Clerk John Scott, the municipal officers for 1821 included: Assessors, Amos Stafford and Asa Ingram; Tax collector, James Curry; Pathmasters, John Laffler, John Tolfray, James Buntan, Robert Trimble; Pound Keeper, James Buntan.

The pound keeper fulfilled an important function. It was common practice for animals to run at large, and fend for themselves in the bush, and of course, they often

straved far from home.

John Scott, who was appointed Town Clerk for 1821, lived at Lot 6, Conc. 1 East, which today would be right in downtown Brampton, between Queen Street East and Church Street East.

FIRST ELECTIONS

The next year, when a regularly assembled Town Meeting was held, William Johnson was elected Town Clerk, a position which he held at least until 1842. He is frequently referred to as Dr. Johnson, and his property was next north of John Scott's or about beween Church Street East and Vodden Street, Brampton. He was the grandfather of the late Mrs. Fred Hutton and the late Mrs. L. J. C. Bull.

This year of 1822, and each succeeding year, the list of town officers appointed, included Town Wardens. These men were wardens of the poor in the community, and it was their duty to act as official welfare officers to see that

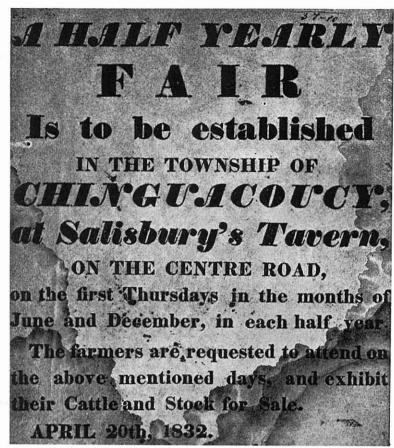
no cases of dire need went unattended.

At this period, the focal point of the Township, if indeed it had one, seemed to be Martin Salisbury's Inn on Lot 8, Conc. 1 East. This would place it somewhere in the area just north of the Calvert greenhouses on the east side. This seems to be the location of Town Meetings. Salisbury's also was, no doubt, a welcome way station for travellers between the townships to the north and York or Port Credit. Settlers forced to travel down on business, government officials, merchants and itinerant peddlers, all would welcome its warmth, its food and hospitality, and the opportunity it offered of a place to sleep when night fell.

Municipal government continued to be on the basis of a Town Meeting until 1836. In that year, we find record of an elected Chairman and three Commissioners, with William Johnson continuing to fulfill the duties of Town Clerk for several years more.

POLITICAL CONVICTIONS

The Rebellion of 1837 touched this area more closely than some others. All during the summer, sympathizers with the Reformers drilled openly in back-



The market fair advertised above was only one of the activities centering around the old Archibald Pickard property. There is said to have been a small store also, court was held in the tavern, and possibly the first mail delivered. Salisbury's tavern continued for half a century to be a gathering place for pathmasters and fenceviewers and the general transaction of township business.

woods clearings, and it is reported that local blacksmiths were making pike poles for the uprising. Even two or three years before 1837, the Reformers and Conservatives clashed at meetings in the Township.

After Mackenzie's debacle on Yonge Street, he fled westward toward the American border, and is said to have been sheltered in homes here, and openly helped on his way.

VILLAGE INDUSTRY

Once things returned to normal, the tide of immigration soon became a flood. Villages sprang up all over the township. This was before the day of centralization of industry and mass production techniques. These numerous villages all sheltered a variety of small industry, each shop giving employment to small numbers of men, but in total, demanding a large working force.

The combination of this village industry phenomenon with the fact that farms were still almost completely unmechanized, resulted in the Township reaching a peak of population in the census of 1851 that was not surpassed

until recent years.

It is a striking comment on the rapidity of development in the area when we note that the peak of population was reached in just over 30 years from the time that the first settlers began to hack at the seemingly unyielding bush. It is a fact also, that in many other rural areas the population peak was not reached until 20 years, or more, later.

Actually, although the records show that the population peak was reached in 1851, it is likely that the rural parts of the township contained more people a few years

later, in 1861. In 1853, Brampton was separated from the Township and incorporated so that the population total for the township in 1851 includes all those then living in Brampton, while the figure for 1861 shows Brampton separately.

How many small villages and hamlets sprang up in the Township during this period is difficult to say with certainty. We know that the number was considerable. A good many were large enough that they had registered plans of streets and lots set up during the 1850's and the period following. These include, in the order of settlement, Victoria, Tullamore, Terra Cotta, Cheltenham, Snelgrove, Campbell's Cross, Mono Road, and Huttonsville. Mono Road and Huttonsville were much later than the others, not having a registered plan established until 1880 and 1894 respectively.

Official Dominion Bureau of Statistics records for the Township show the following population growth:

1821 — 412	1901 - 4,177
1831 — 1,930	1911 - 3,913
1841 — 3,721	1921 - 3,635
1851 - 7,469	1931 - 3,811
1861 — 6,897	1941 - 3,716
1871 - 6,129	1951 - 5,225
1881 — 5,476	1961 - 8,027
1891 - 4.744	

It is significant to note that from 1861 to 1881 the population of Chinguacousy was greater than that of Toronto Township. With its better land, and the preeminence of the agricultural economy in those days, the township prospered. Following 1881, the beginnings of industrial development spurted Toronto Township ahead. The assessment of Chinguacousy Township exceeded that of Toronto Township from 1850 almost until 1880.

EARLY CEMETERIES

Many early settlers expected their land to remain in the family for many generations, as had been the case in Great Britain, and they established their own burial plots on a high knoll somewhere on the farm. Some of these can still be seen, although many have been obliterated with the passage of time and with a succession of owners. Sometimes the plot happened to be near the road, but often it was well away from the road in the centre of the farm.

Later, when churches were established, cemeteries grew up in the church yards, a pattern also traditional with many of the settlers. Later, other cemeteries appeared near growing communities.

One of the early burials in the township was that of a young Welshman in Boston Mills. The gravestone of David Williams, in that cemetery relates that he was buried on May 19, 1823, encased in the bark of the tree that killed him.

Many farms, true to the original settlers' hopes, have stayed within the founder's family. As a centennial project the Junior Farmers Association of Ontario are honouring all those "Century Farms" which have been in the present owner's family uninterruptedly for 100 years or more. The County of Peel has 102 of these farms, with 50, or almost half of them in Chinguacousy Township. Caledon and Albion each have 17, and the small Township of Toronto Gore has 12. Toronto Township which has seen most of its land taken over for residential and commercial use still has six Century Farms.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

In the early days, roads and transportation was one of the most vexing problems facing the settlers, and one of the biggest drawbacks to more rapid development. It is not by mere chance that in the early days a situation blessed with water transportation was one of the greatest assets a municipality could have.

Chinguacousy was producing large quantities of wheat, as well as cooperage stock (barrel staves), other timber products and raw timber as well as some manufactured goods. All these items had to be hauled to Port Credit for loading on the boats that plied the Lake. Port Credit by the middle of the century had established itself as the third busiest port on Lake Ontario, exceeded only by Hamilton and Port Dalhousie. It was the largest shipper of wheat and flour. The productive soil of the county was providing rich harvests that kept the mills on the Credit busy.

BUSY PORT

Writing in 1850, John Lynch reports that a third of all the arable land was usually sown to wheat, and in a single year the County of Peel produced 660,000 bushels. He further stated that the townships of Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore had the highest wheat yields in the province, the phenomenal total of 20 bushels per acre. This yield was exceeded only in one part of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. The rich clay land was making its contribution to the rapid development of this area.

But the fame and prosperity of Port Credit rested on more than wheat. The port records for the year 1852 show that two million feet of lumber were included in the shipments cleared in that year.

All of this tonnage of goods, wheat and flour, potash, and other items shipped from Port Credit, had to be teamed to the dock.

This is the sort of traffic that produced pressure for improving the terrible road conditions in the county. To make matters worse, the clay soil produced dirt roads that were slow to dry out after rain, that held the water in mud holes which got deeper and deeper.

ROAD BUILDERS

In the 1840's road builders elsewhere began to try out plank roads, with heavy oak planks laid on timber embedded in the mud. In 1847 meetings were first held in the area to discuss the possibility of building plank roads to carry the heavy local traffic. Two years later, in 1849, permissive legislation was passed by the Legislature, making it possible for private companies to build plank roads and charge tolls.

Three different companies were chartered to build plank roads in this area and to charge tolls for their use. One extended to Malton and some distance up the sixth line. Another covered the Guelph Waggon Road, which went west along Derry Road from Derry West, on Highway 10, then up the sixth line west to Norval, and then followed the present route of Highway 7.

The one we are most interested in, extended from Port Credit up Hurontario Street, a distance of 18 miles to Edmonton, now known as Snelgrove. Unfortunately, we have no record of either the locations of the toll gates, or the amount of the tolls.

Plank roads, however, were not the panacea they had been expected to be. Even the sturdy oak planks did not



"THE CASTLE" — BRAMPTON

One of the town's fine old homes located at 34 Church Street West and part of the Geo. Wright properties which stirred up the controversy over 100 years ago when the Grand Trunk were seeking a site for a town depot. In the intervening years this fine residence has been occupied by several prominent Brampton families, including the J. A. Thistles, the Geo. L. Williamses, the J. W. Hewetsons, the A. G. Davises and the present occupants, Stan Stonehouse and his family.

stand up well under the heavy traffic of the cartage wagons, and repairs were a constant problem. By 1861 the local plank roads had been abandoned, partly because of the repair problem, and partly because the opening of the railway lines took the heavy traffic off the roads.

RIBBONS OF STEEL

In the period just after 1850, railways sprang up in profusion all over the province. The first line through Brampton, now owned by the CNR was opened July 1st, 1856, but plans and negotiations for its construction began much earlier. Risk capital was still scarce in the young colony, and the original financing of ventures such as this took a good deal of time, and obviously a good deal of back room dealing.

On November 8, 1851, Chinguacousy Council passed a by-law to authorize the Township to purchase £10,000 of stock in the Toronto and Guelph Railroad, which had received its charter earlier that year. The council of the day was divided on the issue, and the by-law passed on a recorded vote by 3-2.

It is noticeable that geography seemed to play a part in deciding each councillor's vote. Reeve of the day was George Wright of Brampton, and he supported the by-law along with Robert Forrest of Huttonsville, and Wm. Allan who came from Nortonville, which was located at the junction of Highway 7 and Dixie Road. These were the parts of the township to be served by, and to benefit from, the proposed railway. Opposing the motion were Councillors Thomas Henry from the Cheltenham area, and George Osborn from the Sandhill area.

HIGH FINANCE

The total sum of the money to be invested in railway stock by the Township is staggering when compared to other values of the time. In 1855, four years later, the total budget of the Township amounted to the princely sum of £436 5s, over a third of which was raised from the license fees of the 21 taverns in the township.

It is interesting to speculate on how the local politicians planned to raise the promised funds. They may have been able to arrange for some private individual of means, or group of them to put up the money.

Unquestionably, they were convinced that this subscription of stock was the only way to ensure that the railway would pass through the township. Perhaps they reasoned that after the line was built would be too late to change the route, even if all the promised funds could not be raised.

At any rate, before the railway was opened, the Grand Trunk bought out the line in 1854, and redeemed all pledges for stock, so that local backers were off the hook.

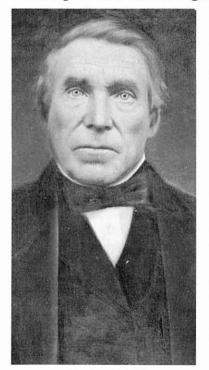
CONTROVERSY

There was also a lively controversy about the location for the station to be built in Brampton. Reeve Wright, who also was the local member of the Legislature, lived at the location of the present Stonehouse property on the north side of Church Street West, and owned 100 acres of land in that area. He was anxious to sell the railway company a site for the station, according to the records, but the majority of Council preferred a site on Mr. Elliott's property on the south side of the tracks at the intersection with Queen Street East, just where the new overpass is to be built.

The railway officials finally bought 11.6 acres from Mr. George Wright on the site of the present station, for the sum of £932. While land prices had been inflated greatly from those quoted 20 or 30 years earlier, this sum must have been a substantial price for 11.6 acres of land at the edge of the struggling village.

Incidentally, we find in 1851 that meetings of the township council were being held alternately at Rutledge's

Inn at Snelgrove and the Court House in Brampton. At a much earlier date many, if not all, the council meetings were held at Salisbury's Inn at Brampton.



JAMES CURRY

The first tax collector in Chinguacousy 1821, and one of the earliest settlers in the Township, Mr. Curry lived on lot 12, west half sixth concession and built a sawmill on the Credit River just below Norval in 1828. Mrs. Ida McKinney is a great-granddaughter.

CHURCHES IN CHINGUACOUSY

How many church congregations have been founded only to disappear again during the history of the township is not clear. Without doubt, the church was the focal point of the pioneer community, offering social, cultural and spiritual leadership. We do know that in the 1870's there were over 25 congregations active in the township.

Before the churches were well established the circuit riders and itinerant preachers made regular trips, and local lay preachers filled in between visits. What may have been the first church service held in the township

was in June, 1819. We are not certain if it was indeed a service of worship, but it most likely was. One of the earliest settlers referred to "a Sunday meeting at Mr. Todd's, Lot 14 in the First Concession west of the Centre Road". It should be remembered that at this date the survey was still going on in the Township, and the first lot tickets had been issued in York only on the first of May that year.

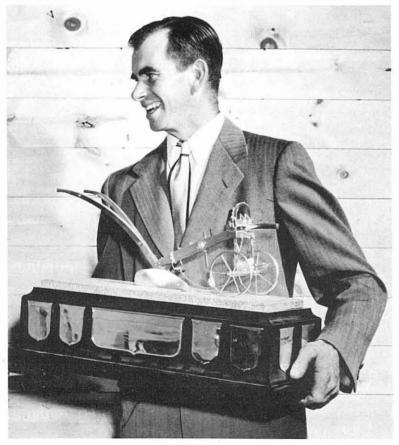
In spite of this reference to a Sunday meeting in June, it is known that most of the settlers left their families in York, or down in the old survey during that first summer while they cleared a plot and built a cabin.

There is on record a report that Mr. John Bagwell on Lot 14, Conc. 5, E.C.R., was building a cabin on Nov. 3, 1819. It has been said that he believed he was the first settler in the township, but there were others who also arrived in 1819.

Documents prove that James Curry received his lot ticket for Lot 12, Conc. 6 W, on July 19th, 1819 and was on his land immediately after. How many others there were is difficult to say. With the dense, trackless bush, and with a settler's interest in establishing a clearing and building a cabin, it is easily understandable that they might have little knowledge of what was going on more than a mile or so away from them. There is one report of a family going in search of a wandering cow a year later, and on hearing a rooster crow discovered that they had a neighbour.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Agricultural societies and the fairs they sponsored, as well as plowing matches which in those days often were associated with the fairs, had played an important part in the development of the Township. We know that long



JAMES ECCLES

Grand champion plowman and winner of the Esso Golden Plow at the first World Plowing Match held near Cobourg, Ontario in October 1953. Jim is now an excellent plowing coach and a successful Chinguacousy farmer.



WILLIAM DIXON

Pictured here with his winning ridge when he won the World Plowing Championship at Grignon, France in 1961 in competition with over thirty contestants. Bill is a good dairy farmer and an excellent curler with the Brampton Club.

prior to the separation of Peel County from the Home district, there was a branch of the Home District Agricultural Society established in Chinguacousy in 1844.

We also know that a semi-annual fair was held at Salisbury's Inn at Brampton as early as 1832. These were market fairs, at which cattle and horses were displayed for substantial prizes, and at which much buying and selling was transacted. It is reported by John Lynch in 1853 that prize money totalled between £25 and £55 per year.

As the agitation for the secession of Peel County from the Home District began to gather headway in 1853, the County of Peel Agricultural Society was formed at Brampton. It now has recorded an unbroken history of 114 years, one of the oldest in the province. The first officers of the Peel County Agricultural Society were:

President—Peleg Howland, Brampton

1st Vice President—James Hamilton, Chinguacousy 2nd Vice President—Andrew Starret, Chinguacousy Secretary-Treasurer—John Lynch, Brampton

Directors: John Holmes, Brampton; Matthew Smith, Chinguacousy; John Elliott, Brampton; James Young, Chinguacousy; Wesley Todd, Chinguacousy; John Clark, Brampton; Robert Hartley, Chinguacousy.

PLOWING MATCHES

It is not possible to say for sure exactly when the first plowing match was held, but it was at least as early as 1844. In view of the known date for the establishing of the fair at Salisbury's Inn, plowing matches may have been held earlier than 1844. Prizes to winning plowmen were substantial, being £5, a princely sum in those days. There were classes for both men and boys.

There was much more at stake in the plowing matches

than the winner's prize, however. Many were the local plow makers in those days, and they also had to compete with imported iron plows of excellent design. Consequently, the competition was keen to supply the plow for the winner's use.

Troughton's of Alloa were only one of many local blacksmiths making plows and other equipment in those days, but Troughton's had a top performing plow. They were later even better known for a popular double winged ditching plow that was in general use throughout the Township.

From these early days, Peel has been famous for its skilled plowmen and its top flight judges of plowing. It is well known that two former world plowing champions, the only two Canadians to win the honour, farm in the Township of Chinguacousy, and were born and raised here. They are, of course, James Eccles, who won in 1953, and William Dixon, in 1960. William Hostrawser from this township was one of the judges at the first O.P.A. Match at Sunnybrook, near Toronto in 1913. In every generation, the Hostrawsers have been outstanding plowmen. The present William Hostrawser has represented Canada in world competition, while his brother, George, is an internationally acclaimed judge.

ELECTRIC PIONEER

Electric power today has become a "fact of life". It is almost impossible to imagine living without it, but this was not always so. There was sharp controversy, for example in the 1880's, as to whether electric power was worthy to supplant gas for lighting. Its myriad other uses were largely unimagined even at that time.

Today, massive hydro generating plants on our major rivers, each develop hundreds of thousands of horse power of electricity, and these are supplemented by coal-fired steam generating plants, as well as the sophisticated nuclear plants. Quite a contrast to the primitive generator installed on the Credit in 1885 by Mr. J. O. Hutton to operate his woollen mill. It developed all of 100 horse power, and was considered quite an engineering phenomenon.

Mr. Hutton built a 2,200 volt line into Brampton the same year to supply power for lighting. An arc lamp was installed in front of the Queen's Hotel, and its brilliance was considered quite remarkable. The next year, the town adopted a plan to install six such lights, and within months expanded the plan to 18 lights. These cost the town \$72.22 per year to operate, on a three year contract. Incidentally, the street lights were turned off promptly at 12.30 a.m. each night, and were not turned on at all on the night preceding a full moon and the following seven nights, except when clouds hid the moon.

ELECTRICITY FAILS TO MAKE THE GRADE

The first local attempt to take electric lighting indoors was a failure. In the 1890's Christ Church installed arc lights, but while the brilliance was dazzling, the noise proved to be so disconcerting that they went back to the old reliable gas lights. Mr. Edison's incandescent bulbs were not yet available. By 1903, however, there were 43 users of electricity in town.

The extremely early date at which electric power came into use locally is worthy of more than a passing glance. It is an indication of the progressive attitude, and the readiness to do more than just "keep up with the

times" that has contributed so much to the rate and extent of local development. The Township certainly has the distinction of possessing one of the very early commercial generators. However, Rural Hydro was not in general use on Chinguacousy Township farms until 1927.

RURAL NEWSCAST

Another new development that came close on the heels of the introduction of electricity also contributed greatly to the amenities of rural living and to easing the rural housewife's sense of isolation. Telephone lines were strung up across Chinguacousy during the first decade of this century.

In the fall of 1908, under the promotion of T. H. Elliott, Reeve of that day, and John Wilkinson, a member of the Council, a number of public meetings were held in the Township to discuss the provision of a telephone service. A petition was presented to the township council on December 15 of that year asking for a plebiscite of the ratepayers, and on January 4, 1909, a "Yes" vote was tallied. Since the provision of a municipal telephone system needed special enabling legislation, and this would take some time to obtain, a number of private individuals signed pledges to be responsible for the debts of the telephone installation, and work began immediately.

Since most of the support came from the northern end of the Township, the first exchange was installed in Fred Haines's store at Cheltenham. In May, 1909, the needed special legislation was passed by the Legislature, and the utility issued debentures for \$30,000 this replacing the credit pledges of the private backers. The first line in service on the Cheltenham exchange ended at the Veterinary office of Dr. Caesar at Campbell's Cross. Miss Mabel Haines, later Mrs. Herbert Taylor, was the first switchboard operator on the system. At first, the switchboard was only open at certain hours-from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. six days a week, and on Sunday from 2 to 4 p.m. Reports persist, however, that certain young swains of that day in the Township were able to place Sunday evening calls to their lady love by means of special arrangements with the operator.

Subscribers' rates on the Chinguacousy Telephone System in those days, were \$10 per telephone per year.

Just prior to the inauguration of the Chinguacousy Township Telephone System, the Bell Telephone Company ran two lines into the Township. One from Brampton came as far as Lot 22, Second Line West, while one



CHINGUACOUSY'S FIRST RURAL MAIL CARRIER

Mr. Arthur Poyntz, carrier of His Majesty's mail on R.R. 2, out of
Brampton—photographed with his faithful horse in front of S.S. No. 6
Chinguacousy school house.

TO MARK ITS CENTENARY

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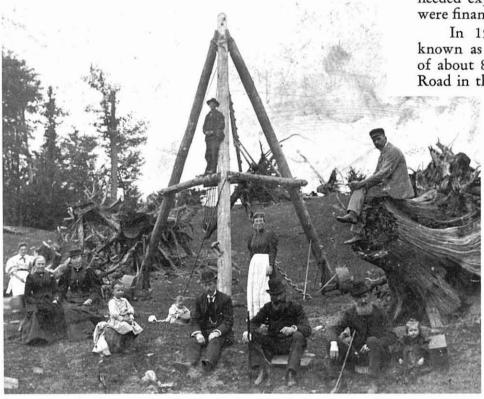
from Georgetown came as far as Lot 22, Third Line West. Thus, these close neighbours had to pay long distance tolls to call each other. At first there was no connection between the Cheltenham exchange and the Bell lines, but within a few months, the Chinguacousy System was granted permission to run lines into Brampton, and paid Bell Telephone two dollars per phone for switching calls.

In 1919 the switchboard was moved to the home of Miss Mary Haines where it remained until 1936 when the new office was opened in Victoria. In 1956 the System was sold to Bell Telephone.

THE MAIL GOES THROUGH

The post office of Chinguacousy was opened in 1829 at Mr. Johnston's house on Lot 7, Conc. 1 East, or the east side of Main Street in Brampton, and between Church Street and Vodden Street. Post offices in those days were first established along stage coach lines, and then at outlying points where the mail could be driven by teams from the stage posts. As cross-roads communities were established, they quickly obtained a post office in order to make it as easy as possible for settlers to pick up their mail.

With the introduction of the railways, in the 1850's and later, the post offices were quickly oriented to the rail lines, which offered the fastest and best means of handling mail.



OLD STYLE STUMPING MACHINE

This is the method used in 1892 to clear the James J. Magill farm, lot 9, concession 5, West, Chinguacousy. Quite a contrast with the bull-dozers used to clear the land for the Bramalea Development seventy years later. Included in the above photograph are the following: Miss Janet Creelman, at extreme left, seated; next to her Mrs. Wm. Graydon Sr. (Elizabeth Wright) and Mrs. Wm. Graydon Jr. (Annie Shaw); the two youngsters, Wm. Graydon Magill, now living in Erin, and his sister Nina, (the late Mrs. Andrew Dods, Orangeville); standing in the centre and wearing white apron, Mrs. James J. Magill (Zoa Graydon); seated second from right, Mr. Wm. Graydon and next to him Myrtle Magill (Mrs. A. S. Thomas); seated on the large stump, James J. Magill, the farm owner. The other three men (unidentified) were no doubt visiting relatives or neighbors come to see how it was done in those days. Our gratitude to Miss Lorna Magill, Byng Avenue, Brampton (another daughter of Jas. Magill) for the loan of this photograph taken by Mr. Wm. Graydon of Streetsville and also for supplying the names.

When rural mail delivery was introduced, the need for a multiplicity of local post offices disappeared. Gradually, many of them were closed. One of the first rural routes established was what is now R.R. 2, Brampton. In 1912 Arthur Poyntz began delivering mail to about 70 boxes on this route. To-day there are 217 boxes on same route.

"RIBBON" DEVELOPMENT

The modern trend to urbanization and industrialization in the Township really traces its beginnings to the war-time industrial developments in near-by areas, although it was not really apparent in Chinguacousy until the post-war wave of industrial expansion hit its stride In particular, the Avro complex at Malton, manufacturing aircraft, had an almost insatiable appetite for more and more workers.

A "ribbon type" of building expansion became evident through various parts of the Township, just as in many other areas, as houses sprang up along many of the concessions and side roads. In 1955, the Council approved the sale of up to two building lots per farm, and in 1957 set a severance fee of \$300 per lot. The funds thus returned to the township treasury were ear-marked for capital expenditures, in order to meet some of the extra costs that such residential expansion was bound to bring with it. Such items as sanitary land-fill projects, and the needed expansion to the township building at Snelgrove, were financed from this fund.

In 1956 and 1957 the Irmac development, now known as Heart Lake Developments, assembled a block of about 800 acres of land on the east side of the Centre Road in the vicinity of 15 Side Road. The developers are

reported to have paid about \$700 to \$800 per acre for this land.

While the land in this project is still undeveloped farm land 10 years later, it perhaps did have some important effects on the long range development of the township. This land assembly project tended to raise the price of land in Chinguacousy, and in turn it attracted other developers to the area.

NEW PATTERN ESTABLISHED

More important, it established a pattern of the developer acquiring sufficient land for long tern projects before turning the first sod, and at a fixed, pre-determined price. Previously, developers had tended to buy smaller parcels, develop them, and then seek the extra land they needed, only to find everybody else flocking to the borders of the initial development with resultant gross inflation of land values. As a result, serious developers, with sound, long-range plans, could become ham-strung in obtaining the land they needed.

In 1957 and 1958, Bramalea Consolidated Developments assembled a tract of some 6,000 acres of land between the second line east and the sixth line east, extending from the southern border of the Township at Steele's Avenue to Lot 10 well north of Highway 7. The land was purchased at prices ranging upward from \$1,000 an acre.

In October 1959, the first sod was turned, and construction begun. This project proceeded on the strength of a new type of agreement between municipality and developer. An agreement whose terms provided for the developer to assume all the costs of services such as streets, water, etc., including that portion of the costs of public schools not provided for by government grants.

In addition, the developer guaranteed to maintain a 60-40 residential-industrial assessment ratio. Any deficiency in industrial assessment below this ratio was to be paid in cash to the municipality by the developer at the current industrial tax rate.

POPULATION BOOM

The Bramalea satellite city includes a very large number of industrial plants. The establishment of the big Northern Electric plant in Bramalea very early in the development program, along with such others as Carrier Air Conditioning and Lipton's, followed by Ford and others, ensured the success of the industrial development, and justified the rapid residential growth which accompanied it.

The growth pattern has increased the assessment of the Township six times in less than 10 years and permitted Council to maintain a more stable tax rate than neighbouring developing areas. By the end of 1966, industrial-commercial floor space in Bramalea totalled 3,100,000 square feet.

The population of the Township, which in 1951 was 5,225 climbed by 1960 to 6,286. It may be noted that on the strength of the war time and post-war boom, it climbed in the period between 1941 and 1951 from 3,716 to 5,225. Then, in one year, from 1960 to 1961 the township population jumped from 6,286 to 8,027. Almost all of the increase, of course, was in Bramalea. The growth was maintained at a steady rate, reaching 15,996 in 1966, or just about double the figure for five years earlier.

There have been some significant developments, other than the rapid population growth during recent years. In 1960, in order that the tax benefits of the industrial development might be spread over the whole township, a township-wide area public school board was established. This was a trend-setting development which has since been emulated by many other municipalities. The year 1960 also saw another innovation, the election of councillors by the ward system.

THE PATH AHEAD

On this, the Centennial of the founding of our nation, it is not enough to look back, important as that is. Without looking back we can have but little appreciation of our past and its meaning, little understanding of the road we have travelled. But unless we look forward, how can we see the road ahead? How can we have purpose and objective?

One would be foolish indeed, or else gifted with rare insight, to attempt to sketch in detail what the future holds. But may we ever press onward with the same clear purpose of a better life for those who follow, the same

unquenchable loyalty to crown and country, the same high ideals as those, both named and unnamed, who tamed the wilderness and in each succeeding generation contributed so much to the development of Chinguacousy township and our nation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

While no history is ever complete, and certainly this one is not, we have tried to make this story as complete as possible and have based it on the documents and records which are available.

My thanks go to everyone who has contributed material for this story, especially to the early Chinguacousy township officials who preserved the original records; also to the many early Chinguacousy pioneer families who, like my ancestors, the Currys, Clarks, McKinneys and McClures, protected and passed on the records without which this history could not have been written.

But my special thanks go to my friend, Don Jose, a fifth generation Canadian himself, whose wife, Marian, is a daughter of another old Chinguacousy family, the Crawfords, who edited this history and made it more readable than it otherwise would have been.



DON JOSE

Born at Newcastle, Ontario, in Durham County on a farm which was granted to his family by the Crown. A graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, he has served as Livestock Editor of Farmers Magazine, and is a regular contributor to a number of farm magazines. He recently was appointed to the Department of Information, University of Guelph. He resides in Brampton.

CHINGUACOUSY COUNCIL AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—1967

Reeve-Cyril Clark.

Deputy Reeve-Ed. Blair.

Councillors—Ward 1, Gordon Lowe; Ward 2, Murray Judge; Ward 3, A. Ferri; Ward 4, Harold Wilson; Ward 5, J. Cathcart.

Clerk and Chief Administrative Officer-R. S. Holmes.

Treasurer-Ray King.

Township Engineer-Ken Comyns.

Police Chief-K. E. Sider.

Fire Chief-Wm. H. Martin.

POLICE COMMISSION

Chairman-Judge E. W. Grant.

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TO MARK ITS CENTENARY

Two Aerial Views of Bramalea — Peel's Satellite City





Showing Chinguacousy's Extensive Industrial and Residential Development

Town of Port Credit

By HILDA KIRKWOOD

N THE SITE OF WHAT is undoubtedly the first place in the County of Peel upon which the white man set foot from the Lake; traditional camping ground of the Mississauguas, one of Egerton Ryerson's first missions; the place where in 1796 the Simcoes stopped over on a trip from York to Niagara in their especially designed canoe when the lake got rough as we see re-constructed for us in a painting by J. W. Beatty, R.C.A. The place where the early fishermen reported that "the salmon were so thick it looked as if you could walk across the river on their backs," where Simcoe recommended that "Govern-ment House", an inn, be built for wayfarers around the end of the lake and where it was built in 1798; where grew the giant oaks to be cut for "the King's Masting' after lesser trees had fallen to the settlers. When the echoes of these early glories had faded, a sleepy provincial port from which the produce of the rich farms of Toronto Township and Chinguacousy was shipped out on lake boats. Then a lakeside village oriented to its harbour where quaint clapboard houses and inns took the place of earlier log structures and the corduroy streets became passable roads, shadowed with maples as the nineteenth century went on. Now a busy part of the suburban stretch between Toronto and Hamilton, crossed by roads, railways and thousands of private travellers, and visualized by Hilton Hassell in his pictures of sun on sail, a microcosm of all harbours. Port Credit is not very big, but has a most interesting history and a very real present identity for those who know more than its surface.

THE INDIAN ERA

The early story of Port Credit is in part the story of the white man's dealings with the Mississauga Indians, the first known residents of the area. There is no sign of prehistoric Indian life here, but when the white man began to use it as a natural stopping place because of its situation and its small but sheltered harbour it was a camping ground for this branch of the Chippewas, known as Mississaugas, who used the flats at the mouth of the Credit, rich in game and fish as one of the camping sites.

The Reverend Garnett Lynd, writing in the Port Credit Weekly in 1961 says "By the Toronto purchase of 1786 the area (along the Lake) from the Trent to the Etobicoke was secured by the Canadian Government and another purchase in 1792 gave the Crown possession from Etobicoke to Burlington Bay. Evidently this latter was not completed until 1805." On August 1st of 1805 the land adjoining Port Credit was ceded to the Crown along with the remaining lakefront but by this time the Mississaugas had learned that what they "shared" with the white man they were considered to be trespassers upon, so they reserved a mile on either side of the Credit River from the Base Line of Toronto Township to the Lake. The Indian name of this area is given by E. H. Firstbrooke as "Mazenabekaspepa", and on this land the Credit Indians depended for both food and work. A later treaty of 1818 which was only provisional, surrendered these tracts also and the white man moved in to the river banks with his mills. This was the end of the salmon in the Credit.

One of the earliest descriptions of Port Credit is to

be found in Mrs. Simcoe's Diary. On October 30th, 1793 she reports: "We have received from Montreal a Birch Bark Canoe such as is used by the North West Company to transport their goods to the Grand Portage. It requires

EARLY PREACHERS TO LOCAL INDIANS





REV. EGERTON RYERSON Methodist Church, Port Credit

REV. JAMES MAGRATH Church of England, Erindale

12 men to Paddle, is large enough to contain four or five Passengers to sit commodiously in the center under an awning." It is in this craft in June 1796 she travelled with her family from York to Niagara. On the 16th of that month she notes, "we landed at 3 at the River Credit 12 miles from York. We were surprised to see how well the Canoe made her way thro' this heavy Sea. She rode like a Duck on the waves. After dinner we walked by the River of Credit. The banks were high one side covered with pines & pretty piece of open rocky country on the other." She made a water colour sketch of this site, now in the Public Archives of Canada and this is our first view of Port Credit. A pretty place indeed. She further noted that there was an abundance of salmon caught in the river here.

If some aspects of the "bargaining" with the Indians should make us blush, the record is redeemed a little by the efforts of a few rare spirits such as Egerton Ryerson who came as a Methodist student to teach and preach among the Indians at the mouth of the Credit in 1826. Peter Jones, and his brother John, sons of a surveyor and an Indian woman were also missionaries to their own people at Port Credit. Peter seems to have been an exceptional person, a devout Methodist saddened by the problems of his people who had become "unemployed" after the treaty of 1818. He translated the Methodist hymns and Scriptures for them and did what he could to improve their lot helping to build a sawmill with their treaty money. For a while the Indians held on but by the time Anna Jameson visited them in 1837 she found their conditions depressing. In 1840 the Government moved the last of the Mississaugas from Port Credit to the Grand River Reserve. The Mississauga Golf Club now occupies what was once the site of the Indian village.

A report from 1795 says that what some travellers referred to as "hordes of Mississaugas" numbered in fact 600 souls at most. In Betty Clarkson's story of the village she tells us that some of the favourite names of these people in our language would be Pike, Otter, Crane, Birch-bark and other names from nature, while the chiefs names were more poetic, as "Ruler of the Winter."

JOHN LYNCH-P. R. MAN

A much later description of Port Credit is to be found in John Lynch's Directory for Peel 1873-74. In the style typical of his day a hundred years ago, he describes Port Credit. Since copies of the Directory are not

readily available let us quote him here:

'This is a town of considerable importance, possessing the only harbour in the county-and a very good harbour it is-frequently used for the purpose of the City of Toronto, at seasons when vessels cannot enter the Toronto harbour. It was at this place the settlement of whites commenced in the County of Peel, and in the neighbourhood was a considerable settlement of Indians, which had probably existed long before Canada became a British Province. Here the Credit River, one of the finest mill streams in Canada, enters Lake Ontario, after traversing the whole length of the County, and affording water power to many villages therein. In the early settlement immense quantities of salmon were caught in the River Credit, but that time is past. Here commences Hurontario Street, which runs through the Counties of Peel and Simcoe, and terminates at the Town of Collingwood on Lake Huron. Here is a station of the Great Western Railroad, and of the Montreal Telegraph Company. Distant from Brampton 13 miles; from Toronto City 14 miles; and from Cooksville 3 miles. Population about 400.

Port Credit was laid out as a Town by Government, and the lots put on market about the year 1835."

Then Lynch lists the names of the householders from Bamford, baggage-master, to Wilcox, sailor.

THE BRIDGES

Before bridges were built, a ferry carried people and their goods across the Credit. In the minutes for the Quarter Sessions for 1806 a certain Thomas Ingersoll is reported to have applied to keep a ferry here. The court directed both the dimensions of the scow and the freight rates for people, animals, sleighs and wagons. This Thomas Ingersoll was the father of Laura Secord who by this time was married and living near Niagara. He also undertook, under the direction of the Government at York to build a road and log causeways over the boggy places for a mile on each side of the Credit, for which specifications were minutely set forth.

Since ferries were of little use in winter, and in the flood times for which the Credit was notorious the next movement was for a bridge. The first bridge was made of logs lashed to timbers as from time immemorial armies have bridged rivers. In 1961 a four-lane bridge on Highway 2 became the latest in the succession of bridges across the river at Port Credit. From this bridge to-day one sees the harbour alive with pleasure craft in summer, the demolition and construction of buildings characteristic of the present here as elsewhere for miles along the lakefront. The bridge is now, as it always has been, an important link in the flow of traffic from Toronto to Hamilton. Betty Clarkson tells us that a new bridge built across the Credit in 1832 by Chisholm and Gamble was paid for by the Government of the day to the tune of fifty pounds. This bridge was constructed of timbers, planking and stone from the lake bottom buttressing it. In 1919 a bridge of wood and iron was torn down after forty years to make way for the first concrete bridge.

It is difficult to imagine now that Port Credit was once surrounded by the last stand of big timber along

Lake Ontario, reserved by Governor Simcoe's order for "The King's Masting", that is for the British Navy. For some years the immense pines and white oaks escaped the settler's axe. The Brampton Conservator carried a report that in 1937 one of these timbers was discovered imbedded in the river bank. It weighed 3 tons, was 36 feet long and 16 inches square. It was thought to be white oak and its circumference estimated at 30 feet.

The west bank of the village was laid out before the east, possibly because it was higher and less swampy. It is amusing to note that the surveyors gave girls names to the streets on the east side and male names to the west bank streets. Later Indian names were added and the

village grew to the west.

THE HARBOUR

The first pier and wharves were built in Port Credit Harbour in 1837. It then became a regular port for mail boats sailing between Toronto and Hamilton. In the decades between 1840 and 1860 two large grain boats a day left the harbour for Toronto in the harvest season with the produce of the rich fields of Peel to the north. Clarkson and Chisholm the two principal grain merchants were said to have bought 100,000 bushels of wheat in 1876. At this time there were three grain warehouses in Port Credit. The grain trade was also carried on with United States lake ports.

Along with the trade of the harbour went the life of the people who built and sailed the trading ships. In 1857 Port Credit with 400 inhabitants is listed as having ship-building for its main industry. Consequently the folklore of Port Credit is mostly concerned with sailing stories. In The Conservator for January 9, 1941, will be found an account of some of the Port Credit schooners recounted by C. H. J. Snider from his column "Schooner Days" once a feature of the Toronto Telegram. He tells of the Mary



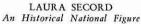
Reprint Courtesy Toronto Telegram
PORT CREDIT STONEHOOKER FLEET

E. Ferguson, built one mile east of Port Credit by Boss Harris for a Mr. Cavan. Abram Block J. P., grand old man of Port Credit who died in 1934 was taken as a lad to her launching and allowed to break out the Mary E. Ferguson's first colours. Forty-two years later, having bought the boat in manhood, he hauled down her schooner's fly for the last time. The Ferguson was known as one of the clippers of the Credit since she had tall masts, a big sail spread and could outrun anything in the harbour.

Another of the harbour stories is told about the widow Emily Blower left in the 1860's with six children, five of them boys under twelve, her husband's worn-out "stonehooker" scow called the Catharine Hays and the will to be independent. Emily and her brood took over the men's chore of loading the scow with stone from the lakeshore bottom, carefully since the boat was none too solid, sailing the scow to Toronto harbour, unloading and

PROMINENT AT "THE PORT" IN EARLY DAYS







WM. LYON MACKENZIE The Renowned Rebel Leader

selling the stone about three tons at a time, once getting \$15.00 for a week's work. "Stonehooking" ended in the twenties and the last of the boats used for the purpose was put up for sale.

Port Credit's claim to fame during the 1837 Rebellion seems to have been that one of the boats in the harbour, called the PROSPERITY (an indication of the hopes of the owners, no doubt) took a load of militia to Toronto, although the Port Credit settlers were by no means all partisans of the Government. A fairly well authenticated story says that two of Mackenzie's supporters on their flight to the border were harboured at Warren Clarkson's farm, just west of Port Credit. E. C. Guillet in his Early Life in Upper Canada tells of Mackenzie's flight along Dundas Street to Sixteen Mile Creek with Allan Wilcox of Dixie. At Springfield, or Credit Village, now Erindale they saw the notice of the Lieutenant Governor's award tacked up. Betty Clarkson's book contains a reproduction of this bill said to have been posted at the Government Inn at Port Credit and offering One Thousand Pounds Reward for Mackenzie.

In 1884 lumber, grain and whiskey were being shipped from Port Credit to the point where the trade of the harbour was beginning to rival York, but the British corn laws reduced the grain trade, and lumber was becoming scarce. Until the railroads were built a stagecoach went through the village from Toronto to Hamilton every day and although in 1850 there were only 250 residents there was a surprising number of inns and taverns. Shipbuilding continued in a minor way into the nineteenth century.

In 1855 the first train left Toronto for Hamilton and snorted its woodburning way into Port Credit. This was a very exciting day for the village and it became the thing to do to take trips on the railway, the fare from Port Credit to Toronto being 75 cents return. There were three trains a day each way for a time and by 1870 the speed was 20 miles an hour. Port Credit has its own station.

But the railways cut the village off in a sense, the harbour silted in, and until the era of the motor vehicle Port Credit was in a dormant state. Toronto grew and developed while the smaller towns close by declined.

MUNICIPAL GROWTH

The first municipal council meetings of Port Credit independent of Toronto Township were held in the spring of 1850, at which time the repair of the bridge over the Credit, damaged by flood, seems to have been the chief item of consideration.

On January 1st 1914 it obtained the official status of village, having been a police village before that time. On January 1st, 1961 it became a town, with a population of 6564 and assessment of nine and a half million dollars. In the meantime the St. Lawrence starch company had come to Port Credit in 1888, and brickyards began to flourish in the eighties. With the growth of the car industry came the oil refineries and as industry grew in Toronto and Hamilton the subdivision era and the commuter community grew with them. In 1946 the population was 2325 and in 1966 it was 7892.

Port Credit is now a part of the commercial and industrial boom radiating from the city of Toronto. It has waited a long time for the early promise of prosperity to be fulfilled, but the time has come. Local history is full of the names of the lakeshore people who dreamed great things for their community and some of their descendants are still in the vicinity, Clarkson, Hare, Chisholm, Shaw, Speck, Blakeley and others.

It is to the artists we go for the interpretation of ourselves and our towns. Hilton Hassell's pictures of Port Credit Harbour, small, poetic, dreamy, yet filled with life and people, pictures constructed with good firm lines and strong design seem to hold a great deal of the spirit of this little Lake Ontario port now becoming a part of the great suburban stretch around the lake.

There will always be people who seek out the water-front, the harbour which has in the past given Port Credit an importance out of proportion to its size. It is a gateway to prosperous Peel, and adjunct to Toronto Harbour, and hence an access to the Seaway. Beneath its present surface those who know it may detect its very interesting past. Its future is as a part of the great lakeshore community.

AUTHOR'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

This chapter owes a considerable debt to the information contained in Betty Clarkson's CREDIT VALLEY GATEWAY, published by the Port Credit Library Board 1967.

Other sources included:

Mrs. Simcoe's Diary edited by M. Q. Innis, Macmillan, 1965. Early Life in Upper Canada, E. C. Guillet, Toronto Publishing, 193. From Rattlesnake Hunt to Hockey — Wm. Perkins Bull. Winter Studies and Summer Rambles—Anna Jameson Nelson, 1943. E. H. Firstbrook a thesis, courtesy Port Credit Public Library. The Port Credit Weekly, Jan. 12, 1961, articles by Lynd, Clarkson, Snider, Lubinsky.

The Conservator, Brampton, Jan. 9, 1961. C. V. Charters, scrapbooks and assorted papers.

1967 TOWN COUNCIL AND OFFICIALS

Mayor—T. E. McCollum
Reeve—D. M. Hunter
Deputy Reeve—R. H. Slemin
Councillors—J. D. Caldwell, E.
F. Leavers, P. Mitchell, A.
Burton
Clerk-Treasurer—A. D. Thomson

Clieft-Treasurer—A. D. Thomso Chief of Police—A. D. Munro Fire Chief—R. McKee

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Chairman—R. Brogna Members—T. E. McCollum, F. Hamre Manager—W. H. Munden

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD

Chairman G. H. Johnson, E. O. Withrow, J. W. Mackay, J. H. McKnight, A. J. McFater, W. D. McClurg

Town of Streetsville

Dating Back to 1818

HILE THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE settlement in the Old Survey in the first decade of the 19th century, there was no village, and to Streetsville belongs the distinction of being the oldest settled village in the County of Peel. The survey of 1818, done by Timothy Street, opened the area, and Mr. Street was given two large grants of land in part payment for his services. Having surveyed the entire area, he was in a position to choose a good location sheltered by hills and with the broad Credit to the east and the Mullet Creek to the west. However, his family were in their home at St. Davids and so he did not immediately proceed with the development of his new land.

As soon as the survey was completed James Glendinning arrived, chose land toward the Mullet rather than the Credit, and the bite of his axe into a tree was the first domestic action in the founding of Streetsville.

The following year a number of families came, notably the Barnharts, Lighthearts, Rutledges, Ransoms, Tervises, Embletons. Timothy Street soon came back and built a saw mill and grist mill on the Credit, carefully choosing his stones from James Glendinning's farm. John Barnhart no sooner came than he opened a store and trading post. By 1822 Israel Ransom had also opened a store and was doing a good trade in potash.

In this same year the Orange Lodge in Streetsville was established, Branch 290, the moving spirit being Henry Rutledge. He was a young man from Enniskillen who had come up from New York State with the Irish colony who had found conditions in the United States not to their liking. Henry took several hundred acres at the north end of the village from the Mullet to the Credit, which he farmed, and his barns were built of brick made in his own kiln. "The Commodore", as he was called, took a great interest in the development of Streetsville, giving land for the Anglican church and graveyard, and for the Orange Hall. He served on the first Council in 1858, and was one of the first members of the Library.

The Methodists gathered for meetings immediately after their arrival, and in 1821 had a log church 18' by 18'. The Presbyterians were strong in number and zeal, and in 1824 Timothy Street gave them a portion of his land for a church, and also some land adjoining it to be used

as a Protestant burying ground. Five of their members were trustees of the cemetery — Malcolm McKinnon, John Butchart, James Glendinning, Ebenezer Farnsworth, James Paterson. The first burial was a young river driver, Lachlan McLachlan, who drowned in the Credit while trying to break a log jam. Other early burials were John Douglas 1825, Thomas McClure 1827, John Embleton 1830.

The Anglican parish was not founded until 1841, their spiritual needs being ministered to by Rev. William McGrath who came to Springfield in 1825, but services were conducted by travelling missionaries, one of whom



TIMOTHY STREET'S HOUSE—1825
It is believed to be the first brick house in the Township. This long, low building resembles houses built before 1812 more than those of the 1820's. The bricks will have been burnt locally by itinerant brick makers. The porch is a modern addition.

was Adam Eliot. Services for the Roman Catholics were held in the Cuthbert farm home on the east bank of the Credit and Richard Cuthbert later gave some of his land for a church which was built in 1858.

About 1823 a bridge was built just above Street's mill, probably the first one in the County above Dundas Street.

In 1825 Timothy Street brought his wife Abigail

The Author

MRS. HUGH

MANNING



MRS. HUGH MANNING (nee Mary Switzer) was born in the Township of Esquesing but moved to Streetsville at a very early age and has lived there ever since. On both sides of the family she comes of pioneer stock—Switzer, Cowin, Rutledge, Arnott, Mason, Thompson—all of them Irish, who settled on farms in Peel and Halton Counties in the 1820's.

Mary Manning has been active in the Streetsville Public Library since 1948, and is co-author of its history in a booklet entitled 'A Village Library'. She was organist of the Presbyterian Church for 13 years, and leader of a Brownie Pack, but her chief interests are in homemaking, reading and gardening.

Mary and Hugh Manning have an Antique Shop in Streetsville, in one of the town's oldest houses, and they are intensely interested in their stock of Canadiana, English China, silver and furniture. In their own home they treasure family heirlooms which are part of the heritage of Peel County.

Smith and their children to Streetsville after their home in St. Davids was burned, and he built a brick house near his mill, overlooking the river. It was the first brick house in Toronto Township, the bricks likely having been made locally from the excellent red clay. The style of architecture was one used before 1812, and it is the only house built in the 1820s that is still standing in Streetsville. Timothy's son John was the first reeve of Streetsville.

By this time, 1825, John Barnhart had a grist mill called Credit Mills farther south on the river and was also shipping lumber and furs. The Barnharts were Loyalists who left the United States during the War of Independence after persecution and imprisonment, and settled on an island in the St. Lawrence to which they gave their name. They had a large family who were extremely active in Streetsville. Doctor John began to practice medicine in the village in 1834, he was the first Warden of Peel County and with his brother Solomon he started the Review in 1846. Others in the family were Noah, Robert, Minerva, Mary Diana, and to each of his children Mr. Barnhart gave a handsome house as a wedding present; only one remains.

In the Colonial Advocate in 1826 there is an advertisement for a library in Streetsville, the first in the County, sponsored by the Toronto Parish of the Church of England, and in charge of H. Patterson.



From Tremaine's Map of Peel County, 1859—To make the building appear more imposing the artist has reduced his figures to dwarfs. The main part still stands at Main and Queen Streets, with modern store fronts on the ground floor. A trellis gallery above heavy pillars was not uncommon in the 1850's.

The first official mention of the name Streetsville is in 1827, in the records of surveyor Goessman. The following year the Post Office was moved here from Derry West. W. H. Patterson was the first postmaster, and Frank Lightheart continued to carry the mail bi-weekly by horseback.

In 1829 Dr. John Crombie (or Crumbie) came to Streetsville to practice medicine, a native of Scotland who had come with his father to Chinguacousy in 1819. He was blessed with a strong constitution, temperate habits and great compassion for those in distress. He prospered materially and built a fine brick mansion on his property that went from Queen Street to the Mullet Creek. After his death in 1874 an eminent scholar wrote, "I never saw so noble a specimen of moral fearlessness as the Old Doctor".

By 1830 Streetsville had attracted many merchants

and tradesmen and it was a community of remarkable activity, catering to most of the needs of a pioneer settlement and employing many men. W. H. Patterson, husband of Minerva Barnhart, had a store, and a lumber business, and was the first merchant to ship Upper Canadian wheat to Montreal. He brought in gangs of Lower Canadians to help at busy times.

Along the main street and down the hill around Street's mill there were establishments such as Hazleton's chair and paint shop, and Bennett's blacksmith shop with its sling for shoeing oxen. Timothy Street had a broom factory and another for pails and tubs, as well as a tannery. The Misses Sovereign kept a millinery shop, and Thos. Cartwright, Hatter, supplied fashionable plug hats. Smith & Co. had a cabinet warehouse and shop for the manufacture of sideboards, tables, and other furniture of birdseye maple. There were two inns, one kept by John and George Ballinger and the other by Hydes. The Hydes were Vermont Yankees who established not only a small inn which later became the pretentious Reciprocity House, but also a store called the Ontario Warehouse, and a grist mill called Ontario Mills which they sold to the Gooderhams after suffering financial loss at the end of the Crimean War.

The political unrest of the 1830's seethed in Streetsville, causing dissension among families, friends, and congregations. The first open clash came in December 1833 when the Reformers held an official reception and banquet at the Hyde hostelry. As Malcolm McKinnon was about to say the Gaelic grace, the Town Line Blazers burst in, drove out the Reformers, and sat down to the banquet themselves, much to the chagrin of "Mother Hyde". McKinnon's Presbyterian neighbour, Laird Paterson, was in charge of the Streetsville militia which was strongly supported by the Orangemen. The polling place in Streetsville in the election of 1836 was of such importance that the Lieutenant Governor himself was there on Election Day, as well as Sheriff Jarvis. By the time of the Rebellion in 1837, Mackenzie's radical and traitorous tendencies had lost him most of his former supporters, but legend has it that he was given shelter during his flight in the mill of W. J. Comfort.

In gathering the history of pioneers it is always easier to find information about merchants and professional men than about farmers who cleared and worked the land surrounding the villages. Their trade was necessary to the commercial growth and their support was vital to the establishment of churches, schools, and the building of roads. While the residents of the village often moved to other parts, most of the farmers remained on the land they got from the Crown, and many of their descendants are still part of the community. Some of the families who were on farms around Streetsville by 1830 were Steens, Weylies, Croziers, Leslies, McCrackens, Switzers, Browns, Waites, Justins, McClures, Arnotts, Eakins, Douglasses, Halls, Sparlings, Wolfes.

By 1845 Streetsville had changed from a pioneer settlement to what was considered the most prosperous and populous spot in five townships, and during the ensuing twenty years its growth was rapid, as it attracted such businesses as foundries, tannery, potteries, brick kilns, cabinet making shoemaking, tinsmithing, carriage factory, cooperage. The mills continued to be of the greatest importance, there being none closer than the Humber or the Sixteen, and it was not unusual to

TO MARK ITS CENTENARY

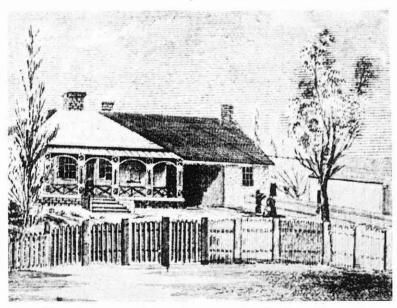
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see ox-drawn wagons of grain lined up for a mile on each side of the mills. Astute business men such as the Beatys, Graydons, Kers, Caslors, Lewises, to name a few, were taking an active part in the commercial, political, religious, and social life, and Streetsville was approaching the height of its earliest prosperity.

Jabez Barnhart printed and published the Bulletin and Streetsville Semi-Monthly Register in 1843, and three years later two members of the same family, John and Solomon, founded the Review, the first weekly paper to be published between Toronto and Windsor. The editor for the first thirteen years was Rev. Robert Macgeorge, rector of Trinity Anglican Church, and a Scotsman of wit and intelligence whose editorials were pithy and satiric.

The Barbers' Woollen Mills, while not within the limits of Streetsville, should be included in its history, for they were one of the chief sources of employment for local people for many years. Established by the Barber family in 1843 on the site of Comfort's mill, they had the first power loom built in Canada, made by the Barbers themselves. Barbertown, now called Creditvale, was almost a village itself, with its store and the houses built for the workers, and the Barbers were prominent in local affairs. The mill is still in operation, as McCarthy's Flour Mill. The Beaty family took over the Barnhart mill, and it is now the Reid Milling Company.

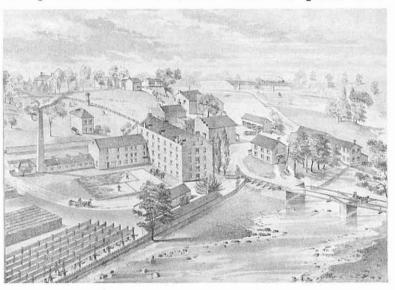
The increase in population made possible the establishment of a Grammar School (on the site of the present Town Hall) in 1849, and five years later men of culture founded the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute which became the Public Library. A number of handsome residences were built during this period in the middle of the century, and a plank road through the village linked it with Port Credit and Georgetown, via stagecoach. The feet of the numerous oxen and horses using the road churned it to mud or dust according to the season and must have greatly distressed the long-skirted ladies of that day. A picture of life in this small Canada West village is given in the pages of a diary kept by J. I. Beaty of Credit Mills. In May 1862 he wrote, "I have planted a great lot of flowers and sown a lot of seeds, also some shrubs, and Noah Barnhart is going to give me all the roots I want". In June he noted, "It blowed at



From Tremaine's map of Peel County, 1859, the James Barber house, Barber's Mills near Streetsville. This modest brick cottage was replaced before 1877 by the large mansion still standing nearer the highway.

an awful rate last night — it blowed the roof off the Methodist Church. J. Hyde says it is a judgment on them for letting Gooderham preach in it the Sunday before . . . the Methodists had service in our church tonight".

It was a lusty young town in which horse races were held on the main street, and in the winter when the racing stretch was the frozen Credit the purses were



BARBER BROS. WOOLLEN MILLS

In 1834 William and Arthur Barber started a woollen mill in Streets-ville. Eighteen years later (1861) it was destroyed by fire and a more extensive plant, comprising several stone buildings, as shown in the illustration above, was erected. They also had a saw mill, machine shop, blacksmith shop and carpenter shop in connection with this woollen mill, on the banks of the Credit River. The machinery and buildings cost approximately \$200,000 and employment was provided for over 150 persons.

fifty and one hundred dollars. Some of the racehorse owners were hotelkeepers, like Jim Watterson of the Telegraph House, and on race days the hotels did a good trade in refreshments and accommodation.

Peel County withdrew from the Home District in 1850 and in 1857 Streetsville, population 1,500, followed suit, becoming incorporated as a village the following year, with John Street as the first reeve, and councillors Henry Rutledge, Jas. Anderson, Thos. Paterson, Henry Ker. The village was considered the Queen of the County and aspired to become the County Town as well as the most important manufacturing centre in Canada West. If the Great Western Railway had gone through Streetsville rather than along the Lakeshore, the prosperity of the village would have been practically assured, but it was not until 1879 that the Credit Valley Railway was put through, and by then it was too late, for industry and commerce preferred locations with better transportation, and Brampton became the County Town.

Streetsville's population gradually dwindled to about 700 where it stayed for about 80 years, and little of significance took place, although it was still a pleasant place to live in. There were four churches, fraternal societies were formed, an addition was built to the Grammar School in 1877, and social life was enlivened by concerts, lectures and balls. Almost continuously from 1849 onwards a Brass Band provided entertainment and occasionally brought honour to the village. In 1870 the Toronto Township Agricultural Society was established, one of the oldest in the province, and it sponsored the Streetsville Fair which was held annually until the early 1950s. In 1887 Streetsville had the distinction of produc-

ing what may be the first commemorative postmark in the world, for the 20th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign, the design of postmaster Robert Graydon.

During the latter half of the century, as people became more interested in sports, lacrosse was popular, the river was excellent for skating and hockey, there was a tennis court, and lawn bowling was enjoyed. All of the sport was by no means tame and organized, and a few fierce but unofficial fights have become legend.

The telephone was first installed in Streetsville in 1885, sidewalks were of boards, and street lighting was from oil lamps that were put out around midnight.

Just after the turn of the century the village council, with Reeve Dr. T. I. Bowie, realized the potential of the Credit River for producing power and decided that the best site for a plant would be the old Ontario Mills used first by the Hydes and later by the Gooderhams. A new dam was constructed, and in 1907 a generator was installed in the power plant built within the original walls of the old flax mill. The water supply pump was operated from the same generator so the village was provided with both water and electricity. The generating station still produces electric power at peak periods and is believed to be the only one now in existence on the Credit River. In 1933 it became part of Ontario Hydro, and in the 1940s a filtration plant was installed and a sewage disposal system started.

Through the half century that included two wars



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection
DRACASS MILL, STREETSVILLE

S. S. Finlay

and a depression Streetsville remained a self-contained little village in a prosperous farming district, contributing loyally to war efforts, and sustaining a few stores, one bank, and several industries such as the mills, Couse's honey and seeds, sash factories, radio parts plant.

Just as Streetsville's earliest prosperity came in the middle of the 19th century, so history repeated itself and the mid 20th century, saw the start of a steady period of expansion. Services such as water, power, and sewers, attracted builders and subdivisions appeared on all available sites. The boom started in 1952, and annexations of land within the next few years added 500 acres to the village. Three public schools and a separate school were necessary for elementary education and a million dollar high school was built in 1958. When Streetsville celebrated in 1959 the centennial of its incorporation as a village, its population had increased to



Courtesy Miss Lorna Magill

ICE JAM ON CREDIT RIVER, STREETSVILLE

4,400, nearly three times what it was at its previous peak. From then on, Streetsville continued to grow, with the stimuli of new people, new industries, new amenities, and in January 1962, with a population of 5,000, it became a Town, Frank W. Dowling being the first mayor.

Now in 1967, with a population of over 6,000, Streetsville is considerably changed, with apartment buildings rising above the older stores and houses in the downtown area. A new Baptist Church has been built on Vista Heights, once called Bonnie Braes by its original owner Laird Paterson. In Streetsville Memorial Park there are splendid facilities for picnics and for sports, an arena with skating rink, and in 1966 an outdoor swimming pool was constructed. The Service Clubs are active and community spirit lively. There is a good Fire Hall and the volunteer fire department is rated among the best in the province. The old high school has been attractively renovated for use as the Town Hall, a new Post Office was built in 1966, and the town's Centennial project is a new Library. The mayor for 1967 is William Tolton, and the reeve J. J. Graham was Warden in 1966.

The spirit of enterprise with which Streetsville was founded a century and a half ago is still strong and there is every indication that it will go from strength to strength.

STREETSVILLE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, BOARDS AND OFFICIALS, 1967

Mayor—Wm. Tolton Reeve—J. J. Graham Deputy-Reeve—George Parker Councillors—Wm. Durie, R. Machin, E. MacLean,

D. Hewson, K. Tomlinson, M. Bell

Clerk—L. McGillivary Treasurer—D. MacDonald Police Chief—D. Fletcher Fire Chief—K. Burns

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION Chairman—Lloyd Hope Members—C. V. Johnston, D. Richmond, Ron Walker

Manager—M. Downs
PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD
Chairman—Douglas Stockley
Vice-Chairman—Homer F. Dunn

Tyreman Members—J. S. Coutts, Mrs. Ingeborg Dodds, William Wagner, Mrs. Ann Wright.

Secretary-Treasurer—R. C. P.



WM. G. TOLTON, B.S.A.
Mayor, 1966-67
Deputy-Reeve, 1965; Councillor, 1962-63-64; Streetsville appointee, Brampton
District High School Board, 1953-58;
graduate Ontario Agricultural College,
1936; publisher and editor.

Township of Toronto Gore

By PADDY THOMAS

HE GORE OF TORONTO, or to use its more plebian name, Toronto Gore, is a gussett of land let in between the townships of Chinguacousy, Toronto, Vaughan and Etobicoke, with the wide end of it stretching along the base of Albion Township.

It has a number of unusual distinctions for a small township. For instance, one of the oldest post offices in the entire country was located in the village of Claireville; in it grew a legendary elm tree named after King William of Orange by Captain John Abraham Odlum of Tullamore; a man, believed to work miracles, lived within its boundaries for a time and as far back as 1859 two "gentlemen farmers" dwelt in the Gore.

This township was surveyed during the latter half of 1818 and the early part of 1819. Shortly after, the first settlers, Archie McVean and his family, trudged into the Gore, making their home on land purchased from one, Rueben Sherwood. It was on Lot 7, concession 8, and it is not known whether or not Mr. Sherwood actually owned this tract of land, or whether he was merely a patentee.

The first log home the McVean family erected was named Terbulgen, after the house they had left behind in their native Scotland. For the first three years, all went well for these pioneers, then tragedy struck in 1822, when Alexander McVean, son of Archie, died from an unknown illness, and in December that same year, Terbulgen was completely devastated by fire. After appealing to the government for aid, Mr. McVean was given a further two hundred acres of land, while his home was rebuilt with the aid of his good natured neighbours. Another son, John, had received a grant of another two hundred acres, for work he had done on the roads, so, altogether, the McVeans had six hundred acres of good farm land.

TWO OF THE GORE'S EARLIEST SETTLERS





ARCHIBALD McVEAN AND HIS WIFE HELEN GORDON

GRAHAMSVILLE

Soon, following the trail more or less blazed by the McVeans, came the Grahams, Bells and Lawrences and the Reids and the Phillips, some making the journey in the first covered wagons to come into Peel County. It was the Grahams who gave their name to Grahamsville, the small village on the sixth line between the townships of Gore and Toronto. The village grew up on land that was owned by the Graham family, who, at one time, owned all four corners. The first store located there was kept by Messrs. George and Thomas Graham, who were granted a tavern licence in December 1819.

Postal services began in the village in 1852 and both George and Thomas Graham served as post masters for a time. They were followed by another store-keeper, Peter Lamphier, then a Miss Theresa Lamphier, Peter's daughter or sister, became the first post mistress. Another woman, Miss Ida Steele was next and finally, Alfred Baldock, who was serving as post master when the Grahamsville postal service came to an end in 1915.

T. B. Phillips, an intelligent and versatile man, who arrived with the Grahams, was a farmer, a Captain of the Militia, a Justice of the Peace and a teacher. One of his sons graduated in Medicine from Trinity College when only twenty, becoming the trusted and popular Dr. T. G. Phillips, who served the Grahamsville community for many years and had a practice that took him as far afield as Mono Mills and Orangeville.

The village could boast a very fine hostelry, built in 1831 and called the Magnet Hotel. This two storey, twenty room establishment was run efficiently by one, Robert Bell, but alas, in October, 1880, it was burned to the ground and with it the Masonic Hall, the Agricultural Building and the row of stables adjacent to the hotel. Despite the devastation, nobody was killed.

Other early businesses and businessmen in the village were the large carriage, wagon and plough manufacturing factory owned by John Watson, which afterwards became the Agricultural Building; John Hughes, the blacksmith; William Ellwood's tailoring establishment; Andrew Herbert who painted homes and carriages; Thomas Dorsey, a wagonmaker; John Hessey, also a blacksmith, and William Clifton, a shoe-maker.

Besides Dr. T. G. Phillips there were J. R. Cousins, and Martin Morrison, both Physicians and Surgeons; Arthur Nesbitt, musician and bailiff, Rev. B. Jones, Wesleyan Minister, Rev. J. G. Armstrong, Anglican Minister and John Simms, gentleman.

The headquarters of the Number One Militia Company—36th Battalion was located in Grahamsville and in 1866, during the Fenian raids, this company with fifty five men, took off for Niagara. In charge of them were Captain Thomas Graham, Lieutenant Arthur Nesbitt and Ensign William Graham.

It is said that the community never completely recovered from its ordeal by fire and very little is left today of the Grahamsville that once was.

CASTLEMORE

Visiting the other villages in The Gore in alphabetical order, we come to Castlemore, on the Gore Road, which all began with a log inn. Gradually more and more houses were built up near the hotel, then a general store opened in 1842. Joseph Cullingham opened a wagon shop, Patrick Fanning became the village blacksmith followed by a Mr. Eckels, and finally by Milton Young, who shod horses in the area until there were no more to shoe, and the smithy had to close his forge. A second tavern opened on the Jackson property, so naturally became known as Jackson's Inn.

This hotel served as a polling station for ward 3 with the inn-keeper, Mr. Jackson acting as returning officer.

By this time the old log inn had disappeared and in its place was the Traveller's Home Inn, a large two storey hotel with a driving shed built on to it. The large room over the shed was used for various meetings. This too became a polling division with John Adams as returning officer for ward 4. An Alex Lawson kept one of the hotels in 1859 and so did Elizabeth Hassard (or Hazzard) who also had a store.

Castlemore's first school was built on the property of Patrick Dougherty on lot 12. Theophilis Norton was the first teacher to come to the school. A large congregation made full use of the Anglican Church in the village and many of the residents, including the Kerseys and the Blands, held garden parties and suppers in order to raise funds for their church. It was admirable that these events were supported by both the Anglicans and their Catholic neighbours.

Friendly horse races were held from time to time on the Gore Road, to see which farmer owned the fastest horse and dances were held in the hall of one of the inns which had changed its signboard to read "The Morning Glory Inn." The hall was used as a paint shop by a Mr. O'Leary, who made wagons during the week, but on the night of the dance, all would be spanking clean, and festoons would hang from the beams, whilst Mr. O'Leary's band played the music for the reels and dances. Floor managers, or masters of ceremonies were frequently respected men of the community like William Kersey, John Julian, George Ezard and F. Pendergast.

In January, 1854, the first postal service was inaugurated in the village and the first postmaster was Michael Broughton, followed by John Murphy, John Hooper, Frances Hazzard, George Dale, Charles Lamphier and John Taylor, who was still there in 1918 when the Post Office was closed in favour of rural mail delivery, after thirty years of service.

The Castlemore village store changed hands many times and some of the names of its proprietors were the Hazzards, the Ezards, Mattie Byrne, William Grant and the Lamphiers, Hoopers and Taylors.

John Carefoot was the first master of the Orange Lodge that was formed in 1834. This Lodge—L.O.L. Victoria 168, held its meeting in the Inn where they could later buy a gallon of beer for ten cents or the same amount of whiskey for twenty five cents. On the 12th of July each year, the lodge held a special march led by the Worshipful Master on horseback. They assembled outside the village inn and tramped up as far as the cemetery on the hill. Here they rested a while before returning home. Drummer on these occasions for many years was one, William Bell.

Itinerant ministers had served the village, preaching

their sermons in home and barns in the community. However, by 1845, through much diligence on the part of a church building committee, enough funds had been raised to enable a church to be built on land donated by John Erwin on the north east corner of Lot 9, Concession 9. On Sunday, January 18, 1846, the village church was thrown open for its first public service with Rev. George Hill conducting that service, assisted by Rev. Thomas Phillips.

The present church was opened on October 23, 1888, during Rev. Morley's incumbency.

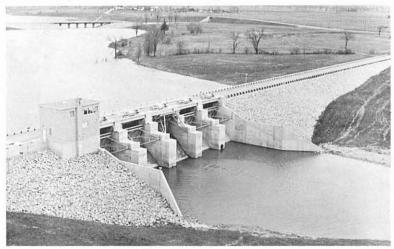
Little remains of the once thriving village of Castlemore, but one can still find the village store and one can still worship in the old Anglican church.

CLAIREVILLE

It was Jean du Petit Pont de la Haye who gave the village of Claireville its name. This gentleman originally owned the land on which the village is situated and he named it after his oldest daughter, Claire. It was he and Robert Bowman who appeared as "gentleman farmers" on the 1859 map of Peel County.

The first settlers in this area were the Porters, the Lawrences, the O'Grady's, Dunns, Kings, Cawthras and Bowmans and the first house in the village was built in 1832—according to the Walker and Miles Atlas dated 1877, it was occupied as a public hotel by John Dark. The next building to go up was the Congregational Church, which had Rev. Harris as minister. John Donaldson built the first store and it was occupied and run by Messrs. Mason and Tisdale for a short time. Among other store keepers to follow them were John Guardhouse and Messrs. Linten and Patterson. The Poplar Hotel, built on the Lawrence property, on the corner of the Indian Line and Gore Road, was first run by Edward Walsh and in the 1870's by C. P. Royal. At this time the Queens Hotel was also flourishing with Patrick Smyth behind the bar.

Thomas M. Savage, M.D., a Physician and Surgeon, was a resident of Claireville with Dr. W. H. Black the village dentist. Angus McDonald was the butcher and Charles Wolff worked as a cabinet maker. A saddle shop and harness repair works was run by a Mr. Byrne, using the old stables of The Poplar Hotel for his premises. There was also a tannery, a tailor's shop, a shoe-maker and a wagon maker in the village.



NEW CLAIREVILLE DAM AND RESERVOIR

is located on the west branch of the Humber River and straddles the boundary between Etobicoke and Toronto Townships with a large portion of the reservoir in Toronto Gore.

It had its own Temperance Lodge and in 1860 the Claireville Community Hall and Park Association was inaugurated.

Robert Bowman, who had operated the village store for a time, became the first Post Master when the Humber Post Office was opened in the village in 1842. He was followed by Thomas Bell, John Linton, James Robinson, James Linton, Frank Howgill and Mark Ezard. The post office closed in 1915.

The man who had been granted the honour of naming the village, because he was the owner of the most acres of land in the area, J. P. De La Haye, was also Justice of the Peace, and built a courthouse on his property, which was once used as a temporary meeting place by the members of the Toronto Gore Council. He also donated property on the Indian Line on which to build a Roman Catholic church. His only son, Alcide, practised as a medical doctor in the area for some years.

Road conditions around Claireville, in the early spring, were exceptionally bad, with wagons sinking up to their axles in mud on newly opened roads. Because of this, a group of citizens formed the Albion Plank Road Company, in order to extend a plank road out to Claireville. A Thistletown farmer, John Grubbe, was named president with James Sleightholme, John Kellam, John Porter, John De La Haye as local directors and Robert Bowman as treasurer. Toll gates appeared at two locations on the Indian Line, one at the Gore Road and one at the Tenth Side Road in the Gore and travellers paid three pence halfpenny toll charge for a horse and a load, two pence for a horse and rider or two horses and five pence for two horses pulling a load, for almost seven years, up until 1853.

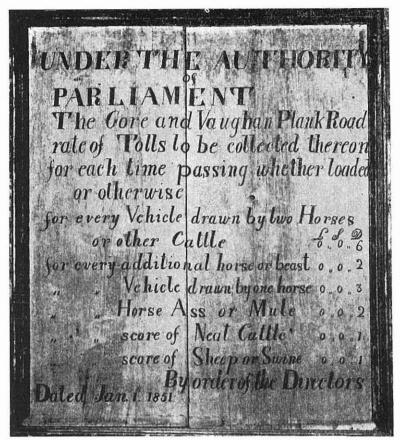
There are only a few homes left in Claireville today, and its name, instead of recalling to memory a thriving village, brings to mind a vast dam, recently constructed in a new Metropolitan Toronto Conservation Area located just beyond the village—but because of this, the name of Claireville will never die, even if its last few houses should disappear from the bend in the road.

COLERAINE

The name of the village of Coleraine, we are told, was derived from the names of two of the families that settled there—the Coles and the Raines and its commercial centre was built on a part of a thirty four acre parcel of land originally purchased by John O'Grady in 1832. Charles Dunn bought it in 1833 and ten years later sold it to Edward Kersey, who sub-divided a small part of the land, keeping thirty-one acres himself. The lots were resold several times, but when Thomas St. John purchased a half acre from William Parr in 1849, and later built a store—well—that was the beginning of Coleraine.

Mr. St. John became the first postmaster, when postal services began in 1852, serving in that capacity until 1861 when he sold out to Thomas Shuttleworth. In September, 1866, the post office closed for several months, for lack, perhaps of a postmaster. When it re-opened in January, 1867, John Gardhouse was the new postmaster, staying until 1871.

No name for a postmaster is recorded from the time John Gardhouse resigned until Mrs. Margaret Kelly took over as post mistress from 1874 until 1876. Thomas St. John, son of the original owner was then supposed to have taken over, remaining in that position until 1904, but,



THE OLD TOLL-GATE SIGN

This sign measuring 3'71/2" x 4'21/2" was made from two boards, one measuring 191/4", the other 221/4" wide. It was nailed in the northwest corner of the toll-gate house and exposed to the weather for seventy years. The boards have neither decayed nor split and the paint still retains its jet-black lustre. It is now a treasured museum piece.

according to the Walker and Miles Atlas, a Joseph Street

was postmaster and store keeper at that time.

The Ward family followed Mr. St. John Jnr., for one year, then came H. B. Gee, who took over until 1911, when W. J. Watson purchased the store. He was post-master until March, 1916, when Coleraine's postal services ended and rural mail delivery was introduced. When Mr. Watson retired, his son Neil, and his daughter-in-law, Mary, carried on the business, and probably would be there yet, had not Highway 50 been widened in 1963, necessitating the extinction of this fine village store.

Coleraine's first blacksmith shop was opened by Dan McGahee or McGahae in the 1850's. George Jones took over Dan's smith around 1860 and some six years later sold out to Thomas Mitchell. Other blacksmiths to follow were a Mr. Anderson, a Mr. Stanley and George Arnott, who carried on the waning business until his bellows

ceased blowing in 1913.

Naturally, this village had its share of hotels. One was the Beehive, assumed built by Joseph Allen, which burned down in the early nineteen twenties. Then there was Archie McKinnon's The Coleraine Hotel, which he sold to John Whitehead in 1860 and whose widow, Sarah Whitehead, sold to J. B. Fitzsimmons four years later, when her husband died. The last known owner of this hotel was Alexander Thornburn, but what happened to the hotel building—goodness knows!

Joseph Parr built The Temperance Inn and William Parr was the first inn-keeper. A Temperance Lodge met here every Thursday and it is thought this must have been the first inn in the area. The building was finally moved to a farm in Vaughan Township for use as a shed.

Other Coleraine businessmen were Matthew Holtby

who built a wagon shop and later sold out to Malcolm McFarlane who was assisted by John Hanham a wheel-wright and James Mitchell, who was both blacksmith and wagon maker. The last owner of the wagon maker's concern was Michael O'Leary.

The children of the village first attended Hegler's School in the Gore, but when it closed down, some went to Burlington School and others to Coleraine School, both located in the neighbouring township of Vaughan.

Coleraine residents worshipped in the Wesleyan Methodist Church on the Coleraine Side Road, which existed from 1861 until 1901 when it joined the Central United Church, It was a frame building with an ample driving shed adjoining it, plus a woodshed and a good fence surrounding the lot. Building began on the Central United Church in 1902 and its doors were opened for the first service on March 1st, 1903.

Coleraine could boast a prosperous Orange Lodge inaugurated in 1856. First Master of L.O.L. 696 Coleraine (Craven's Lodge) was Alex Oves. The lodge was called Craven's Lodge because the first meetings were held in a room rented from one, James Craven, for twenty five cents per year. The cost of living and renting must have risen even in those days because the landlord eventually raised the rent to one dollar per annum. The lodge became less active in 1900 and meetings were held on an irregular basis after 1907. Twice efforts were made to kindle interest in the old lodge, but in 1914 L.O.L. Coleraine closed down officially.

Grange Hall 194, attached to the Ninth Grange Division was also located in the village around 1876 with Thomas Webster as president and Isaac Devins secretary, but this too, closed its doors a long time ago.

EBENEZER

Although there was never an actual village of Ebenezer, the name given to the church encompassed the surrounding area too. The present Ebenezer Church stands on land that was deeded to the community by James and Ann Sleightholme in 1847 for the small sum of five shillings. The first appointed trustees were John Kellam, James Nichols and John Ackrow of Vaughan together with Francis Sleightholme of "Toronto in the Gore" and Thomas Hersley of Chinguacousy. Their signatures on the deed of transfer were witnessed by Daniel Hewgill and Thomas Adams, minister in charge of the Etobicoke circuit. The first church was built of mud brick by the Primitive Methodists and given the name of Ebenezer. Services were held at different times to those held in the Hilltop Schoolhouse, since some of the people in the neighbourhood attended both Sunday meetings.

Precenters led the singing in Ebenezer Church, as in others, since there were no church organs in the mid-1800's in the tiny rural churches. The earliest on record in this particular church was one, James Sleightholme Jnr., a singing master who was the nephew of Squire Sleightholme.

The mud church was replaced by a brick chapel in 1858 and sometime in the sixties, the first organ was installed with Miss Jane Sleightholme the first organist. She married Thomas Nattress, but continued as organist until her sister, Victoria, took over the position. She was followed by a number of local feminine organists and even now, the Ebenezer Church Organist is a woman—Mrs. J. Robinson.

Ebenezer Cemetery was established the same year as

the church—1847—on the Sleightholme land and the death of John Smith, stepson of James Sleightholme Sr., was the earliest recorded. He was drowned on June 11th, 1836 when only 21 years old. His remains were transferred to Ebenezer cemetery when his brother was buried in 1848. The brother's death was the second to be placed on record. An imported granite stone marks the Sleightholme family plot and other familiar names found in the old cemetery are Agar, Elcoat, Hersley, Robinson, Clarkson, Dobson, Peacock, Nattress, Lansdell and Emanuel Brown, who had been a local preacher. In the spring of 1929, the cemetery came under perpetual care when funds were subscribed by relatives of those interred therein.

An older cemetery in the Ebenezer district is Hilltop Gore Cemetery which came into being in 1832 when John Eaton and Dickenson Fletcher both gave half an acre of land for a graveyard. The first burial to take place here was that of a four week old infant—Mary Natris—daughter of Isaac Natris, who was buried on May 21st, 1832. This cemetery came under perpetual care in 1959, when the Claireville Fair Association disbanded. A donation of \$1,000 was given to the fund more or less in memory of the many pioneer members of the Fair Board who were buried there. Now there is a cairn erected in the little grave yard commemorating those pioneers.

Ebenezer School, built back in 1891, is used as the Township Council Chamber.

GORE AND STANLEY'S MILLS

Gore Mills, a small settlement located near the Sixth Line, contained a grist mill owned by Christopher Burwell but occupied and operated by Joseph Thurston.

Stanley's Mills was once known as Metcalfe's Hollow after the first postmaster—John Metcalfe, and was settled as early as 1820.

A mill was built on the creek that runs through the hollow, where the village was located, by a Mr. Stanley in the 1840's, and so the village became known as Stanley's Mills.

John Metcalfe turned over the post office to John Woodill in 1833 who then transferred it to Robert Woodill the next year and around this time, Donald Macdonald opened a blacksmith shop on the west side of the road.

The family of Balfours operated the village store and on the second floor, two of the Balfour girls ran a millinery shop, establishing a large clientele among the ladies of the countryside.

The men-folk too, could keep up with the masculine fashions because the village had its own tailor — John Evans. Joseph Blackburn ran an inn, John Birbridge established a wagon makers shop, John Saul built a mill and had William Watkins as his miller.

A farmer who operated a tannery, Joseph Figg, was also the local Justice of the Peace and became postmaster in 1853. Arthur Griffith followed him and in 1859, Christopher Burrell undertook the post. It was he who established the Gore Mills nearby, which had two runs of stones and was supervised, for a time, by Richard Burrell.

Thomas G. Jackson became postmaster from 1859 to 1863 then Christopher Burrell resumed the responsibility again from 1864 to 1886.

The small inn was replaced by a large hostelry in the 1870's which was known as The Grand Hotel, and was the half-way house and meeting place of the travelling teamsters and local farmers.

Either because the villagers preferred to worship elsewhere, or because they were not exactly a God-fearing community, the Methodist Church that was erected in 1859, soon fell into disuse, despite the ministerings of Rev. E. Wood D.D. Today, the foundations of that church can still be seen, although little else remains of the village.

At one time, Gordon Tucker operated a mill renowned for the quality of its ground flour and another mill was worked by William Alderson. A carriage works was operated by Henry Pearon, who took on the grist mill also, around 1885, and the local cabinetmaker was William Linfoot.

TORMORE

Hart's Corners or Hartville were the names once given to the village of Tormore. The first names were attributed to Robert Hart, a settler from northern England, while Tormore is thought to be of Irish origin.

A Tipperary Irishman, Thomas Smyth, built the first business in the vicinity, a small hotel in the 1840's, then an Englishman, Thomas Shuttleworth, established a blacksmith shop. Mr. Smyth's brother, William, built a general store and residence in 1855 and on it was painted the information "Hartville Cheap Store; Wm. Smyth & Co." William Graham, another Irishman, opened a store on the Albion side of the village, and both sold hard liquor wholesale by the gallon.

Mr. Graham's brother-in-law, William Lyness opened a weaving business then followed a wagon maker's shop

and a plough making establishment.

In order to be a better farmer, Thomas Smyth sold his hotel to James Doyle in 1861 and that same year, William Graham established a post office in his store, and that is when the village became Tormore. When he died in 1869, his daughter, Miss M. J. Graham, became post mistress. She married veterinarian, Robert Robinson, of Mono Road, and they took up permanent residence in the Graham house, bringing a veterinary surgeon to the area. Mr. Robinson was, apparently, the first student to graduate from the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, taking his diploma in March, 1866.

When Mrs. Robinson gave up the post office in 1873, Thomas Shuttleworth operated as post master from his own house, establishing the post office on the Gore side of Tormore. William Smyth closed the Hartville Cheap Store at around the same time, and his brother, Thomas, acquired the shop, leaving his son to run the family farm. He later became the postmaster when Mr. Shuttleworth retired in 1880, which meant the post office, located in the Hartville Cheap Store, was now in the Vaughan Township portion of Tormore. Mrs. Smyth looked after the post office while her husband managed the store and farm implement agency.

The nearest church to the village was Shiloh Church and Cemetery. The congregation of the church merged with that of Coleraine to build a new one and the old frame church and horse sheds were torn down in 1902. The cemetery remains though, and a conscientious board of trustees keep the grounds in good order. During the widening of Highway 50, new stone posts were erected at the front of the cemetery by the Ontario Department of Highways and a new fence is to be completed, giving the old burial ground a cared-for look.

School, a log structure built on the property of Christian

The village children, at one time, attended Hegler's

Hegler, who was believed to have been the first teacher. It was closed in 1865, after being in operation for fifteen years.

TULLAMORE

Tiny Tullamore, at one time, must have been the location for the largest hotel in Peel County. It stood three stories high and was reputed to have fifty rooms within its confines. Unfortunately, it does not still stand to let us view the opulence of a century ago. It was burned down in 1935, when owned and operated by a Mr. Longheed.

One of the earliest pioneers to settle in the district, Abraham Odlum, gave the village its name, after the place he had left behind in Ireland. J. and J. Lindsay established a store in the village and were doubtless, members of the same family who established the grain elevators there. Another inn was built by Joseph Milligan, but it was a much smaller one than the first, with only one story. It later became a store, then the private dwelling house

of Johnny Carberry.

There used to be two blacksmith's shops in Tullamore, one run by a Mr. McDonald and the other by Milton Young, and then a John Duncan set up a smithy in the village too, probably taking over from one of the other horse shoe makers. William Jordan had a wagon shop with an upper storey, which he shared with a cabinet maker, Richard Dynes. When Mr. Jordan moved to Brampton in 1900, Mcdonald the blacksmith purchased the wagon works building and erected it in front of his shop. The village also had a bootmaker, George Hogg, who made custom boots for only three dollars per pair.

Religious services were held in the tiny Primitive Methodist Church on the Thompson Farm, 17th Side Road. In 1870 the congregation voted to join the Salem Church in Albion and the church building was moved and used for the irreligious practice of slaughtering animals,

becoming a small abbatoir.

There was also quite a remarkably good church in the village—St. Mary's Anglican Church. It was a wooden building with a tall spire and inside it had high backed pews, a large gallery and well designed chancel. I. M. Chafee led the choir of the church, accompanying them on his melodion. As the village grew, more seating was needed for the congregation, so a larger brick church was built by the Peel County contractor, Charles Bullock for \$1,200. The site for this church was donated by William Neely. In 1916, this church burned down.

A very fine teacher, James Brodie, taught the Tullamore and district children for thirteen years from 1861 to 1874. He was a graduate of the University of Toronto and was keenly interested in the sciences. He left Peel

County to teach at Grimsby.

It is hard to believe that Tullamore, described by W. H. Smith in "Canada: Past Present and Future," published in the mid-1800's, as ". . . a miserable, tumble-down, dilapidated looking place. . ." once supported three doctors. They were Dr. F. G. Grant, Dr. Samuel S. Harvey and Dr. John W. Hodgkinson. Despite their conscientious devotion to duty, they could do nothing to waylay the advance of such diseases as Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria that claimed the lives of many of the young children of the village.

There is not too much of the original Tullamore left today, but it still has a village store, which is far more than

a lot of other communities can claim.

WILDFIELD

Wildfield was known both as the Parish of St. Patrick's then Gribbin before given its present name. In the Walker and Miles atlas, Gribbin was described as ". . . a new settlement, containing a Roman Catholic Church and school with Rev. Father Kane incumbent." It also had ". . . a blacksmith shop, a store and post office,"

and it had a population of about 75 souls.

Until 1829 the Roman Catholic settlers used to trek twenty five miles to St. Paul's Church in the village of York—now Toronto, to celebrate Mass. Although a petition for a grant of land was made in October 1828pointing out that the Gore of Toronto was the most central location, and therefore the most fitting location for a place of worship for the residents of Caledon, Albion, Chinguacousy and Toronto Townships, the deed for the land was not granted until early in 1834. A Father Lawlor was appointed priest for the Gore at that time. Wildfield was known by yet another name-Grantuile, after Simon Peter Grant, a wealthy Scottish settler who came to the district in 1833. It was here the priest made his centre of activity, planning and building a frame church, which was to become the first church dedicated to St. Patrick in Ontario. In 1837, Toronto Gore had a new priest, Father Eugene O'Reilly. A widower, he had emigrated to Canada with his daughter in 1832, after his wife had died. He found a home for the girl, and became a student at the classical college of Chambly, near Montreal and was ordained a priest four years later. In March, 1837, he was appointed to his first and only parish at Wildfield, remaining there until 1860, shortly before his death.

Father O'Reilly was a man of many capabilities, not the least being that of a builder. He enlarged and completed his parish church and instigated the building of a church in Caledon and another in Albion townships.

It is said that during Father O'Reilly's twenty four years in Toronto Gore he officiated at the marriage of almost four hundred couples and baptized nearly two thousand souls, some seventy one of whom were adult converts.

In 1859, Father Joseph Michel of Streetsville was sent to assist the aging Father O'Reilly. With his new and capable assistant, the Reverend Father then devoted himself to making good use of the land that had been deeded to the church in 1840. With the approval of Bishop de Charbonnel, he began erecting a large frame school building. On the ground floor were classrooms and a dining hall with dormitory accommodation for eighty boys on the second floor. The third floor provided

rooms for the teaching staff.

With the project still uncompleted, he resigned through ill health in 1860. However, under Father Michel's direction the rectory, a solid brick structure, was completed that same year and when the new pastor, Father Patrick Mulligan arrived, he set about completing the new school which became St. John's Agricultural College. Father O'Reilly was present at the official opening of the school in March 1861 and it turned out to be his last public appearance before his death the following August. He was buried beside the church he had served and loved for almost a quarter of a century. His grave is now under the new church, built in 1895, but a memorial tablet has been inserted into the wall of the church in his memory. In 1875, the school that had been Father O'Reilly's idea was moved from Wildfield to the



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, WILDFIELD

east end of Toronto where it became the St. John's Training School.

A number of priests came and went until Father John Joseph Gribbin appeared on the scene. It was he who approached the authorities re establishing a post office in the village. To the disgust of Squire Ellis, the post office bore the name of the priest "Gribbin", so he petitioned Sir John A. Macdonald's Government to change the name to Wildfield, and this was done in 1891. Father Gribbin served as the postmaster for a time.

There is a legend that in the early days of the Gore, a priestly healer, namely Father Frances McSpirrit, performed miraculous cures. This Roman Catholic priest came to the district as a curate and later was the priest at the Silver Creek Parish in Caledon. He is reputed to have cured a girl, crippled from birth, a man who had great difficulty in moving about and a host of other sick and maimed people. Prior to his death he as good as denied that he had worked miracles stating "It is between the afflicted and God, I know nothing of it."

The first separate school in Peel County was built by the Christian Brothers in the Parish of St. Patrick's, which has since become the community hall. A brick school later replaced the original one and now a fine school is located on the opposite side of the road.

Wildfield has a sub-division called Marysfield, it has an extremely well planned burial ground, with renovations of the old part the work of Father John Lawlor and the men of the parish, and it has one of the strongest community spirits in Peel County. This is one village that does not show signs of neglect or deterioration.

WOODHILL'S CORNERS

Woodhill's Corners was named after a Yorkshire man who became known as Squire Woodill. It is not certain how the 'H' became inserted into the name. It is known, though, that the first settler in the area was Peter McEntee, who arrived in 1819. It was on his farm that the first enterprise was established — it was a cheese factory.

The village's namesake, Squire Woodill, was the first school superintendent in the Gore, and later became the Justice of the Peace. Part of his home on Lot 6, Concession 7 then became a judicial chamber and even a jail. A Mr. Nesbitt became the jailer, and coped with the offenders who sometimes spent a night or two in the jails confines.

There were once two churches in Woodill. One was the Salem Wesleyan Methodist Church which, after a short term of service, became the Grange Hall, and later the temporary home of Alfred Julian, after his home, the original old Woodill house, had burned down. In the adjoining cemetery are buried many of the first pioneers who came to the area, including John Woodill, Capt. Abraham Odlum and his wife Jane, Thomas Ward and Joseph Figg, the first clerk of the Gore of Toronto. There was also a Primitive Methodist Connexion on the south-west quarter of the Robert Woodill estate, purchased for only two pounds sterling.

It was Thomas Ward who kept the village store and there was an inn too, which later served as a store until 1965, when it was demolished, along with the little union school.

The son of a wealthy landowner, J. C. Aikens, who owned land both in Woodill and Richview, represented Peel County as a Member of Parliament in 1860. Also having the initials of J.C. his constituents were far from pleased with his representation of them in the House, so in 1861, a vote of no confidence was recorded against Mr. Aikens, who continued to live on his father's farm until 1873. The Aikens farm was rented from that year until 1898 by John Hooper, then his son, Charles continued to rent the farm until Aikens died in 1904, when he then purchased it. In 1907, the Hoopers built a large, new barn, using trees on the property for the beams and joists. Charles Hooper retired in 1925 and his sons, John and Howard carried on farming this land. John Hooper and his wife moved to Brampton in 1956, where Mr. Hooper served in the capacity of assessor for Peel County.

In the horse and buggy days, three very well known and well respected doctors lived in the vicinity of the village, and attended patients throughout the Gore and Chinguacousy Townships. They were Dr. Fred Middleton, son of one of the Woodhill post masters, Dr. Frank Vanderlip and Dr. George Bowles, who comes from the same family as Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson.



GEORGE EZARD

A farm labourer, George Ezard, born in Yorkshire, England, and coming to Canada when a young man, purchased fifty acres of land in Toronto Gore in 1874, was a famous breeder of registered Clydesdale horses. Before coming to the Gore, he is said to have carried sacks of wheat on his shoulder from Vaughan to Bentinck, where his mother lived, to get it ground for her. An abstemious man, he believed in eating to live not living to eat, and as a result, lived to reach the age of 84. His wife was Mary Burton, daughter of a Vaughan Township pioneer.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Until 1831, The Gore of Toronto was united with Chinguacousy for municipal administrative purposes, and from then on, a meeting was held annually to elect township officials. These meetings were frequently held at Graham's Inn, Grahamsville, Smythe's Inn, Claireville and the Court House, also in Claireville.

Simon Grant was the first township commissioner and served from 1832 to 1846. Working with him was the clerk, the assessor and the tax collector. He was followed by James Sleightholme who served as commissioner until a new by-law was introduced in 1849 for setting up local councils in townships. Mr. Sleightholme therefore became the Gore's first reeve, with the same clerk, John Bland, continuing in the position he held when Sleightholme was commissioner.

Many of the early pioneers served on council in the capacity of reeve or councillor — including Taylor, Burnell, Graham, Jackson, Bland, Hart, Phillips, De La Haye, Craven, Doherty, Hewgill and many, many others, but few of these names are found in the township today.

Joseph Figg, an intellectual, served as clerk treasurer from 1857 to 1859 and other clerks to follow him were William Hewgill, M. E. Broughs, John Johnston, N. Harrison, John O'Reilly and J. J. Julian, who is serving now.

The treasurers have been James Sleightholme, Robert Bell, Thomas Ward, Fred Lansdell, William Taylor, R. J. Wilson, Mrs. C. Cassin and present treasurer, Mrs. Marion Morris.

Today, the governors of Toronto Gore meet in their official council chambers at Ebenezer. During Reeve W. Gladstone Shaw's regime, which lasted from 1952 to 1965 (1952 to 1957 as councillor and from 1958 to 1965 as reeve) the Ebenezer schoolhouse and grounds were purchased by council to use as council chambers and a community hall. The school ceased to be used as such in 1962 when the central school at Castlemore was opened. The old Gore Grange Hall, that had served as the first Gore Council Chamber, has now been demolished and removed. The present councillors are Melville Robinson, Charles Fines, Harold James and William Thorpe, with Reeve Martin Byrne at the helm.

Eight men of the Gore have served as wardens of Peel County, with William Porter being honoured twice, once in 1875 and again in 1884. The others were Walter Watson in 1891, George T. Ward in 1906, John J. Porter in 1915, Nelson Lindsay in 1928, W. J. Hostrawser in 1935. John G. Hooper in 1944, and N. J. Black in 1955.

Some of the families whose names are still remembered and who did much in opening up the Gore were the Thomas Clarks, the Fitzpatricks, the Robinsons, the Julians, the Dohertys, the Bowmans, the Dobsons, the Pendergasts, the Wileys, the O'Haras, the O'Donnells the Ezards. Then there were some businessmen, not previously mentioned like Gordon Tucker, proprietor of the grist and woolen mill and the distillery on Lot 11, Concession 7; Edward Kelly, a merchant on Concession 10; Robert Dale, tanner and currier and maker of boots and shoes; David Nixon who farmed on Ross Nixon's farm; James A. McKay, M.A., Physician and Surgeon and M. E. Brougham, another merchant. These, and many more, can be credited with assisting in the development of the Gore of Toronto.

Township of Toronto

With Its Many Communities

ORONTO TOWNSHIP, perhaps the most urbanized township in Peel County today, was once chiefly noted as an agricultural area that produced, among other crops, large amounts of strawberries and potatoes.

There are few sheep to be found grazing on the township pasture lands today, but, one hundred and ten years ago, it was recorded that the shepherds of Toronto Township sheared their flocks of 24,000 pounds of wool. That same year, farmers in the township produced 20,000 bushels of barley, 189,000 bushels of wheat, 27,000 pounds of butter, besides bumper crops of oats, peas and turnips. At the same time, the township could boast seven grist mills and seventeen saw mills, located in villages that had sprung up along the banks of the Credit River.

The Township of Toronto occupies the southeast end of Peel County. Its surface consists of the Port Credit Sandy Plain across its south end. North of Dundas Street it contains part of the Peel Till Plain. The basal layer of fine till is covered by a clay veneer which was deposited in a glacial lake once covering part of the plain. It is a richly productive area.

In 1821 the township had a population of 803. By 1830 many favourable reports had been sent back across the Atlantic about the new land by the early settlers, and as a result, a great surge of immigrants began to pour into this area. By 1834 its population was over 4,000. By 1836 most of the land had been taken up. In 1851 the population of the township was 7539. They lived in 31 stone, 67 brick, 600 frame and 367 log houses and 89 shacks, 671 persons occupied pieces of land of 10 acres or larger and 36,179 acres were under cultivation out of a total of 60,634 acres recorded. In 1901 the population was 4,690. They lived in 57 stone, 240 brick and 791 frame houses. 57,043 acres were under cultivation out of 63,928 acres recorded. The assessment was \$2,956,325. In 1952 the population was 22,882. The area of the township was 69,558 acres and the assessment was \$24,858,628. In 1966 the population was 85,309, the area was 69,272 acres and the assessment was \$139,916,840.

In the pioneer days the erection of a settler's log house was an important occasion not only because it meant another neighbour but also because it required the settlers to meet. The arrival of the itinerant minister also caused everyone to congregate at a centre. Barn raisings, logging bees, house parties, and concerts in the local schoolhouse or Temperance Hall provided the social events through

several decades. Corn husking and apple-paring bees were added as more of the land was cleared. Transportation by horse and buggy or cutter added to the romance and enjoyment of living especially when the horse would take the driver home safely even if he were asleep. Garden parties, lawn socials and fowl suppers were added to the social events as transportation improved.



OUR CENTENNIAL BLACKSMITH SHOP Still standing, with the date 1867 carved over the doors and marked as one of Peel's Historic Sites, is this 100 year old building on the Dundas Highway, at Summerville.

The nature of the soil made transportation during a rainy season or when the frost was coming out of the ground practically impossible. In order to overcome this condition Plank Road Companies were organized locally to lay pine plank surfaces on timbers embedded in the road top. Such a road was constructed from Streetsville to Springfield, east on Dundas Street to the Stavebank Road and thence south to Port Credit, about 1846.

In 1847 Hurontario Street was planked from Port Credit to the north of the township. About 1848 another plank road was laid on the Sixth Line East from the Richview Sideroad to Mono Mills through Malton. All of these roads had toll gates to collect fees for road maintenance. The Streetsville and Sixth Line Roads reverted to the control of the council about 1879, and Hurontario Street about 1898. They were discontinued in favour of gravelled roads because the traffic became too heavy for the planks. Through the years a continuing problem for Toronto Township Council has been the provision of passable roads and bridges. This service has been greatly improved since the roads have been covered with hard top material.

The Author ALLAN A. **MARTIN**



ALLAN ALEXANDER MARTIN was born in Clarke Township, Durham County, Ontario, October 18, 1896. He received his public school education in rural public schools, Newcastle and Bowmanville High Schools and graduated from the Faculty of Education, Toronto, with First Class Public School and a High School Teacher's certificates. He taught in rural schools for seven years and in Toronto for three

In 1929 be was appointed as public school inspector in East Northumberland. He gave attention In 1929 he was appointed as public school inspector in East Northumberland. He gave attention chiefly to helping the pupils by encouraging good teaching, urging trustees to provide good facilities for learning and by keeping abreast of the new ideas. He stressed the teaching of Agriculture with special emphasis on schoolground improvement, also vocal music and public speaking.

In 1951 Mr. Martin was moved to South Peel, having charge of Port Credit and Toronto Township. This was precisely the time when a heavy growth in population began in these municipalities, requiring the construction of many new schools. Mr. Martin was given the signal honour of having a Junior High School named for him. He retired from school inspecting on August 31st, 1966.

Mr. Martin is Clerk of Session, First United Church, Port Credit and prominent in the work of the South Peel Association for the Mentally Retarded and also with the Peel Music Festival.

On January 7th, 1850, the Home District Council divided the township into five wards but until 1952 the reeve and deputy-reeve and three councillors were elected over the township as a whole. In 1952 each ward elected its own councillor while the reeve and deputy-reeve were elected over the township as a whole. In 1960 the number of wards was increased to seven, each with a councillor of its own. The reeve and deputy-reeve were elected as formerly.

From the earliest days ministers of the gospel visited this township. Before 1925 Primitive Methodist churches were established at Malton and Meadowvale. Wesleyan Methodist churches were located at Burnhamthorpe, Streetsville, Port Credit, Cooksville, Bethesda, Erindale, Churchville, Bethany, Britannia, Eden, Palestine, Grahamsville and Clarkson and perhaps others, while Anglican churches were at Dixie, Erindale, Streetsville, Port Credit and Lakeview; Presbyterian churches at Dixie, Streetsville, Port Credit and Malton. There were Roman Catholic churches at Malton, Dixie and Port Credit. Many more churches of all denominations were constructed between 1925 and 1966.

In 1949 the Toronto Township Planning Board was formed by the Council. It has had a stormy passage since it has been impossible to satisfy many of the requests that have been made to this board. Added to the problem of dealing with local needs and desires the Planning Board has also been subject to direction from the Metro Toronto Planning Board, in certain areas. At times this outside control has amounted to interference that has been resented whole-heartedly.

In 1964 the Sheridan Park Research Centre was initiated by the Ontario Research Foundation which has a large building in use there. Up to 1966 Research enterprises were developed also by the Abitibi Company, Atomic Energy of Canada, British-American Oil Company, Dunlop Rubber Company, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, International Nickel Company, Mallory Battery Company, and Warner-Lambert Company. Over 350 acres of fully serviced land has been secured by the Sheridan Park Research Community and is offered to industry at cost.

EDUCATION

Among the many praiseworthy traits that marked the early settlers of Toronto Township was a keen desire to provide their children with an education. In the main, this consisted in those days of drill on the three R's (Readin', Ritin' and 'Rithmetic). Since school attendance was not compulsory, the amount of education which young folks received, varies greatly. School attendance was not compulsory until 1920 when Toronto Township Council appointed its first attendance officer.

Before 1844 the settlements opened schools where it suited them to do so. In 1844 the Township Council passed a resolution that the school divisions as presented on a map by the local Superintendent of Common Schools should be considered the legal divisions. In 1846, the Home District Council resolved to divide the township into school sections and numbered them, S.S. #3 was laid out between Cooksville (S.S. #2) and Erindale (S.S. #4) but has since been absorbed into these two sections. S.S. #20 was laid out in the northwest corner of the township. It too has disappeared and was replaced by U.S.S. #21 W. S.S. #19 occupied Lots 5 to 8 in Concessions IV and V,

W.H.S. which placed it in the northern part of Streetsville. In a few years it ceased to exist at that location and about 1890 or earlier represented the area occupied by the village of Port Credit.

On January 1st, 1952, Township School Area #1 Toronto Township came into being by order of the Ontario Municipal Board. It comprised the former U.S.S. #2A and 3 (Victory), U.S.S. #9 and 1 (Elmbank), and U.S.S. #21E and 2 (Malton). On December 25th, 1955, the Township Council enlarged this Township School area by including with it all the sections and union sections in the township north of the Base Line Road. On June 20th, 1952, the South Peel Board of Education was organized, following the vote of the ratepayers. It included the former school sections numbered 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,22 and 23 for public school purposes and in addition the village of Port Credit for secondary school purposes, by virtue of a special bill passed by the Legislature of Ontario.

On January 1st, 1964, under the provisions of another bill passed by the legislature, the Board of Education of the Township of Toronto came into existence. It was given jurisdiction over the public schools of the township and over the township and the towns of Port Credit and Streetsville for secondary school matters.

In 1928 the teaching of vocal music was started on a regular basis in several public schools with an itinerant teacher visiting the schools once a week.

In 1938 the first Opportunity Class in Peel County was opened in Lakeview Beach Public School. Since 1951 this service for those pupils who need it has been greatly extended. In 1955 the South Peel Association for Retarded Children was formed. Classes began in February of that year in Clifton Public School in a room provided free of charge by the South Peel Board of Education. In 1958 Red Oaks School was built and put into service. In September 1960, courses for the retarded persons over 18 years of age were started in Red Oaks School. In 1966 the former Creditvale Public School property on the Base Line Road West was secured as a Training Centre for them.

In 1849 Streetsville Grammar School was built and supplied high school education for many pupils in the township. Students from the township also attended Brampton, Oakville and Toronto High Schools. In 1917 a two-roomed Continuation School was opened on Forest Avenue in Port Credit. It continued to operate until 1929 when a new high school was erected further east on the same street. This school building served until 1963 when it was replaced by a beautiful new secondary school on Mineola Road East. In 1928 a two-roomed Continuation School was opened in Cooksville. A third room was added in 1940. It was closed in 1950. The pupils from there attended the Port Credit High School. In 1966 the Britannia Vocational School was put into operation on Elm Drive, Cooksville.

The supervision of schools in Toronto Township has gone through many changes over the years. From 1840 to 1850 the township council appointed a Superintendent of Common Schools who was a member of the local clergy or an important person socially or politically. From 1850 to 1870 the District or County Council elected a person to be Superintendent of Common Schools for the county. From 1870 to 1929 the County Council elected a public school inspector who was usually a person who had taught in high school. From 1930 the elementary school inspectors have been appointed by the Department of

Education and have been persons who have had at least seven years of successful teaching in elementary schools.

The opening of schools in early days was directly

related to the settlement of the various areas.

From 1923 until 1946 thirty-eight public schools have been constructed varying in size from six to thirty-roomed buildings.

The first Separate School in the Township was opened at Malton in January 1948, and named Our Lady of the Airways. From 1954 to 1966 twelve Separate Schools have been built to serve Roman Catholic pupils in the township.

In 1959 the first Parental Christian School (Dutch)

was opened in Toronto Township in Clarkson.

In 1965 land was purchased on the Credit River as a site for the proposed Erindale College. A Board of Governors was appointed in 1966 and was given the challenge to commence classes in 1967.

Thus we record with nostalgic memories the account of days that are gone in education in this township.

BRITANNIA

The small hamlet of Britannia, located on Hurontario Street, four miles north of Cooksville, never grew to a sizeable village, probably due to its close proximity to Cooksville and Brampton and other larger centres of population. It did have a post office that was put into service in 1863 and in 1877 boasted a population of a hundred persons. It then had a wagon shop, a blacksmith shop, a large brick schoolhouse, a fine brick church and an Orange Hall.

Gradually the blacksmith, the wagon maker and others moved away, until, in 1967, only the church and the school house remain, of the original buildings there.

Britannia has an odd claim to fame, because the second unsolved murder to take place in Toronto Township, happened in a small service station there some thirty years ago. One, Joe Lamerse, who ran the garage and store, was shot to death and robbed by an unknown assailant, and no clue to his identity ever came to light. The first unsolved murder happened in the south end of the township ten years previously, when the body of an American whose name was Rumboldt (as far as can be ascertained) was discovered by a milkman on his rounds at the end of a cul-de-sac.

Today' Britannia's old brick church stands like a sentinel at the junction of Highways 10 and 401.

BURNHAMTHORPE

Burnhamthorpe was originally named "Sand Hill", or "Sandy Hill". Due to confusion with another place of the same name, it was decided to call it "Burnhamthorpe" in honour of Lord Nelson's birthplace in England.

In the early days the Puggy Huddle hotel was in operation at the corner of the Back Line (Burnhamthorpe Road) and the Second Line East. It was a favourite stopping place for farmers from the north on their way to market in Toronto. They were in the habit of coming down Hurontario Street to the Back Line and then east to the hotel where they stayed over night. Getting an early start in the morning they proceeded to the Third Line East (Dixie Road) and south over the corduroyed sections to Dundas Street and thence to Toronto. In spite of the hotel being located at the Second Line corners, the settlement grew at the Third Line corners. About 1842, land was donated at these corners for a school site and a community cemetery.

In 1876 it was a small village with a population of

about 100. It contained a blacksmith shop, wagon shops, a shoemaker shop and a general store, and on February 1st, 1862, Burnhamthorpe post office was opened.

Since there was not yet a church, the itinerant Methodist minister held services in the Sons of Temperance Hall. In 1877 the first Methodist Church was built. In 1925 it became the United Church. The first local physician was Dr. Aikins who lived near the village. Dr. Grove settled there later and served the community for many years.

Since 1948 many subdivisions have been built, which has resulted in an impressive residential growth of single dwellings and town houses. The population in 1966 was approximately 8,000.



FIRST PRIZE FOR FARM IMPROVEMENT

A Toronto Township farmer won first prize in the Peel County Section of the Centennial Farmstead Improvement competition. Bill Brander and his wife Mae have lived in the Steele's Avenue farm ever since they were married, 21 years ago, and last summer they painted a new name on the barn "Brandalea" because it is just across the road from Bramalea. Helped by their three children, Shirley, Harry and Bob, they painted the barn dark red, hung flower boxes from the barn windows and ringed the building with hollyhocks. The barn and other parts of the farm were floodlit during the Christmas holiday. Mae Brander is the daughter of Toronto Gore pioneer, George Ezard. Mr. and Mrs. Brander are seen receiving their award from County farm judge, E. Loughlin.

CHURCHVILLE

"Churchville, from its location on the Credit River, has the best water privileges of any place in the county" was the opinion of a writer in 1877. Since that time the amount of water coming down the river has been greatly reduced in quantity at certain seasons, due to the removal of the forests from its headwaters and from all parts of its watershed.

Churchville was supposed to have been named after Amazia Church, an early settler and the person credited with donating two acres of land for a cemetery in which he was the first person to be buried. One person who has done considerable research on this point has found that the only person by the name of "Church" who ever owned land in the area was named "Orange". It would appear that the claim that Amazia gave his name to Churchville was not well founded. The first recorded land grant in Churchville was of 100 acres to Jacob Brill dated July 21, 1821.

In the 1830's Churchville was a large thriving community. Before 1840 it had post office which was not closed until July 15th, 1918.

In 1857 Churchville was one of the most flourishing

villages in Peel as it was situated in the centre of the county, in the midst of highly productive agricultural land and contained nearly all the wealth of the manufacturers of the county. Its importance was emphasized by the fact that it was considered as a possible seat for the county town. These advantages declined in importance with the advent of railroads in other parts of the area. In 1878 the Credit Valley Railroad was put into service through the village, but the high hopes that were entertained for Churchville's revival were not realized.

From 1950, some people who found employment in Brampton, Malton or Oakville have moved into the community wherever an empty house could be found. In 1955, much of the land was purchased by the United Lands Corporation on a speculative basis, causing a definite reduction in the amount of farming done.

CLARKSON

Clarkson was settled in 1808 by Thomas Marigold and Benjamin Monger and families. Warren Clarkson came with his brother Joshua on the advice of Mr. Monger and made his home with the Monger family. Mr. Merigold took up Lots 29 and 30, Concession III and IV S.D.S. (South of Dundas Street) fronting on Lake Ontario. Mr. Monger took up Lot 30 Concession II S.D.S.

In 1811, Brock Pollard opened an inn on the Middle Road, nearby. In 1819, Warren Clarkson purchased the south half of Lots 29 and 30, Concession II S.D.S. and built a frame house of more generous proportions than was the custom in that period. This property was purchased in 1936 by Major John Barnett and has been successfully restored by him. In 1835 Warren Clarkson bought the south half of Lot 28, Concession II S.D.S.

Stage coaches from Toronto came to Springfield during 1834 along Dundas Street and then south to the Lake Shore Road along a trail that followed approximately what was later the Clarkson Road. Warren Clarkson had a finger board on the west side of this trail at the corner of Lake Shore Road. A little after 1835, Mr. Clarkson built a store on this trail near where the railroad now is situated. In 1837 a Mr. Bush had an inn and stopping place for the stagecoaches on this trail south of the present location of the Clarkson Public School.

Shortly after 1824, an acre of land was secured from a Mr. Chambers to be used as a burial ground and was called "Chambers' Spring Creek Grave Ground". Warren Clarkson was a trustee of this graveyard from the beginning. In 1859 an additional half acre was purchased.

In 1850 the Clarkson Road was opened by the township council, and in 1853 the Great Western Railway purchased a right-of-way and extra land for a siding from Warren Clarkson. When the railway operations began in 1855 a station was built there and naturally was named "Clarkson's". It bore this name until 1962 when the "s" was dropped.

In 1875 Clarkson post office was opened with William Clarkson as the postmaster. He was succeeded by his son, Warren F., and in 1901 by his daughter Edith who continued as postmistress until 1919.

With the opening of the railway, much more business was carried on in Clarkson. As the years passed, fruit growing, packing, storing and shipping became an important industry. In 1908, Alex Durie built a general store at Clarkson's Station. In 1941, the British American

Oil Company started their oil refinery near the lake. This has been developed into a huge complex of storage and refining facilities. Since 1954 many subdivisions have been developed and many industries have begun operations.

An interesting connection with the past has been developed in Meadowbrook Park where the pioneer house of Lewis Bradley has been sited. This house will be known as the Lewis Bradley Pioneer Museum and will contain relics of the early days close to one of the earliest settled parts of this township.

COOKSVILLE

Cooksville was named after Jacob Cook who came to Toronto Township in 1815, purchased Lot 16 Concession I S.D.S. (South of Dundas Street) in 1819 for \$30, married and settled there. In 1820 he contracted with the Government to carry His Majesty's mails and finally served most of Ontario. This made Cooksville an important centre in that respect. The first post office was opened prior to October 6th, 1839 at the corner of Dundas Street and Hurontario Street and was named Toronto Township. Later it was called Cooksville to honour its illustrious citizen.

As settlement increased it became an important shopping and service centre for a large area. It was an important stagecoach stop between Toronto and Hamilton.

In 1852 a disastrous fire swept through the village causing great financial loss and leaving only a few homes. The opening of the Great Western Railway through Port Credit in 1855 hindered its revival.

Cooksville became the seat of the Toronto Township Council in 1873.

In 1877, Cooksville had a population of about 300. It contained the head office of the Canada Vine Growers' Association, which added to its prosperity. The late Hon. Thomas L. Kennedy, a citizen of Dixie, stated that the Canada Vine Growers' Association had sent grapevine cuttings to France to help the famous Louis Pasteur overcome the blight that threatened to ruin the grape industry of that country. The French were so appreciative of this assistance that when Mr. Kennedy, as Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, many years later, requested permission to bring in grapevine cuttings from France to improve the grape industry of this province, the French Government consented, contrary to their established custom.

Messrs. Parker and Gordon had a large oil refinery about a mile east of the village and did an extensive business in the production of oil for heating and lighting. James Payne had a steam mill. There was only one church — the Canada Methodist, and one large, two-storey, brick school employing two teachers. There were three main stores, a bakeshop, two blacksmith's shops, a carriage factory and two hotels.

In 1878, the Credit Valley Railway was built, which made Cooksville an important shipping point for a wide selection of farm products.

The Cooksville Brick Company began operations in 1911 and recently has greatly extended its business by becoming a subsidiary of Domtar Construction Materials Ltd.

By 1966, Cooksville had been sub-divided over a wide area. As well as varied types of residences, it now has many high-rise apartment buildings. It also has a number of industries located adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Confederation Square is the central, focal point of Cooksville, where, in a beautifully landscaped area, the Municipal Buildings, Police Court, Township Library and Toronto Township Board of Education offices are sited.

DERRY WEST

Derry West is located on Hurontario Street, four miles south of Brampton and 1½ miles east of Meadowvale. In 1877 it had two churches, a school house a Sons of Temperance Hall, an Orange Hall, and blacksmith shop. Its post office was opened on August 6th, 1851. It was closed for a few months in 1882 and then reopened to close finally on July 15th, 1901.

In 1966 only the closed school house remained, accompanied on the other three corners of the Derry Road and Hurontario Street by garages.

The oldest lady to have been born in Peel County, and the nearest one to being a centenarian was Mrs. Chris Irvine, a native of Derry West, who died early in 1967, aged 95.

The grandparents of Mrs. Irvine settled in the area in the eighteentwenties and she was born in the family log cabin on the Third Line East, just north of the Derry West Side Road, in Toronto Township, on December 27th, 1871. She was christened Francis Margret Ann Price.

Mrs. Irivine had five sisters and two brothers. One of them, William John Henry, was possibly Peel's only "Confederation Baby," since he was born on July 1st, 1867.



MRS. CHRIS IRVINE

With wry humour, Mrs. Irvine once said, "... the women never worked" in the old days, because all they did was spin, churn butter, crank the honey extractor, dip candles, make soap, bake bread, mend clothes, look after the children, tend the poultry and gather wool from the sheep, besides seeing that their menfolk had all their requirements. Her description of bread baking, a twice weekly operation, shows up one of the many difficulties the home-makers experienced a long time ago. The loaves were baked in a brick oven in the garden, and to test whether or not the oven was ready, one inserted one's arm into it, counted up to twenty and if you couldn't make it, the oven was too hot—if however, you counted more than that number, the oven was too cold.

According to Francis Irvine, the eating habits on the farms have changed little in the past century. There was always plenty of fresh produce just as there is today. On special occasions like barn raisings, harvesting or haying there were additional tarts and pies and specialties, and no matter when or where the family sat down to a meal, discipline at table was severe.

She recollected the men driving oxen and horses, hunting foxes and groundhogs, and the women quilting and making preserves. Then there were the rare social events, dances, picnics and long treks by horse-drawn buggy to see the horse-drawn barges on Welland canal.

Mrs. Irvine had wanted to be a school teacher and used to walk one and a half miles to Hanlan's School each day. She entered high school at 13.

On March 21, 1894, she married Mr. Chris Irvine and they spent their honeymoon at Buffalo.

This fine old lady was living with her daughter at Port Credit at the time of her death.

DIXIE

Dixie was established as a village on Dundas Street in the early eighteen hundreds with its location approximately fourteen miles from Toronto. At first it was known as Sydenham and sometimes by its nickname — Irish Town. Later it was renamed after Dr. Dixie, the village's first resident, practicing physician.

In 1837, a Dixie homesteader by the name of Absolom Wilcox, a sympathizer to William Lyon Mackenzie's cause, made his home into a temporary sanctuary for the weary Mackenzie and his band of footsore rebels. Mackenzie and his men were given sustenance by the Wilcox family and allowed to rest behind blanketed windows, to ensure they were not observed. Several of the Wilcox sons took part in the rebellion.

Dixie has the oldest church and graveyard in Peel County. The first church was built in 1816 near the northeast corner of Dundas Street and Cawthra Road. It was a joint effort by all the Protestant denominations in the area. John Bell described the side of the church as being constructed of wonderful pine timber, fifty five feet long without a knot and of the same diameter throughout its entire length. In 1836 the Protestant denominations built a stone church to replace the log structure. The Anglicans worshipped at 11 a.m., the Presbyterians at 2 p.m., and the Methodists at 7 p.m. The Methodists built a new church at Cooksville about 1845. The Anglicans built a brick church in 1870. The Presbyterians built a brick church north of the cemetery in 1922 and the old stone church was renovated through a bequest of the Sir William Gage Estate in 1933 and used by the Baptists.

In 1877 the village had a population of 150. John Kennedy operated a first-class general store and did an extensive business. He also managed the post office which



Courtesy of the Perkins Bull Collection

James Bloomfield

DIXIE UNION CHAPEL

Built in 1836 and known as the Old Stone Chapel.

was opened on April 1st, 1864. It became a sub-post office on July 3rd, 1961. There were two carpenter shops, a blacksmith shop, three churches, a large brick schoolhouse and a hotel.

Dixie was an important centre for growing and processing fruit and vegetables for the Toronto market.

Dixie continued as a centre of trade and commerce until the railroad and automobile made it easy and profitable to shop in larger centres. During the first half of the twentieth century commercial activities almost ceased except for the seasonal roadside markets.

In 1949 the Dixie Arena was built and has become the centre of a great amount of physical activity in connection with hockey, baseball and lacrosse. Teams that have trained here have gained national prominence.

Since 1954, this area has become more and more urbanized as subdivision after subdivision has been approved and established. South of the Dundas Highway and along the Canadian Pacific Railway many extensive factories have been built and are turning out a wide range of products.

ERINDALE

Erindale has been known, from time to time, as "The Credit" then "Springbrook" and later "Springfield-on-the Credit" which was afterwards shortened to plain "Springfield" and finally to the name it retains today—"Erindale.' Even now it is a romantic village, located on the banks of the Credit River on Dundas Street, nineteen miles from Toronto.

As well as romance, it has been touched with drama, too. One learns that, while riding poste haste through this village, William Lyon Mackenzie and his cohorts first noticed the Lieutenant-Governor's proclamation posted at many points, offering \$1,000 reward for his capture and \$500 for the apprehension of his fellow rebels—David Gibson, Samuel Lount, Jesse Lloyd and Silas Fletcher. He did not pause too long in Springfield, as it was then called.

Once Springfield had a flour mill and sawmill run by John Proudfoot; John Carey operated a brewery, while John Wooding ran a grocery and liquor store.

In 1812 General Peter Adamson settled where the Harmer subdivision was later located. He was a veteran of the Peninsular War where he fought against Napoleon. In 1816, his brother, Dr. Joseph Adamson, immigrated and settled in the area. He was a welcome addition to the population as doctors were very scarce.

Rev. James Magrath, an Anglican minister, born and raised in Ireland, secured 800 acres of land on the east bank of the Credit River just north of Dundas Street in 1827. He brought out his family in that year and opened St. Peter's Anglican Church in 1828. He also ministered to the Dixie and Port Credit congregations.

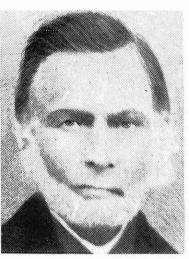


ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL — SPRINGFIELD Opened in the early 1800's — Emerson Taylor, Proprietor.

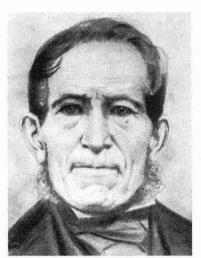
In 1831 the first post office was established, and in 1847 a plank road was built from Streetsville to Springfield, east along Dundas Street to the Stavebank Road and then south to Port Credit. The Royal Exchange Hotel was opened at this time by Emerson Taylor who had the reputation of keeping the model hotel in Peel County. He was also the local magistrate, and Dr. John Coleman was the township coroner.

Springfield was one of the main stopping places for the stagecoaches between Toronto and Hamilton. This activity brought a great deal of trade and commerce to

TWO OF THE TOWNSHIP'S EARLIEST PIONEERS



THOMAS GRAFTON
Another of the early settlers in
Toronto Township, who assisted
in the original survey of Chinguacousy. His son Royal was captain
of the Derry West militia company which served during the
Fenian Raids.



CHAS. FREDERICK DOHERTY One of Toronto Township's early pioneers who in 1815 after refusing to accept as a farm, land now situated in the heart of Toronto, chose Dixie for his home, which served the family for well over a century.

the village until the Great Western Railway was opened in 1855 and caused a serious financial recession for the community. In 1878 the Credit Valley Railway Company built a station in the area but it failed to restore the former prosperity.

The village had a population of about 200 in 1877. William Hall operated a sawmill and a large grist mill with three runs of stones. Two hosiery factories belonging to Elwin Turner and Thomas Despond, respectively, manufactured knit goods, such as drawers, undershirts and socks. The women of the area took much of this material home and finished it by hand. Three general stores, a blacksmith shop and a shoe shop were in service.

About 1900 the name of the village was changed to Erindale to escape the confusion caused by the presence of other Springfields in Ontario. The new name commemorated the estate of the late Rev. James Magrath which was called Erindale Farm.

A vivid description of the Parade Day, held each year on June the 4th, in Erindale has been recorded by Anna Jameson. It would appear the day began with some rather ludicrous drill performed by tattily clad men on horseback, followed by horse racing and other sporting activities but ending up, alas, with a melee of fighting, engendered by excessive drinking.

Mrs. Jameson also describes what she called an "Erindale Breakfast" that she ate at a clergyman's house there. She found breakfast laid on the verandah and it comprised excellent tea, coffee, rich cream, delicious hot cakes, new laid eggs, which, she declared, was "a banquet for a king."

In 1910 a huge dam was built across the Credit River a short distance up stream from the Dundas Street bridge. It was used to develop electric power for the surrounding area. It ceased to be used in 1917 and was blown up about 1922, after the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission took charge of it.

Since 1951 many residences have been constructed in this area, and some very large subdivisions have been developed. The Erindale College, an offshoot of the University of Toronto will be officially opened during Centennial year.

LAKEVIEW

Lakeview is situated at the southeast corner of the Township of Toronto. In the early days it was very sparsely settled due to the light nature of the soil. A one-roomed school served the whole area from the Etobicoke Creek to the west side of Port Credit.

In 1916 the Toronto and Mimico Electric Railway was built along the south side of the Lakeshore Road through Lakeview to Port Credit. In 1913 the Dominion Government purchased 360 acres of land in Concession III S.D.S., from Messrs. Cavin, Ritchie and Cawthra. Rifle Ranges were set up on this property and used regularly by the local militia. In 1918 the Royal Air Force opened their Cadet Wing Camp near these Rifle Ranges.

In 1894 a one-roomed school was built on the site of the present Lakeview Beach Public School. Clusters of settlement appeared after 1918 along the Lakeshore Road and necessitated the building of a two-roomed school in 1921. In 1923 four more rooms were added. In 1924 Lakeview Park Public School was built. A grocery store was opened west of Aviation Road about 1923. A furniture store and hardware store were put into operation some time later. A post office was opened in 1927.

In 1940 buildings were erected near Dixie Road to house army units. That same year the Small Arms Company was organized and began to operate a plant on the south side of the Lakeshore Road west of the Etobicoke Creek. The name of this company was changed to Canadian Arsenals in 1945.

The city of Toronto bought 100 acres of land south of the Lakeshore Road from the Dominion Government in 1946 and used the army buildings for families who needed accommodation. They operated a school in this settlement.

In 1945, building lots on Ogden Avenue north of the Canadian National Railway tracks were given, free of charge, to returning War Veterans by the Toronto Township Council. To serve these settlers a two-roomed portable school was built on the Lakeview Central Public School grounds. By 1951 a permanent 16-roomed school had been erected.

From 1948 many subdivisions have been developed and many stores and schools have been built.

In 1953 the Canadian Army Ordnance Depot was established on Cawthra Road.

Lakeview's population in 1946 was about 10,000.

MALTON

Malton began in 1820. It grew up as a service centre with stores, a cobbler's shop, a clothier shop and a hotel. The construction of the plank road through Malton caused

the inauguration of a stage coach service from Toronto, adding to the importance of the village as a community centre and making it easier to transport the volume of farm produce from the rich agricultural land to market.

Malton's first main boom came in 1850 when the Grand Trunk Railway was laid through the village. It became a thriving community of about 350 persons and at one time was competing with Brampton as the County seat. It's first post office was opened on October 1st, 1956.

In 1859 the Great Western Railway was put through and Malton became an important shipping centre for the products of the Meadowvale mills. It was also an important grain-handling centre. Joseph Foster operated a carriage works which was later purchased by Hugh McCourt who carried it on until 1900.

The Malton Airport was begun in 1937 with the purchase of 1,700 acres of land by the Dominion Government. The airport was extended between 1951 and 1955 by the purchase of an additional 2,000 acres.

In 1940, when the Victory Aircraft Company began to operate, Victory Village was laid out as a subdivision on the east side of the Sixth Line East and north of the railway tracks, complete with a school and recreational facilities. In 1958 the Ridgewood subdivision was authorized and established. Other subdivisions have been developed since that date.

It is interesting to note that in the beginning Elmbank which was at the corners of the Britannia Sideroad and the Fifth Line East, appeared to have the better chance of becoming the more important centre as it had the first school, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and church. Since it was not on the plank road it was by-passed. It did, however, hold a place of importance because a branch of the influential Sons of Temperance Society grew up there. They built a Temperance Hall which lasted until it was taken down to make room for the extension of the airport runways.

Malton is supposed to have received its name from Malton, England, from whence came some of the earliest settlers. As soon as the land was cleared, the area around Malton was found to be very productive. Wonderful crops of grain were reaped. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, the farmers turned to stock raising with excellent results.

The Malton Spring Stallion and Bull Show was an important event. The Toronto Township Mouldboard Association also had its origin at Malton. It was the predecessor of the Peel Plowmen's Association.

In these days, Malton's chief claim to fame is the fact that it is located beside one of the largest airports in North America.

MEADOWVALE

Meadowvale is a very pretty village in Toronto Township situated on the Credit River with fine water privileges which have been utilized in varying degrees. The village is not so prosperous or populous as it was in days of yore but it still meets certain needs of the community. Its main importance now is residential.

It had its beginning when John Crawford built a sawmill in 1831. John Simpson built another sawmill and a carding mill in 1836.

The road which is now the main street of Meadowvale was once only a narrow track through the woods. It had no fence on either side and as much of it was through a

bog, logs were thrown across it to keep vehicles from sinking into the mire.

The first settlers found it difficult to obtain the necessities of life as they were obliged to trudge to Toronto and carry provisions home on their backs. This condition was eased when James Ward opened the first store in 1847 and carried a stock suitable for pioneers. In 1848 Mr. Robinson built a store of slabs in the village. In 1852 Matthew Laidlaw, one of the earliest settlers, built a large brick hotel and in 1877 he was operating a general store.

On August 1st, 1857, a post office was opened. Previously Derry West was the nearest mail accommodation. By 1904 there was a mail train running morning and night with the Toronto daily papers readily available.

In religious matters the Methodist Church and later the United Church held unchallenged sway. Those of other denominations went elsewhere to worship. It is strange that Meadowvale never had a cemetery. Perhaps the lack of a group of churches caused the people to develop the habit of using the neighbouring cemeteries.

In 1959, a large public school was built in the village to serve the northwest part of the township.

SHERIDAN

Sheridan, which was once known as Hammondville, is situated on the town line between the townships of Toronto and Trafalgar on the Middle or Commissioners' Road, now the Queen Elizabeth Way. It developed slowly, since Springfield was close enough to be fairly easily reached even by the pioneers.

On March 1st, 1857, the post office was opened and continued to serve the community until June 14th, 1956. It had a population of 100 in 1877. There was a store, a blacksmith shop and a chair factory. After 1880, Sheridan diminished very much in size.

Since 1958 new subdivisions have been developed and the population has steadily increased. With the opening of the Sheridan Park Research Community on the north side of the Queen Elizabeth Way, this community may become famous as a great centre of scientific progress.

SUMMERVILLE

Summerville is situated on Dundas Street at the eastern boundary of the Township of Toronto just as one crossed the Etobicoke Creek from the east. It was one of the earliest business centres in the township. In 1816, John Silverthorne, a prominent early settler opened a blacksmith shop and around it grew up a thriving community. A sawmill and grist mill were started a few years later on the Etobicoke. On July 6th, 1851, its post office was opened. By 1857, Summerville had a church, a steam grist mill and two taverns.

In 1877, Summerville had a population of about 100, with a store, wagon shop and a blacksmith shop. In 1907, Robert Parton arrived in this village and took over the stone blacksmith shop which still stands on the north side of Dundas Street. He ceased to operate it in 1958.

Mr. Downey ran a wagon shop across the road from the blacksmith shop in 1907 and Angus McKie kept the post office immediately to the east of it. To the west of the wagon shop was a gravel pit which supplied material for the roads and is still in use. East of the blacksmith shop was a mission where religious meetings were held.

Dundas Street was paved from Toronto to Summerville in 1917. This helped to take business away from the village causing it to decrease in size and importance. Since 1958 commercial and industrial concerns have moved into the area with the result that land values have increased greatly and residential areas have become smaller.

SOON TO BE PEEL'S FOURTH TOWN

Every municipality in Peel County is mushrooming, and in the past ten years, the population figures issued by Toronto Townhip shows that the total number of residents has doubled itself. In December, 1956, there were 46,063 persons living in the township, and the total assessment was \$62,040,291. At the end of December, 1966, the population had risen to 93,650 and the total assessment to \$154,561,470.

Soon, the Township of Toronto will be no more. It will become the fourth town in the county. When its residents go to vote on December 9, 1967, they will choose whether they want their new town called "Sheridan" or "Mississauga."

1967 COUNCIL AND DEPARTMENT HEADS

Reeve—Robert W. Speck Deputy-Reeve—C. M. Murray Councillors—Len McNeice, Ward 1; F. Webb, Ward 2; A. A. Frayne, Ward 3; R. K. Mc-Millan, Ward 4; Frank J. McKechnie, Ward 4; Frank J. McKechnie, Ward 5; T. J. Dale, Ward 6; R. A. Searle, Ward 7

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Treasurer and Chief Administrative Officer-M. D. Henderson Deputy-Treasurer-R. W. Gibson Township Clerk-G. Lumiss Deputy Clerk and Assistant Chief Administrative Officer—Henry E. Stewart Engineer-W. J. Anderson Deputy Engineer-E. Bodnar Director of Development and Secretary-Treasurer Committee of Adjustment-E. C. Law Deputy Director and Assistant Secretary-Treasurer Committee of Adjustment—A. Franks Planning Director—H. Petschar Deputy Director of Planning-R. Edmunds Solicitor-L. W. Stewart Industrial Commissioner— K. A. Rowe Commissioner of Parks & Recreation—W. R. Hare Parks Sup.—E. Halliday

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Chairman-D. G. Wilkie Commissioners-R. W. Speck, T. E. Adams, Lloyd Herridge, I. Dobbs Manager-A. P. Kennedy

HYDRO COMMISSION

Chairman-W. E. Wright Vice-Chairman-R. D. Kennedy Commissioner-R. W. Speck

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

Chairman-Judge E. W. Grant Commissioners-R. W. Speck, Earl Brownridge

PLANNING BOARD

Vice Chairman-R. A. Searle Board Members-H. S. Newton, Ian Davidson, W. C. Newfound, W. H. McCormick, P. Briscoe

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Ward 1-D. W. Urquhart Ward 2-R. J. Withey, Vice Chairman

Ward 3-A. W. Warrick, Safety Council

Ward 4-Glen Grice, Chairman

Ward 5-A. H. Bond

Ward 6-Mrs. W. E. Barnicke Ward 7-Dr. D. W. Clarke

Port Credit-H. A. Hine

Streetsville-G. R. Bruce

Separate Schools-Dr. P. G. Bolland

Advisory Vocational Committee -Dr. H. R. Arntfield, Chairman; R. J. Dancliffe; Wm. Freeman; J. D. McCrea.

Town of Brampton

By HILDA KIRKWOOD

Peel and for many years the only town of considerable size? In the centre of the Peel plain, below and in sight of the Niagara Escarpment, twenty-five miles from the city of Toronto. Now on the outer edges of that city, it was a cross-roads in the late eighteen-twenties, and it is at the cross-roads in more ways than one again in 1967.

An early editor, John Lynch, writing the first directory exclusively for Peel in 1874 looked back to 1820 and described Brampton's site on the wandering Etobicoke as it must have been when the first settlers straggled up Hurontario Street at the time of the new survey of 1819-20 to take up land in Chinguacousy and Caledon.

"The Etobicoke meandering through the streets, its banks green with leeks, but spotted with early spring flowers" he writes, ". . . It was not a stream that suited the very fastidious taste of the trout." This record has often been repeated but on examination it seems that there were really no streets at that date, so one must give Mr. Lynch some poetic license here. He is seeing it from a generation or so later. Further he says "There were two streets in Brampton, Hurontario Street and the side road between lots five and six, now Queen Street."

Of course Brampton as such did not exist nor was it named on any map in 1820. There was not one house here in 1832 and the register of 1837 listed eighteen people as residents.

To go back, Highway Number Five, Dundas Street, the history of which is referred to elsewhere in this volume, was not opened through Peel County until 1806-1807 although it is certain that there was a ferry at the mouth of the Credit River and "Government House" an inn and residence for ferry men pre-dates this, as the reader will find in referring to the letters and journals of Egerton Ryerson and the Simcoes.

The war of 1812 retarded settlement which revived in 1819-1820 at which time Caledon, Toronto Gore, Albion and Chinguacousy were surveyed and settled by degrees. When the first regular organization of townships took place in 1821, Chinguacousy and the Gore together had a population of 412 with 230 acres cleared.

A mile from what is now the four corners of Brampton, Salisbury's Tavern became the centre of business transactions for the people to the north. Then William Buffy built "a pretty respectable tavern" at the corner where Mr. Clark's grocery store now stands on the north side of Queen Street East next to the old Post Office and in this house was transacted much of the business of the area. Brampton's commercial life may be said to have begun. This was in 1834.

THE FOUNDING FATHERS

The first owner of the land which is now the heart of Brampton that is, the land on Hurontario Street frontage, Lot 5, Concession 1 east, from Main and Queen south almost to what is now Guest Street and east to Kennedy Road was one Samuel Kenny. In the early eighteentwenties this was taken over by John Elliott of Brampton, Cumberland, England, and cleared in part and laid out in village lots for sale. "By 1837" says one account "Elliott

had almost half his land cleared, 2 horses, 4 oxen, 4 cows and 3 horned cattle." He is generally conceded to be the founder of Brampton. Mr. Elliott was a Primitive Methodist, that is a fervent follower of the movement sweeping England at that time, this particular section of Methodism having arisen between 1807 and 1810 as a part of the break away from Anglicanism. Although the Methodists accepted the thirty-nine articles and the prayer book, they put more emphasis on personal religion



EARLY RETAIL STORES

Wm. Golding's Bakery, T. D. Shenick's Shoe Shop and C. Stork's

Drug Store on Queen Street West were among the pioneer business

places in Brampton.

and the fervor of their lay preachers earned them the name of "ranters" in North America, where the part played by the laity gave them an advantage over the more formal types of Protestantism. This pious fundamentalist religion, which of course evolved over a century to become part of the United Church of Canada, was one of the cornerstones of the community which is now Brampton. William Lawson, merchant and powerful lay preacher, was a very close friend of John Elliott and followed him to Brampton in 1834 where they worked together for a time to establish it as the backwoods capital of their church and it soon became the centre of Primitive Methodism in Upper Canada.

In the town in England from which both originated, plaques on the walls of the Primitive Methodist Church commemorate them as co-founders of our Canadian town.

The Honorable Ray Lawson, once Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, was a great-grandson of Wm. Lawson, and Miss Elizabeth Birss of Main St. S., is a fifth generation descendant of John Elliot.

Streets in Brampton bear the names of members of the Elliott family, Mary, John, Frederick, Isobella, Elizabeth and Jessie. Clarence Street is not an Elliott name. Ninety years ago the merchant John Elliott lived in a large house adjoining the Chisholm home, now the Legion Hall, Mrs. Chisholm being an Elliott. A brother of John lived on the farm where the hospital now stands, the ancestor of Miss E. Birss of Brampton. Where the McClure Funeral Home is to-day was also an Elliott farm and included the land around it for many acres.

This Puritan tone of hard work, pious attention to religious duty and a rigid temperance outlook set the atmosphere at an early date. Pleasure was not allowed to interfere with business. On the other side of the coin TO MARK ITS CENTENARY Page 279

of course, taverns were very numerous and an early Globe reports the sad case of a Peel County brave falling into the clutches of the law on a visit to Muddy York. These two factions of town life are clearly evident still, although the edges have blurred since the beginning of the sixties. Between 1950 and January 1960 the battle between "wets" and "drys" went to the polls three times, and the forces of iniquity were routed. Brampton



ONE OF THE TOWN'S MANY HOTELS was located on the north west corner of Main and Church Streets. The proprietor was Joseph Weir. Long after it ceased to operate as a hotel it served as residences for several families.

is full of churches, as the city dwellers fighting their way up Number 10 Highway through the town will find on any fine Sunday morning and, at least on Sundays, the churches are full of people. Many of them are the spiritual descendants of those early Methodist churchgoers who became part of the United Church of Canada along with the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in 1925. The earliest records show the influence of some prosperous Roman Catholic Irish families, but these, along with their humbler countrymen, were overlaid by the non-conformist Protestant element for almost a century. The small Anglican community of Brampton has increased greatly since 1945, and since 1950 the influx of European Roman Catholic families has changed the picture.

When Mr. Ferguson of Rose Lea Farm just north of Brampton came to town in the 1840s for his mail he evidently received regular copies of "The Watchman" a large paper of some consequence in its day published in England under Methodist auspices. The copies date from 1847, are greatly concerned for social issues, the Irish famine, etc., and report on the union of the Wesleyans with the mother church in Toronto. The Brampton church is not mentioned. However, many years later his son John (Mr. John Ferguson) notes in his diary for Sunday, December 27th, 1874, "Heard Rev. J. W. Bell preach in Brampton tonight . . . the sermon was about the sin of dancing, and was practical and pointed." On December 7th of that year he had noted, "Walked to Brampton . . . received from Aleck Campbell a copy of first number of the new Tory paper Conservator for the County." On Christmas he notes that he took dinner with J. C. Snell and family (Snell's Lake, now Heart Lake) at "Willow Lodge" and in the evening reports that he went with a large sleigh of young folks and some other adults from Brampton to a private residence in Caledon, "and had a nice quiet party until the wee small hours had long passed. Arrived home at 6 o'clock

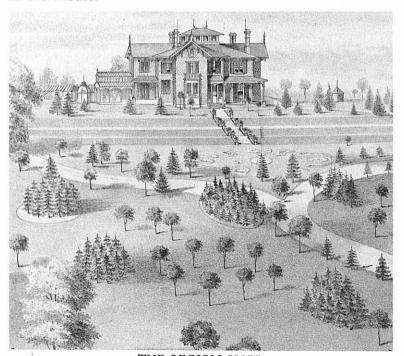
(Dec. 26th) pretty sleepy, but went right to work for the day." He ends his diary for the year as in every year for the decade for which they exist with some serious reflections. He bid goodbye to 1874 with a quotation from Tennyson and hailed the birth of 1875. In the record of this sensible serious resident of Peel County a century ago is reflected the educational, agricultural, religious and social life of the community. It is a realistic glimpse of our foundations, and a valuable document of local history.

AN EARLY PAPER

The earliest edition of the Brampton Times in our possession is for March 1st, 1861. It has advertising on the front page, a motto "Right Keeps the Purpose Strong" and cost "One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum in advance" "Two dollars not paid within Three Months".

The dentist, Dr. C. M. French ran an advertisement featuring a cut of a dreadfully realistic set of dentures but other than that no pictures adorn the front page. John Lynch advertised for sale or rental a Cottage and Grounds on Church Street and there is a considerable business directory including a hatter. The editorial page (2) reprinted a piece from The Globe, on the Grey elections, in which it was stated that "the County of Grey is the largest territory as well as population in the whole of Upper Canada". A short report of the Meeting of the Reform Association of the County of Peel has a prominent place. Another items says "the Toronto Woollen Mills at Streetsville, carried on by the enterprising firm of Messrs. Barber and Bros. is perhaps one of the largest and best conducted establishments of the kind in Upper Canada." Also from the Globe a report on the Meeting of Parliament in Quebec "The Spring Assizes, too, will come on before the session has well begun and the gentlemen of the long robe on both sides will be running off upon their circuits. The evident intention is to prevent any real business being done this year."

All of which sounds very familiar! Mr. Cartier and Mr. John A. Macdonald are mentioned among the voters in the House.



THE LEGION HALL

Not as it is today but as it appeared to the sketch artist in 1877, when it was the palatial residence of Kenneth Chisholm, M.P. A similar residence on the adjacent property to the north was the home of John Elliott, the brother-in-law of Chisholm.

In 1942 The Conservator quoted Daniel Pratley, then 100 years old who had arrived in Brampton from England in or about 1870. He remembered as a young man with other young men being offered tax exemption by the Duke of Marlborough, Winston Churchill's uncle, "if we'd join the militia, but I didn't." He came to Canada instead, and because he liked the country town, settled in Brampton instead of Toronto.

"Brampton was a fine town in the seventies . . . There was a plank road running from here to Port Credit, and I used to drive loads of wheat over it to the ships. It was the only road like it I had ever seen; miles and miles of sturdy planks running all the way from here to the lake. It was breaking up by the time I got here, and I often took broken planks home for the fires."

North and south of the four corners which was Brampton, life revolved around No. 10 Highway, or the Centre Road as it was called by local residents. East and West the wonderful farm lands of Chinguacousy were being developed as is described in this book and of course the first businesses of Brampton were a part of this agricultural economy.

THE ETOBICOKE

All pioneer settlements arose around waterways, the lakes and rivers being the first highways and sources of power as well as water. The type of waterway influenced the growth and character of the settlement and Brampton is no exception to this rule. What was exceptional was the proximity of the main section of the village to the annually flooding river. And the Etobicoke has a long history of bad behaviour, pre-dating the cutting of the woodlands.

In the spring of 1819, the surveyors opening the area to the settlers had to work in water up to their knees between the 5th and 6th concessions east of Centre Road. The Etobicoke was flooding even before erosion.

When the first town plot was laid out by John Elliott in 1834-35 surrounding what is now approximately the centre of the town, the north-western corner of the land was mostly above flood level. After 1827 when regularly surveyed town lots were laid out elsewhere in the province they were usually on higher ground. Avoiding the flood-plains seems to have been a matter of self-preservation for most individual homebuilders outside of the town.

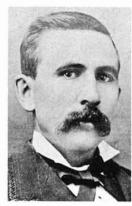
From the earliest days until 1952 the citizens of Brampton fought it out with the Etobicoke at flood times.

There was a serious flood recorded on May 2nd, 1854, when the village council reported "inconvenience of an overflow of water on Main Street." In August, 1857, a flash flood immersed the greater part of the town, a house was overturned, small bridges carried away and business was suspended. It must have been a little like living through the flood scenes of The Mill on the Floss in which people from the same part of England as some of those who settled Brampton suffered the damages wrought by just such flooding rivers. The late Judge Cochrane found a copy of the Brampton Times of August 28th, 1857, among the belongings of his family which was a special issue reporting on the flood damage and the front page item concluded, "In consequence of our office having been like many others, injured in the flood, we will be unable to publish The Weekly Times until Monday next."

In 1893 an early break-up the day after Christmas sent the Etobicoke on the rampage again. The gas works was flooded and the town plunged into darkness. A local "black-out" with much the same effect on the town as the continental one of 1965. The record says that this wild fling of the elements only added to the gaiety of a party at the Wellington House, which stood on the N.W. corner of Queen and George Sts. Again in May 1911, April 1912 and February 1918 with roads inundated and furnaces extinguished Brampton mopped up. On March 19th 1925, "Ice-blocks and timber short-cutting at the Main intersection and the late James Algie in fishing togs, casting."

In 1918 James M. Crawford, a well-known citizen died as a result of the flood, and in 1948 Mr. C. R. Magee was a second victim. Mrs. Magee still lives in Brampton, the mother of one of the province's outstanding surgeons, Dr. Russell Magee. The Etobicoke has also claimed several children at flood time through the years: One of these was in 1912 when Archie, the ten year old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. McKechnie, was drowned in front of the Baptist Church in the spring flood of that year.

PERISHED IN ETOBICOKE RIVER FLOODS







ARCHIE McKECHNIE Drowned 1912



C. R. MAGEE Drowned 1948

Mr. Crawford was a funeral director and furniture store owner. Talented musically be was the leader of the Brampton Band for many years. Archie McKechnie was the ten year old son of Mr. A. McKechnie, a local lawyer. Mr. Magee, a popular Brampton druggist, was a former Lions Club president and a Royal Arch Mason.

It is interesting that it took from 1873 to 1953 to make any real change in this picture. The first proposal to change the course of the stream was made in 1873, the year of Brampton's incorporation as a town. An Act was drafted which entitled "the Council of the Village of Brampton to change the course of the River Etobicoke." This bill was assented to in the Legislature on March 29, 1873, and the preamble stated in part: "Whereas a large number of ratepayers of the said village have petitioned Parliament to authorize the cutting of a new channel for and changing the course of said river ... and also making of a sewer through the said village below the proposed dam" the act further provided that the town should pass by-laws for the purpose of acquiring lands, of compensating owners and providing for settlement of disputes. In fact, it was very completely thought out and set forth but it did not result in action.

The feeling of the people, probably discovered at the polls, was that the municipality could not bear the cost of such an undertaking for which the act made the corporation responsible.

In 1931, almost fifty years and many bad floods later, an effort was again made to do something about

the mild wild Etobicoke and its ruinous ways. Tenders were called for, but again although \$125,000 plus the cost of a large culvert was the lowest tender, the depression leaders decided against it. So it was left for the council of 1950 to set plans in motion which in co-operation with the Etobicoke Valley Conservation Authority (now Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority) finally resulted in the present diversion. This diversion was planned and built under the direction of Dr. Ross Lord, Head of the Mechanical Engineering Department of the Faculty of Applied Science & Engineering, University of Toronto, and of the Metropolitan Conservation Authority. In 1953 the citizens of Brampton opened the diversion channel which had taken them from 1873 to realize. By this time the legislative machinery had been established which made provincial funds available and the town's share of this unique engineering project was \$250,000 or 25% of the total cost. Thus was the Etobicoke tamed on its unpredictable way through Brampton.

BRAMPTON BECOMES A TOWN

Brampton had been a village since 1853 growing in population from 78 to 550.

In the year 1872 the Village Council consisted of K. Chisholm, J. P. Clark, C. Y. Moore and D. S. Leslie. Led by Mr. Clark an agitation began to have the village incorporated as a town. The necessary steps were taken and on March 29th, 1873, the Royal assent was given to Chapter 51 of the Statutes of Ontario, "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Brampton." The Village Council continued in office until January 1874 when the first Town election was held. This was keenly contested and resulted in the election of John Haggert as the first Mayor, K. Chisholm, Reeve, D. S. Leslie, Deputy-Reeve, and Councillors Anthony, Beynon, Cole, Golding, Lewis, Thos. Milner, Wm. Milner, Robertson and Williamson. The town clerk was John McCulla and the treasurer T. A. Agar. The town assessment at this time equalized for county purposes in 1871 was \$330,440 and the population according to the Dominion census of 1871 was 2,090. By 1931 the figure was 5,532 population, but assessment had multiplied by ten. This slow and very gradual increase in population ensured that Brampton remained for about

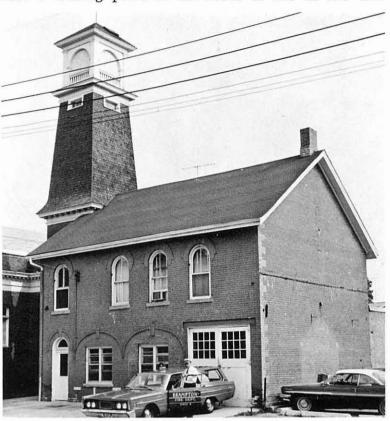


JOHN HAGGERT First Mayor of Brampton 1874-75-76



JAMES GOLDING Second Mayor of the Town 1877-79 and 1898-9

fifty years after it emerged from the pioneer stage a stable residential country town with some local industries, which though not numerous had far-reaching markets after the advent of the railways. The railways were in fact a turning point in the mode of life in this area



BRAMPTON'S ONLY FIRE HALL With Fire Chief Matt Gowland in the foreground, has served for many years in many ways. The upstairs was the Town Council Chamber at one time and the bell in that tower was the town's main time piece and fire alarm for over half a century.

almost on a par with the automation of industry in the past decade in its effect on the life of the people. The first came through in 1856, after much lobbying and negotiation by the community leaders of the day. This was the Grand Trunk, later the Canadian National. By 1883 the C.P.R. had absorbed other local lines and Brampton was served by the best railway services available. This made the next developments in industry possible.

It was probably in many ways the golden age of the small community, though it had some drawbacks — public health services were primitive; for many years after incorporation the roads were terrible and it was a long time before lights and sidewalks came into being.

Nevertheless the community spirit of a small Ontario town in the midst of a prosperous agricultural area, rich in educational facilities by comparison with most other Ontario towns, with an active religious and political life of its own and the leadership of some outstanding individuals and families with a sense of responsibility to do their part, was something to be reckoned with and had decidedly constructive aspects for the lives of the citizens. Today with all our material and technical advantages, our prosperity and our opportunities, the sense of security engendered by a closer knit community is gone as we find ourselves a part of much greater complexes.

It is interesting to learn of some of the hazards of a less "efficient" age and how such amenities as water supply, hydro and fire-fighting services gradually evolved. In 1880 for instance, when a fire started, the first person to learn about it rushed to the town bell at the corner of John and Chapel Streets. With two hand pumps which would draw water about a block, and a bucket brigade, the uneven battle was joined. In 1883 a town



THE QUEEN'S SQUARE BUILDING Brampton's eight-storey office building, built on the old site of the Queen's Hotel, Queen Street East, was opened in November 1965. It is the first high-rise commercial venture in the down-town area and has added greatly to the street's appearance and has met a real need for the business and professional development. The Town of Brampton leases considerable space on the second and third floors for business offices and Council Chamber.

waterworks system was installed which lessened the dangers. The late M. M. Elliott was defeated in a mayoralty contest over this issue, but was re-elected to council and with the help of the editor of The Conservator he succeeded in getting his plan accepted for drawing water from Snell's Lake in 1871, although two years intervened in the construction. The new system had its first trial as fire protection when fire on Main Street in 1886 destroyed what was known as "the Iron Block", but at least it was confined. This source of water supply, which was foreseen as an alternative to tapping the Credit or the Humber by Mr. Elliott so long ago, sufficed as a water supply for the Town of Brampton until about 1964 when expansion in the area taxed the underground springs to the point where water has become a major issue among neighbouring municipalities and a matter of provincial concern.

Continuous hydro service began in Brampton in 1911, a long step from the conception of electricity in the seventies when it was popularly regarded as "something which made the telegraph work." In 1885 J. P. Hutton had erected the first generating plant in the area, powered by the dam at Huttonville. A line was built in

to Brampton and in 1886 the council agreed to have eighteen street lights in the town at an annual cost of \$1,800. Says the record, "it was understood that on a night preceding a full moon each month and upon the following seven nights, the lamps would not be lighted. If any of those nights chanced to be dark or cloudy, the company agreed to have the lights in operation." A three year contract required that the lights be left lit until 12:30 each night. Presumably someone was late home occasionally.

In March 1960 The Conservator carried a story describing the telephone's arrival in Brampton. The first demonstration took place only eighteen months after Alexander Graham Bell patented the instrument, in the local telegraph office. The first telephone installed was a public one in a jewellery store on Main St. This linked Brampton with Toronto and other centres. The demonstration took place in September 1877 but there was no local service as such until 1884. The first exchange was installed in 1885 with 23 subscribers. In the early days the operators were boys. By 1903 the number of subscribers had risen to 65 and by 1914, 535 people had telephones. By 1925 there were 1,000 subscribers, which was a high figure for a town of 5,000 in those days. At the end of 1955 the Bell Telephone moved into its present home on John Street and the dial system was instituted in 1957.

The same issue of the paper noted that the first horseless carriage appeared in Brampton in 1900, when Lord and Lady Minto visited the Dale Estate. Shortly afterwards two local carriage builders produced their own version in a machine shop on Queen St. This was Mr. W. E. Downs and his father.

It is difficult to imagine the world of the horse and buggy era, and even more difficult to realize that all local messages must have been carried on foot or by mail. Most of us talk on the phone. For business and social reasons the telephone is probably still the most used of our mechanical inventions and by more people. Most of us drive or ride in automobiles, many of us fly. The days when Brampton people relied on church concerts and the occasional travelling theatre company for entertainment are not really so far back in time but the revolutionary changes in our kinds of entertainment and communications have propelled us into what is called the "global village" age. Brampton is now a part of that age, and a busy part.



PRESENT COUNCIL CHAMBER

Well appointed quarters on the second floor of the Queen's Square

Building where Council meets to transact the Town's business.

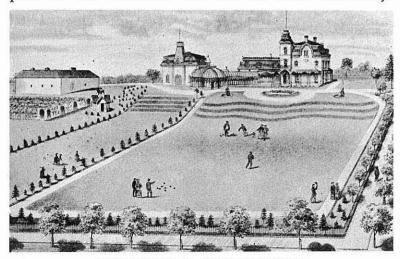
BUSINESS, RAILWAYS AND GROWTH

For the first two decades of its existence Brampton had been hampered by lack of water transportation and the hazards of keeping the Centre Road (Number Ten Highway) passable for people and produce. The first railway was built in 1856 after considerable negotiation and financial arrangement and later the Grand Trunk came through and Brampton's commercial and political activities emerged from the pioneer into the industrial phase of the later nineteenth century This also of course marked a change in the character of the town. Brampton's business chart for 1866 included Doctors Heggie, Gorson, Grant, Ramsey and Patullo. Lawyers Wright, Scott, Paul, Coyne and Cummins. The Grand Trunk Railway, Blacksmith, Saddlers, Tannery, Ashery, Coopers, who incidentally are reported as making "Firkins, Barrels, Cisterns, Churns." A Brewery and seven taverns are included in spite of the strong Methodist tone of the founding fathers. Not only that, but Liquors, Beer, Cigars are available and "we call attention to the Bar," says the advertisement for "The British Arms". Also included are "Farmer's Home" and "Fosters Tavern", so perhaps that Pussy-in-the-Corner and a tightly corsetted game of croquet were not the only recreation known to our forebears of the prim and proper era one hundred years ago. Doubtless the taverns were strictly a male preserve. There was also a tannery and a flour mill, and to bring us up to date, two photographers and representatives of ten insurance companies including Farmer's Mutual, Western and Hartford, still doing business here.

THE HAGGERT FOUNDRY

Perhaps the most interesting ad in the back pages of Lynch's Directory of 1874 is that for Haggert Bros. IRON FOUNDERS! in large letters. There follows in a most diverse collection of type a list of products which includes Brampton Triple Harvester, Brampton Sulkey Horse Rake with plaster sower and hay tedder, attached if desired, to say nothing of The Lady Dufferin Square Stove with Copper Reservoir and Closet. "The Ware wholesale and retail."

This was Brampton's first big industry. It gained notice as a business throughout Western Canada and parts of the American west for its farm machinery.



THE ORIGINAL "HAGGERTLEA"

as it stood in all its majestic grandeur at the corner of Nelson and Elizabeth Streets in the mid 1800's with spacious lawn running down to George Street which was used as a bowling green.

A threshing machine was shipped to Manitoba from Brampton in 1871 at a cost of \$350 in freight charges, and Haggert's machines brought attention at great industrial fairs in the United States. The firm had been established in 1849 by Mr. John Haggert and during the 50's, 60's, 70's and 80's it flourished as part of a growing agricultural economy. In the late 70's it occupied a large three-storey building at the corner of Main and



J. S. BECK
Mayor of Brampton for six terms,
Warden of the County in 1912 and the
man who played the leading role in the
Etobicoke River Diversion which was
completed in 1953.



NANCE HORWOOD

The only woman ever to serve as Mayor of the Town, she filled that position for four years 1953-58, Councillor 1952-53, Dep. Reeve 1965-66, Reeve 1954 and 1967-9.

Nelson Streets, until recently the property of Mr. H. L. McMurchy. In 1877 there were 140 employees with an annual payroll of \$60,000 which was considered admirable. The board of directors included most of the prominent citizens, and the Haggerts themselves and their manner of living in high fashion set a tone for the community. Haggertlea, the family mansion, is now apartments at the corner of Nelson and Elizabeth Streets, but in the seventies it was a magnificent home of its era. John Haggert was also the first Brampton man to own an island in Muskoka. He got it for the cost of the survey. Fortunes decline, and in 1891 Haggerts went into liquidation. They were meeting competition from McLaughlin's of Oshawa, McClary's of London, Massey's of Toronto, and others who were perhaps more aggressive in pursuit of markets. Its place as the primary business of Brampton was really taken by the great flower business which then began to grow, as well as by a number of minor industries.

DALE ROSES—THE FLOWER TOWN PHASE

The Dale Estate nurseries were the next big business to take a place of pre-eminence on the local scene and ultimately to become internationally known as the greatest rose producers and distributors on the continent. This enormous enterprise began with the vision of one man, Harry Dale, who arrived in Brampton from Dorking, Surrey, in 1860 at the age of twelve. His father established a greenhouse starting on a very modest scale, and ten years later his son became a partner in the growing business. When Mr. Dale senior retired Harry Dale turned his attention exclusively to flowers and expanding the glass area of his houses gradually at first, began to develop the roses which he loved and to work out the kind of heating systems and the types of greenhouses

required. His untiring industry, organizing ability and his touch with a growing number of employees resulted in him being described as the Flower King of Canada. He is said to have deployed his forces like a general. In the years between his father's arrival in Brampton in 1860, until his own death in 1900 the foundation of this flower industry was built.



HARRY DALE
Founder of the Dale Flower
Growing Industry in Brampton
over 100 years ago—start of the
"Flower Town" of Canada.



T. W. DUGGAN
Mayor of Brampton 1912-13,
who following Mr. Dale's death
in 1900, became manager of Dale
Estate Limited.

The next phase of expansion and development was under the leadership of Mr. T. W. Duggan who had been Mr. Dale's financial assistant and with Mr. Wm. Algie, Mr. Dale's son-in-law, was his executor. During this period Mr. J. E. Cooper rose from the ranks to become assistant manager. Mr. Duggan directed the operations of the company for thirty years, retiring from his active role in the depression days of 1932. Then Mr. W. A. Beatty became managing director and with the four daughters of the founder as his directors. Of these Mrs. Sarah Algie is still living in Brampton.

As the Dale Estate blooms became famous across Canada and parts of the U.S.A., Brampton was no longer sub rosa, but known as the Flower Town, a name which has been the subject of some wry amusement with local gardeners when their summer water supply has been reduced in recent years.

The Dale Estate also popularized the use of the orchid by mass production of this exotic plant, meeting the average man's ability to buy it. It also became a nursery for successful growers who spread out and established businesses for themselves all over the continent. It was as well, parent to many local nurserymen, and attracts thousands of people from the city each year to see the rose and orchid displays.

In 1934 Harry Algie developed a method of autographing the rose leaves with the firm's name. This gave great imeptus to sales. By 1950 the bulk of the business was done in Canada. Until the expansion of Ontario industry after World War II, the Dale Estate was the greatest single employer and most important capital producing business in Brampton.

In 1961 financial interests from outside the area bought the Dale Estate and it was combined with Calvert's, another large flower business owned by a local family which had been established in 1904. This combine is now known as Calvert-Dale and although large and powerful is part of a still greater holding complex and can no longer be described as a local industry. Its story is given as Brampton's example of the sort of development which took place when communications were slower and financial interests not centralized. This stage of our economy is past and Brampton has entered a different era of business and industrial development in which local boundaries no longer exist in a community sense for businesses.

Before this time there were other floral industries growing up or developing some aspect of a larger business close to the Toronto market. (See Industrial and Commercial Development, Chapter III, Page 54).

* * *

We are now of course at the centre of the biggest communications systems of the Dominion, four miles north of the McDonald-Cartier Freeway, fifteen minutes from Toronto Airport, Malton, and at the junction of Provincial Highways 7 and 10. The ports at Toronto and Port Credit are respectively 25 and ten miles distant, accesses to the St. Lawrence Seaway, which makes Brampton a segment in the industrial basin sometimes referred to as the golden horseshoe which stretches roughly from Oshawa to Hamilton around the western end of Lake Ontario. The railways and highways are arteries to light and heavy industry of all kinds and available sites for factory development attractive to Canadian industry, branches of American and other foreign owned businesses are still obtainable in the Brampton area where this phase has not reached its peak.

As this book goes to press the population for the town proper is reported as 35,200.



THE KIRKWOOD HOME

A house typical of Main Street South, Brampton seventy-five years ago. This particular home was built over ninety years ago.



MAGISTRATE'S COURT BUILDING
Brampton's New Seat of Justice on Centre Street South.

BRAMPTON—A VIEW FROM HERE

Man, like the other animals is a nester. He may explore the edges of space, send his thoughts around the world in seconds by radio wave, go off to the other side of the globe and be back faster than his great-grandfather could go from York to Caledon one hundred and fifty years ago. He is also tied to the earth by his very nature and must always, in some way, belong somewhere. Hence the sense of home, of community, of country. All of these concepts are necessary to the stability of society when not carried to extremes and although the manmade environment is constantly changing its forms. In the mid-sixties, in our era, these changes are rapid and on a large scale. People and their institutions cannot always keep pace with the acceleration. This is true for Brampton as for other places, and in 1967 has reached an acute stage here.

Since 1834 Brampton has been "a place". A place to belong to, to go out from, to come back to, with definite borders. It has had a unique character which although similar to many North American towns of its size and age, particularly in Ontario and the North Eastern States was modified by the differences which its locale and its earlier citizens imposed on it.

The differences, which gave it local flavour could only be felt by those who lived here, although there were outward and visible signs of its own kind of life. It began to be a flourishing country town in the 1860's and the population figures remained static from 1871 until 1921, although there was a gradual increase in light industry until 1945.

It had remained until then, essentially the centre of a prosperous agricultural area. On the surface at least, serenity was the word for this atmosphere and the illusion was furthered by the presence of a great many prosperous Protestant churches, spired, turreted and endowed. In the 1940's there was still a ball-park, a bandstand, a wooden building housing a curling rink, and as far as most citizens were concerned that took care of public recreation. The Peel County Agricultural Society's annual Fair which has taken place in Brampton in September for over a hundred years was until the last generation the event of the year, joining town and country in its endeavours. On the Main Street stood a fine courthouse built in 1867 and a group of imposing residences of Victorian and Edwardian character in a park-like setting. Up until 1945 two-thirds of the homes in Brampton were owner-occupied and almost entirely single dwellings.

The old town had space and greensward. It had low taxes and clean air. It had no swimming pools and although the river was getting dirtier, until about 1950

MR. W. J. FENTON — FOUNDATION BUILDER

Wm. James Fenton, born in Brampton in 1860, was one of the foundation builders of the community's educational system. Orphaned at the age of ten, raised on a farm, he completed his early schooling at S.S. #6 Alloa on the 3rd line west. Later he managed to do his chores on the farm, walk four miles to Brampton High School and graduate into the Model School for teacher training. After teaching Public School he attended Toronto University, became principal of Brampton Public School for a time, then classics in 1889 with first class honours. After a short time elsewhere he returned to Brampton High School and became principal. He taught for thirty-seven years in his own town and gave other forms of service to the community as Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School and later an Elder of the United Church. He served on other community boards and on the Brampton Water Commission. Best of all he was respected and loved by his pupils who called him "Billy Jim."

Perhaps the measure of the man is best expressed in his own words, written in 1933 at the age of 73. "It is characteristic of old age generally to speak of the "good-old-days" and recall the glories of the past and simple life, but one who has lived through them can only regard them



as days to which none of us would wish to return... To be sure taxes were low, but so were wages and the open well at the back door was a breeding place of typhoid." He goes on to say that life in the town to which he devoted his considerable efforts had been improved immensely by technical advances. One of the men of character to whom Brampton owes much.

children could find a swimming hole somewhere in the area. This has given way to parks supervised by the conservation authorities. It had better than average schools and one high school until 1960. The parks were small but probably adequate for 7,000 people, most of whom had some space of their own. Park development has fallen behind with the expansion of population. The hospital and library were inadequate but as a former official once said, "If you work hard, eat three square meals a day, don't drink, and go to church on Sunday, what do you want a hospital or a library for anyway?" This attitude was a reversal from that of the first educated settlers who had volunteered money and service to provide libraries for themselves. The over-practical point of view has resulted in a lack of balance in public amenities which is only now being righted.

By 1960 amalgamation with surrounding municipalities as an alternative to becoming part of the city, was much in the air. The city complex was now only ten miles distant at its nearest point and separated on the east and south by a strip of farm land giving way to subdividers.

Reorganization was becoming inevitable and a close look at the possibilities for stream-lining municipal machinery in order to overcome dangerous rivalry for



A MODERN RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
The Home of Wilbert E. West at 200 Main Street South.

services and the abuse of land took the form of a survey and study sponsored by the Ontario Government which was presented to local authorities late in 1966 and called The Peel-Halton Local Government Review. It was commissioned by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and directed by Mr. T. J. Plunkett, Special Commissioner. This report advocated some radical changes in the structure of local government, including that of the town of Brampton and the council of the County of Peel.

This movement toward what is called "regional government" meets with strong resistance at the local levels. This, while it may delay action, is inevitable in a

healthy democracy.

To the outsider in 1967 Brampton may appear to be a bulge on Highway Ten in the process of being swallowed by the boa-constrictor of urban expansion. To the citizen it is his home and he wishes to have some voice in what form it is to take.

Resistance to too much sudden pressure from the top is characteristic of thinking Canadians and Brampton is quite typical in this. It is sometimes called conservative caution and often much worse, but it also helps to avoid some gigantic mistakes which are dearly redeemed.

Up until the present the citizen has had a voice in the affairs of the town. If need be he can appeal directly to his elected representative and this is a precious right, not to be lightly jettisoned in the interest of the greater efficiency promised by the centralized government. He must however, create the machinery suitable to the tasks of being part of a great complex industrial society and be able to discard what is outmoded. This is the point at which Brampton stands in Centennial Year. A cross-roads indeed, with many more questions asked than answered.

BRAMPTON COUNCIL AND OFFICIALS, 1967

Mayor—W. H. Brydon Reeve—Nance Horwood Deputy-Reeve—J. E. Archdekin Councillors — Irene Biggs, J. M. Kirkwood, T. G. Lloyd, J. McBride, Dorothy Wintersgill

OFFICIALS

Clerk-Treasurer—J. Galway
Deputy Treasurer—Margaret McLeod
Assistant Clerk—R. D. Tufts
Solicitor—Morris Smith
Engineer—W. P. Taylor



MAYOR W. H. BRYDON

Asst. Engineer—M. McMahon Building Inspector—D. Warren Plumbing Inspector —W. MacGregor

—W. MacGregor Planning Director—R. J. Kenny Police Chief—S. W. Raike Fire Chief—Matt Gowland

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Water—Wm. Sproule, Chairman
—Fred Kline and

—Fred Kline and the Mayor

Hydro—Elmer Archdekin, Chairman

-Wilbert West and the Mayor

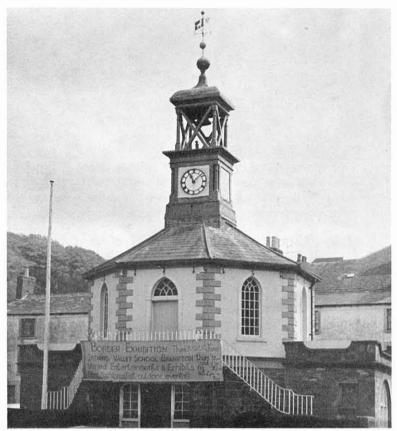
Joint Commission Manager Vern Breen

BRAMPTON PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD 1967-1969

Chairman—R. H. Lagerquist Vice-Chairman—E. F. Conover E. G. Bright, G. Kearns, D. W. Lamont, Mrs. W. R. Milne, Dr. R. C. Williams, J. R. Raymond Superintendent—R. M. Woods Business Administrator and Secretary-Treasurer—R. C. Mann

SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD Robt. A. Wood—Chairman

Chas. A. Bryant—Vice Chairman John Daley, Geo. Gajewski, T. Gracey, Jas. Hayward, Albert Moulton, Jas. Pace, Wm. D. Carrick, Business Administrator



BRAMPTON, CUMBERLAND SENDS MOST APPROPRIATE CENTENNIAL GREETINGS

Above is pictured the Town Hall in the centre of the Main Street, and below a reproduction of the beautifully inscribed plaque from the Parish Council.

THE MOOT HALL.

BRAMPTON,

CHMBERLAND,

ENGLAND.

The Parish Council and people of Brampton, Cumberland, England, offer greetings and congratulations to the Mayor, the Councillors and the people of Brampton, Ontario, Canada, in this year, the Centennial of Canadian Confederation.

Your Founders, as an act of faith in God, in themselves and in the future of Canada, left here nearly 150 years ago in search of the great freedoms and opportunities the new land offered. The soundness of their convictions is manifest.

Dour town's phenomenal expansion in industry, commerce and social amenity, especially in the last becade, is admirable.

We pray, that with peace in the world, your community will continue to prosper under the wise guidance of your present and succeeding Mayors, Councillors and Officials, and play an increasingly important part in the life of your province and country.

Sidney A. Hell.

Chairman of the Parish Council.

TULY 1967.

Epilogue

D'YE KEN PEEL COUNTY?

Go to the top of the Aeroquay at Malton on a fine summer night and look to the south, to the west, to the north. There before you lies Peel County of the present. Below the cumulus clouds rises the Niagara Escarpment, the break at Milton and at the northern limits of your vision the Forks of the Credit, visible in the sunset. In the middle distance the presence of each of the county's towns, Port Credit, Cooksville, Streetsville, Brampton, Bramalea—is marked by a deeper haze. Stretches of darkening green with the built-up areas clustered here and there are laced with highways and by-ways speeding with traffic, busy with commerce and industry, pulsing with life and jewelled with chains and ribbons of light. Jets sail down from over the poles, from the Caribbean from across the great oceans. Here on the edge of Peel County is the meeting place of Canadians old and new, welcomed as new arrivals, as tourists, as travellers bome to the heart of Ontario.

In one hundred and fifty years we have moved from the quiet stretches of lake-lapped forest through which men penetrated with great effort to become an important segment of the nations busiest industrial basin. From the rhythmic slap of the Indians paddle to the fantastic power and speed of the jets, from the crudest log shelters to the beauty and imagination manifest in the aeroquay—according to travellers one of the finest anywhere—and the new Peel County Court House which seems set for flight into the twenty-first century, giant steps in a short span. These are outward signs of our county's development; what our human progress has been cannot be measured here in Peel, nor elsewhere, except by the evidence of the kind of society we have achieved.

Peel is a county with a past, a vigorous and developing present and if our wisdom keeps pace with our technology, a future of unimaginable accomplishments.

